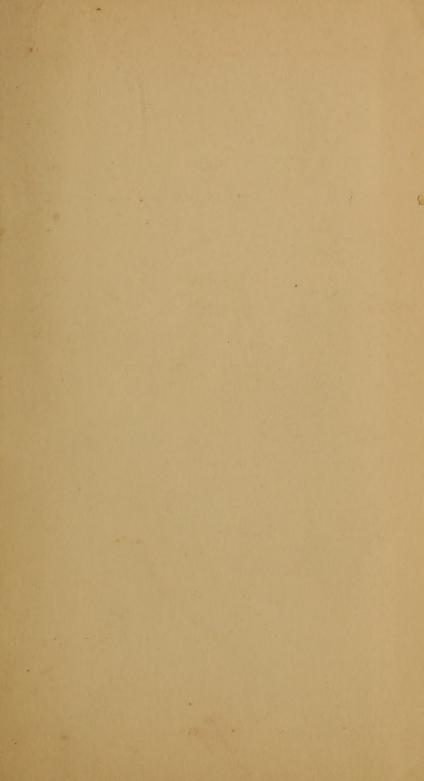
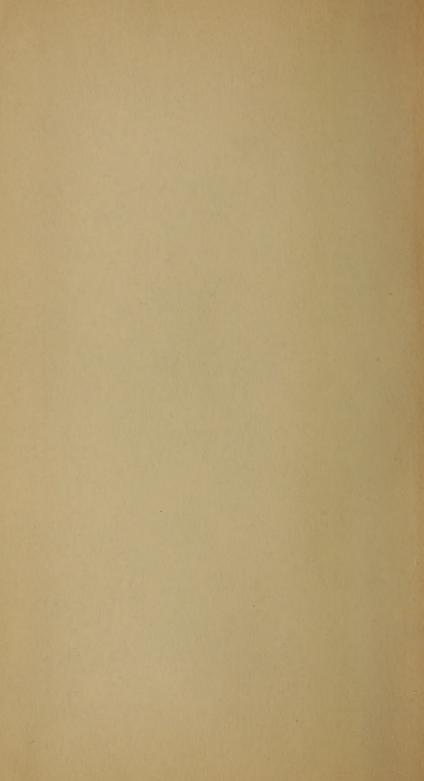
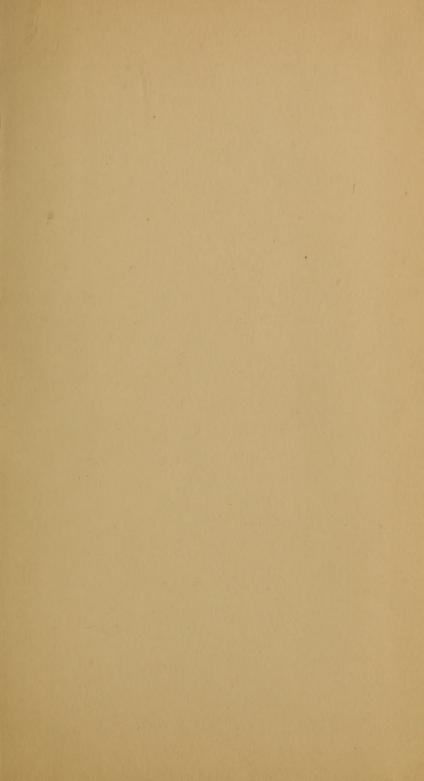




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The Grand Pump Room (West Er and Bat's

## THE HISTORIC

## GUIDE TO BATH.

With a Map and Illustrations.

# REV. G. N. WRIGHT, M.A.,

AUTHOR OF

The Life and Campaigns of Wellington; The Rhine, Italy, and Greece; Scenes in Wales, &c.

#### BATH:

R. E. PEACH, 8, BRIDGE STREET.

BRIGHTON: LEWIS NOYES. CHELTENHAM: WILLIAMS.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE: ROBBINS AND SCOTNEY.

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#### DEDICATED

BY PERMISSION,

TO THE

### Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses

OF THE

CITY AND BOROUGH OF BATH,

BY THEIR

OBEDIENT, HUMBLE SERVANT,

G. N. WRIGHT.

Bath, January, 1864.

#### CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

In page 164, sixth line, for Montague's read "King's."

" 242. A clock was placed in the tower of St. Stephen's Church, on the 1st of January, 1864. It was presented to the parish by Admiral Davies.

" 350, tenth line, after Mayor, read "Thomas Barter, Esq."

,, 356, after Walcot Cemetery, Locksbrook, read "consecrated on the 11th of January, 1864."

,, 363. The Temperance Association erected the Fountain in the High Street.

,, 365, after last line, read "Lord William Powlett succeeded to the Dukedom of Cleveland in 1864."

#### PREFACE.

SIXTY years ago the History and Antiquities of Bath were fully and fairly written, by the Rev. RICHARD WARNER; thirty years afterwards a clear, and clever, *Collectanea*, of events in Bath, was published by Capt. Rowland Mainwaring;—to these standard works, the author acknowledges obligation—but, improvements in arts, domestic architecture, and practical science have been so great; advances in social, and literary institutions so rapid, during the last thirty years, as to demand a still more modern *resumé*.

A section, devoted to Antiquities, includes notices of the Roman Remains most recently discovered here;—of the theories, now disseminated, relative to the pre-historic inhabitants of the valley, together with the author's suggestion as to the origin of the Bath God (or Goddess), Svl.

The mediæval accounts of Bath rest on indisputable authorities, and, in fact, are but *excerpta* from our national history: while the authenticity of the modern narrative is sustained by the columns of the watched, and watchful journals, that have been published, weekly, for the last half century, in this city.

An arrangement is adopted, in the disposition of the various subjects that present themselves, by which brief memoirs of the most celebrated characters, who once dwelt here, or, who died here, are interspersed through the pages of the Guide, in preference to their being *enfiladed* in the form of a terminal dictionary. The biography of each individual is introduced in speaking of his tomb, or his monument, or in connection with his birth-place, favourite residence, or, some "service he may have done the state."

The section headed "Monuments in the Abbey" includes brief biographies of the many remarkable divines, scholars, statesmen, soldiers, and distinguished individuals, whose remains are entombed within the walls. And this chapter will prove, most probably, a sufficient Manual to the visitors of this grand and graceful structure. The same principle is applied to some only of the parish churches; it would not have been practicable in all.

The pencils of two amateur artists furnished the *Illustrations*, both imaginative and representative, the delicacy and truthfulness of which have substituted, most happily, *performance* for *promise*. *Authorities* and *References* are given, perhaps too frequently, but the practice is confessed to be both honourable and instructive.

The *Environs* are sketched but lightly where little is required, but, where scenes are overcharged with beauties, natural and artificial, or associated with deeply interesting memories of other days, they are fully described.

A copious *Index* occupies the latest pages, and, even moderate attention to its construction will enable the reader to employ it as a dictionary of local history and biography; while the

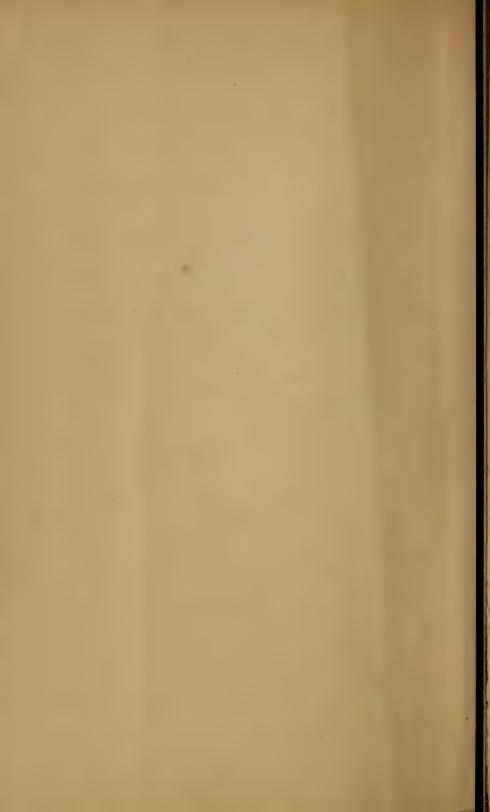
Itinerary, which follows the Appendix, supplies an abridged Topography of the country around Bath, to the distance of seven miles.

The Publisher has been enabled, through the courtesy

of the literary gentlemen, whose names accompany their respective contributions, to enrich the "Historic Guide" by the addition of Four interesting Essays, which will be found in the Appendix; they are:—

- 1. The Geology of the neighbourhood of Bath, by Charles Moore, Esq., F.G.S.
- 2. A Synopsis of the Roman Remains which have been found in Bath, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A., Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Bathwick.
- 3. A Sketch of the Flora of Bath, by the Rev. Leonard Jenyns, M.A., F.L.S.
- 4. The Zoology of the Neighbourhood of Bath, by Charles Terry, Esq., M.R.C.S.

Bath, January, 1864.



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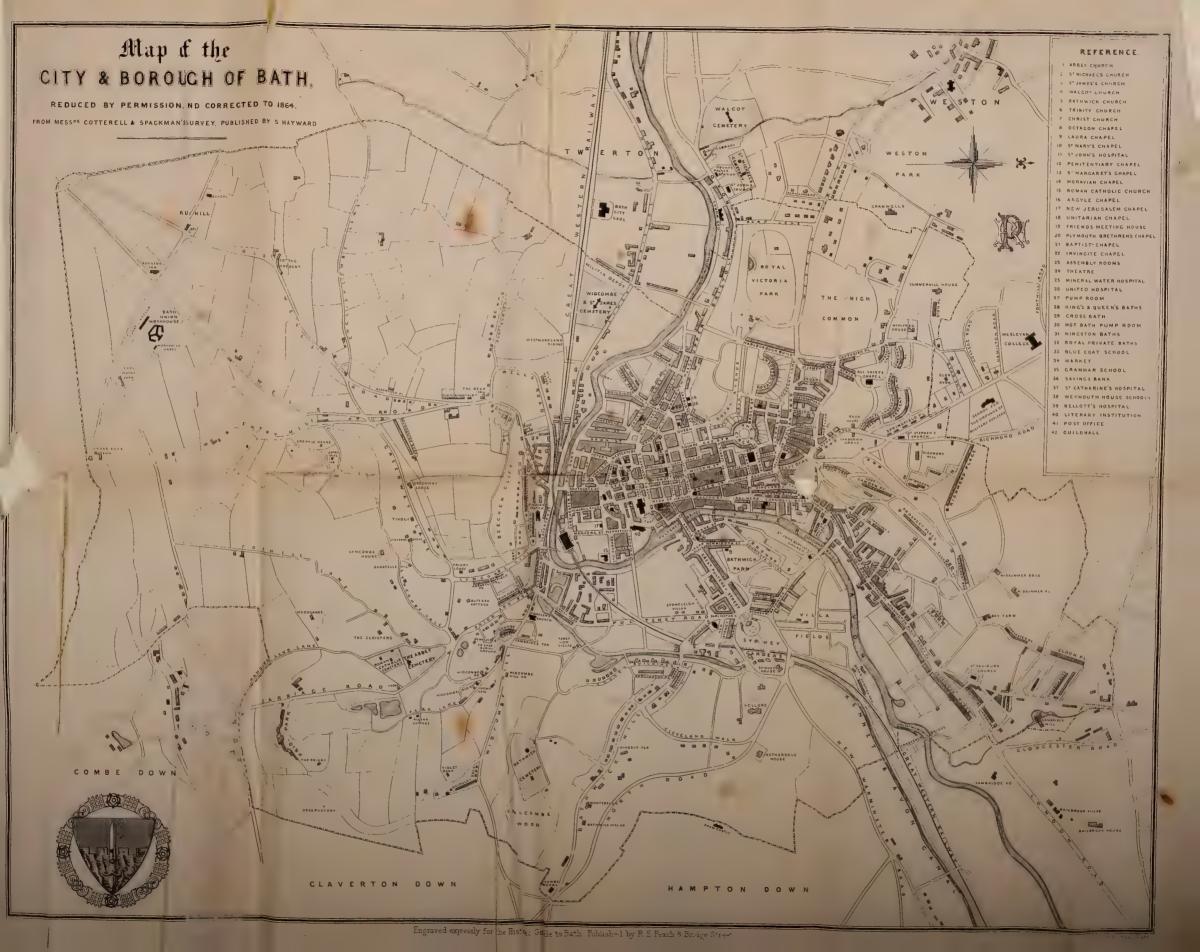
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# The Bistoric Guide to Bath.

#### BRITISH HISTORY OF BATH.



RIDE of antiquity is not confined to individual, race, or tribe; it is shared equally by all civilized nations.

A sentime therefore, so universally diffused, may be venially in-

dulged in by those who would believe themselves to be the successors of the aborigines, who once dwelt in Caer-Blaedud, or Caer-Bren (the king's city). If legendary lore; if the war-song and the lay of the minstrel; if the soft, simple, ballad of Trouver, or Troubadour, or the plaintive pleadings of Minnesinger, and Mastersinger, are to be rejected, then national annals will lose much of their length, and more of their lustre; and those foundations, on which the adventurer into the twilight of pre-historic times, rests his hope of interesting the heart, will be loosened, if not effaced. An exclusion so strict would close the pantheons of Greece and Rome, deprive fable of all its moral teaching, and extend its severe sentence to works of fiction, even when founded upon fact. What room, then, is left for allegorical interpretation?

Bath (Caer yn nant Twymin, "the city in the warm vale,") has no authentic history previous to its occupation by the Romans (probably A.D. 50); but, the diligence of those memorable men, who, in unlearned ages, with so much labour, collected the traditionary history of still darker periods, has furnished a narrative that claims a British foundation for the City of the Avon (Abone). In their quaint style of narrative, perhaps romance has revelled, imagination played too sportively; yet the legend of Blaedud involves no miracle, and is more entirely divested of the marvellous than those emblematical myths, on which the Greek and Roman, in olden times, and the greater portion of the oriental world in the present, have rested their religious faith.

We are informed, by Geoffrey of Monmouth,\* that Brute, the son of Sylvius, and grandson of Ascanius, the son of Æneas, was the first king of Britain. Born in Italy, and ambitious of conquest. he left his native country, and reaching Albion, effected a landing at Totness, in Devonshire (about A.M. 3.100): there he not only subdued, but exterminated, the giants (sons of the soil), who resisted him, and gave his name to the island hitherto known as Albion. He died in the twenty-fourth vear of his reign, and was interred in Troy Novant (London), the capital of the kingdom which his fortunes had founded. His conquests were divided by his three sons, into so many distinct governments; Locrin taking England, Albanact Scotland, while Wales fell to Camber's share. From King Brute was descended, but eighth in succession, Lud Hudibras, a prince of indomitable courage and prudent policy. He built Caer-leon, Caer-gwen, and a third city, subsequently named Mount Palladur. This sagacious ruler, in due time, made way for his son, Blaedud, whose romantic story has

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Walter Mapes. of Oxford, was a great lover of antiquities; and is said to have supplied Geoffrey of Monmouth, with the Welsh MS. on the early affairs of Britain, which the latter translated into Latin."—History of the Middle Ages. p. 329.

<sup>+</sup> According to Aristotle and Pliny, this island was called Albion from the remotest times. Our legend gives one reason for its present name, but there are etymologists who derive it from Brit, party-coloured, the inhabitants adopting the custom of staining their bodies with various dyes. Herodotus calls England, Tîn Island; and as the Carthaginians visited the Scilly Isles, or Cassiterides, to procure that scarce metal, antiquaries have suggested the probability of its rather being derived from Barran attan, in the Phænician tongue, "the Land of Tin." (Vide Agathemerus and Ptolemy.)

excited the sneer of the satirist, and been rejected, partially, by the sober writer of history, but, cherished with natural fondness where taste, feeling, imagination, and nationality prevail.

During the youth-time of Blaedud, he was so unfortunate as to have contracted the leprosy, a disease then prevalent in Britain, and so infectious, that those who were its victims, we are told, usually "stood afar off." Alarmed at the consequences of his continued presence at court, the nobility and gentry memorialized their sovereign to remove from the foot of the throne, a prince, who, from his deplorable condition, was disqualified from ascending it. Yielding a reluctant assent, the king desired his son, his only son, to seek an asylum far from his court and his country, and leave the issue of events to providence. Submission was his only portion, and presenting himself before his royal mother, to say "farewell," he received from her a ring, as a token of her love, and a means by which he might afterwards be recognised, should he ever recover from his loathsome disease.

Setting out on his solitary way, to brave the world's cold charity, he at length fell in with a shepherd, who was tending his flocks upon the downs, with whom he entered into conversation upon indifferent subjects, but whom he ultimately induced to gratify him by an exchange of apparel. In this new suit, Blaedud soon succeeded in getting employment from a swineherd, who lived near the present site of Keynsham; but, in a short time, he

observed that the swine also had become infected with leprosy. To prevent discovery, he asked permission to drive his herd to the other side of the Avon, where he hoped to fatten them on the acorns that fell in the thick woods which clothed the overhanging hills. His honest and faithful conduct pleaded so strongly in his favour, that his master readily granted this request, and the very next day was appointed for putting it into execution. Provided suitably for his journey, and for a brief sojourn at a distance from the homestead, he crossed the Avon with his herd, at a shallow, to which he subsequently gave the name of Swinesford.

Here the rising sun, breaking through the clouds, first saluted the royal herdsman with its comfortable beams; but while he was addressing the glorious luminary, and praying that the wrath of Heaven against him, might be averted, the whole drove, suddenly escaping, pursued their way rapidly along the bank of the river, nor stopped until they reached a spot where tepid waters were issuing copiously from the ground.

The soft surface of this place, composed of leaves and residuum of the waters, proved attractive to the herd, which immediately immersed themselves, wallowed in the warm, oozy bed, and afterwards sought shelter in the brambles and brushwood that over-ran the low marsh around the springs. From this inaccessible retreat they were at length seduced by a display of acorns, which they observed their

herdsman scattering along the margin of the morass. Driving his herd to a place convenient for feeding by day, and for securing them at night, he there made separate crues for the pigs to lie in, reasonably concluding, that by keeping them clean, and separated, the disease would be more speedily conquered. The result more than equalled his expectations; for, upon the first washing and cleaning away the mud, with which the animals were coated, he found, to his delight and astonishment, that they all shed their hoary, leprous, scales at the same time.

Continuing to reside still longer at Swineswick (Swinesford),\* and driving his herd daily into the woods, in search of food, he had the misfortune to lose one of his best sows. After a week's diligent search, however, he observed the wanderer in the mire around the hot waters, and on washing her, found that she was perfectly cured of the distemper. Astonished at the rapid recovery of the herd, and convinced that it was solely due to the effects of the hot springs which they visited, Blaedud resolved to try their efficacy in his own case, and plunging into the sedge where the swine had wallowed, he imitated their example. This process he repeated at each early dawn, before he turned out the swine to feed, and every night, after cruing them up. The leprous scales now gradually falling off, he was assured of the virtue of the waters, and con-

<sup>\*</sup> A ford is generally found near a wick, or bay.

tinued their use until "his flesh came again, and he was clean."

Blaedud now thought the time had arrived when he might return happily to his master, deliver the herd in good condition, discover to him his real character, explain his miraculous cure, and bid him a grateful adieu. The swineherd received the narrative with surprise; but, perceiving an alteration in the prince's countenance, and now observing a politeness of conversation, which had before escaped him, he was induced to credit the singular tale. The master's assent was followed by his accompanying his old servant, with whom he now changed places, to the king's court, to witness the general joy, and receive the just reward of the kind treatment he had shown to the royal exile.

Arrived at the palace of Lud Hudibras, the prince awaited a proper opportunity to discover himself; this was soon afforded by the king and queen's happening to dine in public; and then dropping his mother's parting gift into a glass of wine that was being presented to her, the ring quickly told its mission; for, scarcely had she raised the glass to her lips, when she exclaimed, with rapturous exultation—

"Where is Blaedud, my child?"

While consternation prevailed amongst the assembled courtiers, the prince-shepherd pressed forward, and prostrating himself before his royal parents, in his rustic dress, was affectionately

caressed, received with transports of joy, and in the presence of the court, declared heir-apparent to the British throne.

When public and private rejoicings had ceased, Blaedud solicited his royal father's sanction to proceed, as a private person, into foreign countries, improve himself in learning, and become acquainted with the best and wisest forms of government. Sacrificing his vanity to parental feeling, Lud granted the request, and the prince, in the garb of a student in pursuit of knowledge, set out for Greece. There he made Athens his residence, and there he continued, during eleven years, to study philosophy, mathematics, and necromancy. It was not, therefore, a matter of surprise, when he subsequently sat on his hereditary throne, that he displayed so perfect a knowledge of the art of ruling.

During the lifetime of Hudibras, Prince Blaedud could never be persuaded to disclose the secret, or the means, of his restoration to health; but, on the king's decease, one of his first public measures was the erection of a palace adjacent to the hot springs, with suitable accommodation for his retinue, to which he removed his court, and constituted the new city of Caer-Bren, the capital of the British kings.

The swineherd was rewarded with an estate near to the scene of the leper's services and restoration, and the divisions of the chief town within the district retain the commemmorative names of Hog's-Norton, and Norton-small-reward; the latter either from its inadequacy, or in comparison with the other, the greater; or, it may have been imposed by the generous donor himself, through modesty.

Towards the close of his rule, Blaedud found leisure to resume those studies, in which he had made such proficiency in Greece, but, having attempted to fly, with wings of his own invention, the machinery gave way, and he fell upon the roof of Solsbury Church. This catastrophe closed both the earthly and aerial missions of King Blaedud, to the inexpressible grief of his subjects, after he had completed a prosperous and happy reign of twenty years.

Let the legend of Blaedud and the swine be supposed true, and the consequences of that concession be analyzed, without prejudice; remembering also, that it has been transmitted to us by a literary monk. A king's son, disqualified, and set aside, because leprosy "cleaved unto him," is compelled to withdraw from his father's court. It is not material whether Blaedud (shepherd, in the Saxon tongue) may have been his true name, or substituted for it by the narrator. That the leprosy was a sufficient cause for banishment, may be gathered from history. A class of Egyptian shepherds becoming affected with a form of that disease, were treated as slaves, obliged to work in quarries, remote from the busy haunts of men, in Amenophis' reign and kingdom, and had the deserted city of

Abaris assigned them as their detached and separated retreat. In the first ages of Christianity, a leper was not permitted to approach "one that was whole," but this caution was far more strictly enforced and extended in the middle ages, when lepers were treated as civilly dead, their funeral obsequies performed, and masses said for the benefit of their souls. Under such circumstances, the queen mother's gift of remembrance, to the unhappy Prince Blaedud, was both natural and necessary, and was, in fact, divested of those fancies that usually characterise the fairy-tale.

Now an outcast and wanderer, exposed to dread extremity, he wisely sought employment; that he should deceive his employer, was to be expected, and that he should have desired occupation, far from the searching gaze of those to whom Providence had been more kind, was equally natural. If it be asserted that the monkish legend, in this instance, only desecrated the most affecting parable, perhaps, in Scripture, that of the prodigal son, it can be as readily answered, that the feeding of cattle (swine especially) was the most general rural occupation in an age when tillage was rare, and, that at a later period of the world's history, the age of our Elizabeth, we find that Pope Sixtus V. had been similarly engaged in his boyhood. shepherd life is co-eval with the creation, and must ever be inseparable from the mission of man.

It is, however, necessary to proceed further with the analysis of Blaedud's legend, and endeavour to

show that the valley of the Avon, the exact locality of the thermal waters, was capable of being converted into an habitable position, and was especially suitable, also, for a city, such a city as accorded with the simplicity of both king and people. We are told, that when the herd of swine first descended into the valley of tepid fountains, the combe was a waste, worthless wilderness, where they trespassed without intrusion to any interests: and that its insalubrity was notorious, arising from dense fogs and overhanging woods, which combined to produce an impracticable morass, occasionally presenting a smooth watery surface. as the Avon (water) overflowed its banks. It was under such circumstances, and on such a site, that Blaedud is said to have founded the city of Caer-Bren, or Caer-Blaedud, and the identical spot where now stands the modern city of Bath.

If we can credit the reports, and rely on the researches of modern antiquaries, such a morass, or occasional lake, was the precise place which chieftains, in pre-historic times, would be disposed to select. Traces of such early abodes are spoken of by Herodotus, as existing amongst the Phœnicians; in Thrace, in Switzerland, in England, in Ireland, they are now discernible. There are island-dwellings of this description in the Euphrates, and remains of similar structures have been found in Papua, or New Guinea. These towns were built in shallows, on lake-margins, on places dry in summer, but often inundated during winter. The houses, or

huts, were of wood, placed on platforms that were laid on piles. Fragments of that forgotten world, of those lacustrine abodes, have been detected recently by M. Troyon, on the continent of Europe; in Norfolk and Suffolk, similar evidences remain, and the "Crannoges," in Ireland, are lacustrine fortresses, that were uniformly submerged in winter.\* In the vicinity of those very ancient and incipient efforts to civilize the human race. arrow-heads, wrought flints, and sometimes bronze (copper and tin) tools and weapons have been found, from which it may be inferred, that the occupants are to be assigned to the "age of stone," and, that they acquired any mixed metal they possessed, by barter. From what has been just stated, the city of Blaedud would have been built preferentially, and for security against depredation, in the very morass which is supposed to have been so ill adapted to the purpose; and the piles on which it rested, would, of necessity, have been discovered and removed by the successors of the Ancient Britons, more especially by the Romans; so that, judging from analogy, the valley of Bath was the site which a prince of the "stone age" would have preferred for his capital; and the absence of any traces of such perishable dwellings, under the circumstances, affords no presumption against the

<sup>\*</sup> When the lacustrine tenements were no longer habitable, it may be supposed the adjacent woods afforded shelter; there the lacustrines enclosed a sufficient area with felled trees, within which they constructed huts of reeds and logs, besides sheds for cattle; but these, we are told, by ancient geographers, were only intended to be temporary.

truth, or probability, of Blaedud's history.\*

As to the melancholy death of the British king, philosopher, and magician, the story of Dædalus needs only to be repeated—probably he, too, employed sails, to flit across the waste places, and paid the frequent penalty of too much daring.

Whatever value the preceding analysis may possess, it is not solitary in its aspiration for the discovery of truth, and cultivation of pure taste in letters. Camden, Leland, Selden, and their numerous followers, did not discredit Geoffry's legend. Lydgate, one of the oldest English poets, translates from Bocace—

"The city eke of Bath, I founded there,
Removed far, by reason of the wells;
And many monuments that ancient were,
I placed there—thou know'st the story tells."

And many writers, of ample learning, and later date, are not unwilling to leave the Bathonians to the full enjoyment of their pleasing delusion, if it be one. It was reserved for a noble author, but of worthless name, to adopt the partial adage of Horace in its totality—

"——Ridiculum acri Fortius et melius magnas *plerumque* secet res."

Ignoring its more useful commentary—"The censure of a heartless laugh is cheap to any one."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>+</sup> Vide Herodotus, Manetho, Josephus, M. Troyon on lacustrine abodes and Trans, R. I. A.

<sup>+</sup> Sed facilis cuivis rigidi censura cachinni.—Juv. x. 31.

But the cup of life is a mixture of compensations; and, if the ribald lines of Rochester poison the taste for ballad poetry, another noble author (Macaulay) infuses an antidote, in his happy mimetics, "The Lays of Ancient Rome." The rhymes of one are neither clear nor conclusive, of the other, both, for their object was "to reach the heart."

Animated by the raillery of Lord Rochester, the stage travestied the legend of the royal swineherd, and the combined effect of its enemies was, the removal of a public inscription, that had hitherto been affixed to the wall of the king's bath. About the middle of last century, the old love for Blaedud returned, and repentance at the neglect his memory had experienced, universally prevailed amongst the citizens; this fact is proved, to some extent, by the existence of a certificate, appended to the traditional history of Blaedud, in the British Museum, and to which, evidently, it was intended, that the names of the Bathonians were to be subscribed. "We, whose names are under-written, natives of the city of Bath, having perused the above tradition, do think it very true, and faithfully related, and that there is but one material circumstance omitted in the whole story, which is the grateful acknowledgement Blaedud made to his master; for it is said, the king richly arrayed him, made him a knight, and gave him an estate, to support him in all his dignity. As witness our hands, this 1st day of November, 1741." \*

<sup>\*</sup> Wood's MS., and Warner's History of Bath.

Some three centuries subsequently to the supposed reign of Blaedud, discovery of the calid waters, and formation of a town, or city, in this part of the valley. Britain was subjected to frequent descents and immigrations of the Belgæ. warlike nation, composed of German and Celtic tribes, like mixed metals, which are hard, brittle, and immalleable, are represented by Cæsar, as the most valiant of all the Gauls, and a prev to the most continuous restlessness. Invading the southern parts of Britain, and familiar, from their seaboard origin, with foreign customs, and commercial intercourse, they imported different, and possibly improved, social habits into this country, and quickly converted the maritime districts, from the North Foreland (Kent) to Land's-End (Cornwall), into a scene of industry and commerce. Population pushes civilization forward, for, immense numbers call for better and more prudent modes of government. The maritime Belgæ, outgrowing their first settlements on the coasts, intruded upon the Æduan Belgæ, or Gauls of Somerset, and finally included that pastoral district within their own province. Their occupancy, however, of "Avonvalley," and the now called county of Somerset, did not continue more than half-a-century, so that, when the Roman legions advanced into this part of Britain, the nomadic life was still existing—the old lacustrine towns were probably still discernible and the ages of wood and stone not then extinct. But such perishable fabrics as British huts soon

faded; such frail foundations as short piles sunk in a quicksand, were easily eradicated, and the simple architecture of a rude pastoral people sank, almost magically, before the civilization, grandeur, skill, and power, of imperial Rome.

These few historic reflections lead to the conclusion, that a settlement of some sort, a town, or collection of people and of habitations, was found here by both Belgæ and Romans, but that the character of the latter was so fragile, and their materials so worthless, that they were obliterated with a rapidity, which rather proved their insignificance, than the greatness of their conquerors.

It is not to be concluded hastily, that the valley. not vale, of Bath was uninhabited, or unestimated. by the aborigines, or that the virtues of its thermœ were unknown to them. If the legend of Blaedud be true, then, as the shepherd-prince had visited Greece, he had most probably heard of the hot springs of Thermopylæ, and also of the Grecian Minerva. In this case, the dedication of Caer-Badun fountains to Athenæ, Pallas, Minerva, or rather, to a British term, of equal significance, would have been an expected result. Blaedud was wise, he was learned, and had experience of the medicinal properties of the waters of his native home. Minerva was worshipped for these precise qualities, and acquired the epithet "Medica," for the last of them; on the same hypothesis, and, calling to mind the old Greeco-Roman proverb, "συς Αθηνας," the fact of the ignorant teaching the wise, another meaning of

the legend is pleasantly, and even classically illustrated. But, let the old British tale of the shepherd-prince be rejected by the nineteenth century, although Shakespeare has taught that century how to read and write like poets of nature, in his legend of Lear; and possibly found the original of Polydore, for his Cymbeline, in Blaedud; still, bind Blaedud with the chain of silence, and allow probability of a high character to come forward.

The Ancient Britons, and their country, had a name sufficient to attract the cupidity of conquering Rome, and earlier empires, or people, were not ignorant of Albion's treasures. The southern parts of the island were very similar, in climate, to the littorale of the Mediterranean and the Gallic seas, in addition to their accessibility, so that the South Britons could hardly have wanted opportunity of acquiring foreign information, or of visiting foreign lands. When intruders obtained a secure tenure of any part of the island, they immediately marched on Bathonia; and, this must have originated in a motive, that motive being the broad-spread fame of the locality of the hot waters.

But, it is said, the report could not have been communicated by the simple inhabitants, the swineherds of the *Abone*; they could not have known the worth of the waters, for their concealed properties only develope themselves after a time, whereas ignorance, like cowardice, is always impatient. The use and properties of Cinchona (from

Countess Cinchon\*) or Peruvian bark, were long known to the natives of that country, from whom the Jesuits learned its inestimable qualities. the swine in our valley became spotless from continuous washing in tepid water, the herdsman who witnessed the cure, was led to suspect, that their influence on the "rational animal" might not be wholly ineffectual. In later ages it has been found, that the milk-maid contracted a species of leprosy from the udder of the cow, and "Jenner" transferred the disease to humanity, in order to correct, or anticipate, the visitation of a greater malady. The practice of medicine was understood two thousand years ago, and remedies, then collected from the children of nature, were incorporated, by genius and philanthropy, into a record, as laws are nothing more than a digest of customs and usages that have, from time to time, prevailed amongst a rural, predial, or a civic population. It is not, therefore, improbable, that the hot springs of Bath were known to the Ancient Britons, nor that they dwelt in huts, like the lacustrine people of Switzerland and other countries, tending their flocks in the hours of light and heat, or hewing wood for the use of their homesteads. Finally, our most learned antiquaries have made no remonstrance against the credibility of our legend. The keenest research renders an occupation of the Bathic valley, in pre-historic times, as

<sup>\*</sup> Vide "Zulima, or the Tree of Life." A Tale.

credible as the traditions of other places, now equally entitled to the antiquary's attention; and our own Shakespeare has recorded his admiration, at least, of ancient British lore, in two of the most highly finished efforts of his genius.

It remains, therefore, for the sceptical student of British history, in that pride of intellect which characterises infidelity, to sustain and establish the negative of the proposition.\*

<sup>\*</sup> The following enthusiastic notice of the Legend of Blaedud appeared in a description of Bath, published about the year 1740, and transmitted to his readers by Warner, the historian of Bath:—

<sup>&</sup>quot;This reflection naturally led me to collect such circumstances as would amount to a probability, at least, of the reality of King Blaedud; and from those circumstances, the British Prince appears to have been a great prophet, and the most eminent philosopher of all antiquity. He was the renowned Hyperborean high priest of Apollo, that shined in Greece at the very time Pythagoras flourished. He was a disciple and colleague to that celebrated philosopher, and amongst the Grecians he bore the name of Aithrobates and Abaris; names implying the exalted idea which that learned race of people had of his great abilities.

<sup>&</sup>quot;To this famous prince, priest, and prophet, the city of Bath owes its original. An original so illustrious, that no city can boast of a greater; since with it the *Druids* of the western world seem manifestly to have taken their rise,"

## ROMAN HISTORY OF BATH.



R O M A N stratocracy was the new form of government in which the Britons of Caer-Badun were now called upon to acquiesce. Lust of conquest conti-

nuing to actuate the imperial rulers of that great nation, as it had always done the chiefs of the commonwealth, the Britons, whether they are celebrated as fierce and indomitable, or ignorant and imbecile, were doomed to contribute to the military aggrandizement of Rome. The policy of these lords of the olden world, was as admirable

as their skill in the reduction of nations of various powers and modes of warfare. Carrying along with them the knowledge of experience, they yet stooped to adopt every practice, custom, or art, found in the conquered country, which seemed obviously an accession to their military or civil institutions; and, whilst, by such adoptions, they flattered the prejudices of their enslaved subjects, they availed themselves of its influence in introducing their own despotic system of military law, and irresistible restraints of freedom; so that, if the donors were admirable to look on, their gifts were pernicious to the receiver. Pandora possessed all the allurements of beauty, but her casket was stored with all those calamities, that afterwards rushed out, and overspread the world. The portrait painted by Jephson, of the old Roman character, ought not to be forgotten by the reader of British history.

"What were the virtues of the Roman school?

Deep systems to oppress, destroy, and rule:

Ambition, pride, and tyranny combined,

To raise themselves, and plunder all mankind."

Dr. Johnson, in his sententious manner of communicating knowledge, says, "The commonwealth of Rome grew great by the misery of the rest of mankind." And the Mantuan bard has left a maxim to posterity, against too much confidence where there is too much courtesy,

"Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes."

It is, however, historically true, that the civilized, and all conquering Romans were once masters of the precise locality of Bathonia,\* the valley of hot waters; and this occupation may with reason be assigned to the reign of Nero, because, coins of that emperor's reign, as well as of Trajan's, Adrian's, and the Antonines, were found in sinking for the foundation of the new hot bath, in 1776. Other coins, those of Vespasian, Valentinian, who lived in the fourth century, have also been met with in the vicinity. Ptolemy Ægyptus (A.D. 70) thought the Υδατα Θερμα, situated north of Ilchester, deserving of a place in his tables of latitude and longitude, as being a chief town of the Belgæ; while Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester, in their Itineraries, speak of a city, or settlement, called Aquæ Solis. Solinus, in his Collectanea, or Polyhistor, is supposed to allude to the same aqua calidæ, of which he makes Minerva the tutelar deity; adding, that a fire was kept perpetually burning in her temple, the residuum of which was

<sup>\*</sup> Besides the names similar in purport, the Saxons used Caer-Badon, and Hæt Baden; Achemancester (city of the sick-man); Florence of Westminster writes, Ackmanni Civitas; Stephanus, Badiza; the modern Latins, Bathonia; and moderns, of all countries, Bath. By the interchange of the dental letters t and d, these names become closely assimilated, and, perhaps, simply mean a deeply-embosomed, basin-shaped, valley,  $Ba\theta os$ . From the same noun is derived Vathi, or Bathi, the capital of Ithaca, which is seated on a basin-shaped bay.

"stone balls," hence it is imagined, that the fuel employed, must have been fossil coal, which is here first mentioned in our history. Authority is not wanting (Whitaker) to establish the fact, that the coals used in Bath, by the Romans, were found at, and brought from, Newton.

Amongst the palpable relics of other years, in the vicinity of Bath, none has excited more deep investigation than that landmark of history, the Wans (Wodin's) Dyke.\* This is not the niche in the gallery of time, wherein its conjectural representation may be set up, but, it will gratify curiosity to name its position in reference to the aquæ calidæ. This singular earth-work, bank, mound, dyke, or ditch, stretches away to Clifton Downs, in one direction, and in another, into Hants and Berkshire. Antiquaries have attributed its construction to different races, but all agree in assigning the date of its origin and completion, to a period anterior to the Roman intrusion. Perhaps the Belgæ (B.c. 450) may have pushed the Dubunii out of their native land, as far as the Wansdyke, which Dr. Guest considers to have been the work of that people, and, to have included within its embrace, Winchester, Ilchester, and Bath. This, however, cannot be correct; for, the aqua calida were retained by the Dubunii, who, we find, were then, unquestionably, outside the great entrench-

<sup>\*</sup> The Revd. Mr. Scarth derives "Wansdyke," from "Gwahanu," to separate.

ment. A recent authority,\* to whose investigation the best evidences of Somerset antiquities were accessible, is of opinion, that the Wansdyke is of still earlier origin, and that it marked the boundary between a more civilized people, who held trading communication, probably, with the Carthaginians, for lead and silver, veins of which traversed the Mendip hills, and for the copper and tin of Cornwall. Traces of ancient lead works, and washings, were found at St. Cuthberts, in the Mendip hills, in the year 1862.

It may not be uninteresting to mention the Druidical remains at Stanton-Drew, before taking leave of the British history, because, we are assured, that there stood Blaedud's College of Druids. The country, through which it is approached from Bath, is remarkably picturesque, and the position was chosen with artistic judgment. The temple at Stanton,

"Huge frame of giant hands, a mighty pile,"

consists of three circles, an outwork, and a cromlech. The diameter of the largest circle, one hundred and twenty yards, exceeding that of the largest enclosure at Stonehenge. The reader, however, is referred to the many works of learned antiquaries, for the interpretation of these "types sublime." The Rev. W. Bowles imagines they were "sacred

<sup>\*</sup> C. E. Davis, Esq., on "The Ancient Landmarks of Bath."

to that great instructor symbolized and worshipped in Egypt, who unfolded the heavens, and brought intelligence of one infinite God, and of eternal life to man—a knowledge communicated, in after ages, to the Celtic Druids, by the Phænicians." To that deity,

"Whose temple is all space, Whose altar, earth, sea, skies,"

which are both uncanopied, save by the high heavens, the temples of Abury, Stanton-Drew, and Stonehenge, are believed to have been dedicated. We have no priesthood, in this age, resembling the Druids of old, if we except the Bramins of India; nor any temples like those megalithic structures of Stanton-Drew, and Abury, but those found in Asiatic countries.

It is historically true, that military stations were established in commanding positions, around the aquæ calidæ, both by the Belgæ and the Romans, but, classically improbable that the low-lying depths of the valley were selected for a fortified camp, military post, or castra (e casis structura). An eminence was uniformly chosen by those war-like people; and, in fact, this precaution was never abandoned by any civilized nation, until the invention and employment of artillery.

Amongst the more ancient strongholds in the vicinity of Bath, Hampton Fort is the most remarkable. This Brito-Belgic citadel overlooks the valley of the Avon, to the north and west, and is bounded,

on other points, by the Wansdyke, and by earthworks, and is the most extensive station on the Wansdyke, comprising an area of some thirty Holds of less magnitude and security were constructed at Worle Hill, Maes-Knoll, and Sulisbury, for less important purposes; but, the precise site of Bath, whether unsuited for a military post, whether its being, as it certainly was, outside the Wansdyke, or, possibly, because the virtues of its thermal springs were then known and appreciated, obtained for itself a happy neutrality. Whatever may have been the operating cause, no station, or asylum for retreat and resistance, could then have existed on this unprotected spot. Relics of residence have been discovered here, of all subsequent occupants, from the Romans to our age, with one anomalous exception, a bronze spear-head, of beaten, not cast, metal. This insufficient evidence of previous inhabitation by a distinct and separate people, is in the possession of the dukes of Northumberland.

When the Romans arrived in "Bathonia," they found landmarks, boundaries, and native forts; predisposed to avail themselves of the wisdom of the conquered people, they readily, it may be supposed, seized on, and fortified, Bathwick, Sulisbury, and Lansdown, from whence they could overawe the subjacent districts, and watch the advances or movements of the restless vanquished. The valley being in their possession, the first object of their release from military vigilance, was ministration

to their own habits of indolence and luxury; the first was effected by the employment of slaves, the second by an acquaintance with all those arts of refinement, that accumulate in a nation of widely extended possessions. It was probably A.D. 45, when a detachment of the second legion was first stationed at Bath; nor do we hear of the garrison being strengthened there, until some five-and-forty years afterwards. However, without professing to fix any precise date, it may be assumed, that, about this period, the Romans laid the foundations of a city, which they continued to enlarge, strengthen, and adorn, not as a military entrepôt, but a retreat for the wealthy and luxurious, or for those that were invalided by climate or providential visitation. The Roman settlement of Aquæ Solis (Sulis) was on the Roman road from Circnester to Ilchester, called the Foss-Way, which crossed Bannerdown, to Batheaston, and continued to the top of the present Broad Street, in Bath, thence it descended Walcot Street, to the entrance gates at St. Michael's Church. Leaving the city, the line of road crossed the river near the Old Bridge, ascended Beechen-Cliff, up the Holloway (a Saxon name), and, reaching the downs, emerged in the now accustomed road to Ilchester. A branch line from the Foss-Way, the Via Julia, was set off, or diverged, and passing up Guinea, Cottle's, and Weston lanes, and being carried away across the Severn, reached the renowned city of Caer-leon, the capital of King Arthur. The Foss-Way (a generic name), one of

the four great Roman highways that traversed the island, is not unfrequently confounded with the Wansdyke, by many anxious investigators, but the confusion seems to have arisen from this accident, that the Via Badonica, from London to Bath, at a later period, ran parallel, for some distance, with the famous Wansdvke; but, so far from being identical, one was the work of the Belgæ, or Belgic Britons, while the Via was the first Roman road, constructed, or more properly built, in England, by the Romans, and of which Claudius (A.D. 45) may be styled the engineer.\* It adds greatly to the antiquarian interest enveloping Bath, to notice, that whilst other Roman towns and cities amongst us (York, London, &c.) have lost all features of their parentage, Bath retains such numerous and evident traces, as render its inhabitants familiar with the name and greatness of those, with whom others only become acquainted through the too often faithless pages of history.† But Bath has perse-

<sup>\*</sup> The propriety of the term built, in this place, will be at once recognised, from the construction of the Foss-Way. Its section presents, first, ponderous flat stones, for the foundation; then, eighteen inches of earth and rubble; and, above this, a course of small stones, with large fixed stones upon the surface.

<sup>+</sup> The most fiorid and popular historian of the nineteenth century is truly charged, in writing of Bath, with confounding different ages of our rule, and ascribing to the II. George's time, the rudeness that marked the age of Charles II. The plaintiff, in that case, was the author of "The

veringly retained the heart of its original form, with much of the rectangular arrangement of its Roman streets. Its ceinture was irregular, pentagonal, harp-like, resembling the flattering form of the ancient British lyre, to which bold Edward assimilated the ichnography of his strongholds, Caernarvon and Conway. Obeying, and accommodating itself to the inequalities of surface, the walls, commencing at a gateway, opening into the Foss-Way, near to St. James' Church, passed through the Borough Walls, and continued westward, along Westgate Buildings, including Sawclose, to the upper end of Bridge Street (where, perhaps, it descended to the river), and then swept round eastward of the Orange Grove, and, after enclosing the site of the present National School, completed its gyration where it originated, at St. James' gate. Such, in all probability, was the form of the Roman mural defences, when Bath was first enclosed by them, not as a military station, but as the calm retreat of luxury or infirmity, or both.

Familiar Epistles;" but a more severe critic of the same pleasing history has since appeared in the person of a distinguished novelist, who says, "It," (Macaulay's History) "was, at any rate, brilliant, if it was without authority; the sentence that gave power to a wrong, was nothing to those sentences that gave such majesty to words." In fact, the judgment passed on Walter Scott's historical efforts, is but too applicable to the noble author here alluded to; he (Scott) ransacked history, not for its truth, but for materials of amusement, and it would but waste time to submit his fanciful creations to the strong light of modern criticism.

The wall rose to a height of twenty feet, gradually lessening from sixteen feet at the foundation, to eight at the summit. These curtains were covered and protected effectually by five rectangular towers, at just so many curves or angles of the wall. Four of these tourelles were pierced by gateways, nearly corresponding with the cardinal points, so that, the streets which led from them, intersected in a central part of the city. Of the inaccessibleness of this Roman enclosure, we have the most undisputable testimony (Governor Pownall's). This laborious investigator examined the architecture of the Borough Walls, as well as those of the old Roman city. "The old construction, upon which the more modern walls were set, is of a compact consistency, harder than any stone of this country; the workmen could not break it without the aid of sledge-hammers and wedges. The breadth then measured, was fifteen feet; it was set off wider below, but to what breadth or depth, there were not means present of examining." "The construction of these foundations is of that sort which Vitruvius calls diamicton." This mode of building, whether borrowed from the Romans, or elsewhere, has been long and well understood in England, and employed in our military and castellated structures, during the feudal ages. The exterior of such walls formed caissons, into which were thrown rubble, and rag stone, and over all was poured liquid cement, made with lime, like that of the Aberdare, that sets, or indurates, quickly, and

even under water. Instances of this practice in building are both numerous and familiar.

Many reliques of Roman sculpture have been employed in building the Borough Walls, some of which were seen by Leland, and enumerated in his "Itinerary," but these have been altogether removed, or entirely reversed, rendering them as useless as the inverted milestones that now lie prostrate by the Appian-Way. These lost witnesses of a dominant race include, we are told, figures of Hercules, a Laocoon, various emblematic heads, one or more tombs, with inscriptions much effaced; and, in the then visible remains, abbreviations were rather freely employed. All these might have been thoughtfully inserted in the Borough Walls, for better preservation; instead of which, their discovery has only disclosed their existence, and excited the regret of the collector in after ages. None of them are now discoverable, for, the valuable collection of Roman remains, exhibited in the Literary Institution of Bath, and superior in execution to those found in Newcastle; and the north of England generally, was made since Leland travelled and wrote.

And here may be appropriately expressed the thanks of literature to the inquiring antiquary. The historian is a practical man, and his labours of a character obviously utilitarian, that receive worldly profit for their recompense; the antiquary is a man of simple tastes, and his discoveries less evidently tributary to present advantage. "Nev-

ertheless, is it not the part of wisdom, that society should respect its abstract benefactors? lest, by abstracting from them, and giving nothing to them, the whole race of antiquaries should die, and leave us a mere reproducing nation."

The Roman enclosure of Bath seems to have been made solely with the view of securing, from intrusion, the irregular ground plan which has been just described, and, therefore, as specifically for the quiet enjoyment of the agreeable and salutary effects of the aqua calida. These gushed forth in the centre of a small peninsular space, which the river bounded on the north-east, east, and south. Less deep, and less sluggish than at present, the Avon appears to have been fordable near to the site of "the Monk's Mill," and at the Old Bridge. We know that an outwork, originating at Westgate Buildings, extended to the river, enclosing Southgate Street, St. James' Parade, and Peter Street; and when the wall towards Pulteney Street, from the Borough, is remembered, the conjecture, "that the former was Roman, and completed an ample enclosure for municipal and other buildings," is deserving of respect. In one of the many instructive antiquarian lectures of late years delivvered at our Institution, on Bath, and its Roman remains, we find this hypothesis hazarded; and the intimacy of the lecturer (C. E. Davis) with the aged and time-worn features of his native city, encourages our confidence in this particular theory. These several boundaries, then, being

granted, we can imagine "the forum" standing in the centre, occupying the area of the present Abbey Church-yard; the colonade, in front of the hotel, would afford a grand entrance, beneath a memorial arch; on either hand might have stood temples to tutelar deities, and remains of one were actually exhumed in sinking for the foundations of the Pump-Room.

Here, then, stood the Temple of Minerva, in which an ever-burning fire was maintained. Eastward of the temple, and forming one side of the forum, were the baths, covering a larger space than the present buildings devoted to the same objects, and extending as far as the "Kingston," or the now called "Roman Baths." The noble Abbey of Bath, the great architectural ornament of the modern city, occupies, very nearly, the site of the ancient Basilica, or Hall of Law and Commerce; for, the icnographic plan and measurement correspond, with very remarkable accuracy, to those of the Basilica lately discovered at Uriconium, as well as with the exact area of the Basilica of Pompeii. The palace of the Duumviri, or local magistrates, the granaries, and prison, appear to have been on the opposite side of the city, and of these, as well as of sumptuous private buildings, remains have been occasionally found, each bearing testimony to the taste, and high degree of refinement then prevailing amongst the Romans and Romano-British people of Bath.

It has been doubted whether the Romans were

acquainted with the value of warm mineral waters, or assigned any higher importance to them, than to pure cold running streams, or overflowings of the crystal fountain; but, we have the assurance of history, that a Roman colony was established at Aix, about 120 B.C., nominally to check the inroads of the Salves, but more especially to possess themselves, in the name of the commonwealth, of the warm mineral springs, then held in repute, although now much less visited, or valued. Tradition has given some foundation for concluding, that the thermæ of Bath were known to the Britons; history has taught the despotism and injustice of Roman rule, and, the extraordinary ability and avidity with which they seized on, and appropriated to their use, all existing natural advantages in the provinces, or conquests, they had secured. Imitating the conduct of their government, some 150 years before, at Aix, the Roman governors walled round the aquæ calidæ of the Britons, rendered them subservient to health, convenience, and luxury, dedicating the new and splendid city to Minerva, ostensively, while another deity was closer to their hearts.

In the year 1755, a discovery was made, during excavations for building purposes, that fully establish the very high esteem in which the Romans held these *mineral* waters, from the enormous labour bestowed on the ingenious structures raised for the twofold enjoyment of them. That they should have incurred such cost, so early after

possession, rather implies that they had assuredly heard of their fame, before they reached Caer-Blaedun; that they expended so much labour on the works and walls, is not singular—it is characteristic of the Roman stratocracy, an animating principle of which was to accustom their soldiers to continual and uninterrupted toil, and it was by this incredible labour they preserved their health, and maintained their loyalty. Scipio Nasica made his army build a fleet of galleys, at a time when Rome had no occasion for such a force. The Romans dreaded idleness more than an enemy. This, perhaps, is an explanation of the vast edifices, strong walls, sumptuous palaces, and costly sculptures, found, age after age, buried in the sub-soil of the city of Bath. Amongst the foremost are the Roman Baths, now sunk twenty feet beneath the artificial level of the principal streets, and which were left open, at the period of their discovery, for the instruction and gratification of the public, but are again consigned to darkness, and are now only memorials of deeds that were done in their time.

"The walls of these ancient baths were eight feet in height, of wrought stone, and lined with a strong cement of terras; one of them was of a semi-circular form, fifteen feet in diameter, having a stone seat round it, eighteen inches high, and it was floored with smooth flag-stones. The descent was by seven steps; and a small channel, for conveying the water, ran along the bottom, turning at right angles towards the present King's Bath. At a

small distance from this, was a very large oblong bath, having, on three sides, a colonade, surrounded with small pilasters, which were probably intended to support a roof. On one side of this bath were two sudatories, nearly square, the floors of which were composed of brick, covered with a strong coat of terras, and supported by pillars of brick, each brick being nine inches square, and two inches in thickness. These pillars were four feet and a half high, and set about fourteen inches asunder, composing a hypocaust, or vault, for the purpose of retaining heat sufficient for the rooms above. The interior walls of the apartments were set round with tubulated bricks, or funnels, about eighteen inches long, with a small opening inwards. by which the stream of heat was communicated to the apartments. The fire-place, from which the heat was conveyed, consisted of a small conical arch, at a little distance from the outward wall; and on each side of it, adjoining to the above-mentioned rooms, were two other smaller sudatories, of circular shape, with several small square baths, and a variety of apartments, which the Romans used preparatory to their entering either the hot baths, or sudatories — such as the frigidarium, where the bathers undressed, which was not heated at all; the tepidarium was moderately heated; and the eleothesion, which was a small room, containing oil, ointments, and perfumes. These rooms had a communication with each other, and some of them were paved with flag-stones, and others beautifully

tesselated with dyes of various colours. A regular set of well-wrought channels conveyed the superfluous waters from these baths into the Avon."

The extent of these buildings, applied to the accommodation of bathers solely, must have been about two hundred and fifty feet in length, from east to west, and one hundred and twenty, at the broadest part, from north to south. These, we are told, were the first public buildings erected, within the walls, by the Romans, which is an additional presumptive argument in favour of their having been attracted to Caer-Blaedun, by the previous celebrity of its thermal springs. The legionaries were lodged in less substantial dwellings, huts, in rows, or tiers, running in right lines from the Prætorium, the commander's, or governor's house.

It was about the year of our Lord, 50, that these social and military works were completed, and Bath fully possessed and enjoyed by a Roman colony; the whole period occupied in the completion not exceeding the term of two or three years. Here is a convincing proof of the truth of an observation previously made, "that a Roman general dreaded idleness more than an enemy." If roads of sufficient convenience did not previously exist, the Romans hastened to make them; or, if those in use required it, to extend and consolidate them; but this subject has been mentioned in the preceding pages, sufficiently for our present objects. (Vide prætorian and consular roads, p. 28, et esq.)

Besides the "Bath-works," now resting on the original Roman level, just twenty feet below the present soil-surface, there are remains of sculpture preserved in the Literary Institution, of which the resident and visitor of Bath will naturally desire some account, and the writer feel his duty to notice, so far as practical liberty will permit. Of these venerable memorials which have survived the abrading power of time, the Temple of Minerva has been rendered most celebrated by the labours and researches of archæologists.\* Although confessedly dedicated to Minerva, and in her twofold capacity as goddess of wisdom and of health (Medica), antiquaries have not, hitherto, been coincident as to the epithet Sul, graven upon the disinterred remains of this sacred edifice. Interchange of vowels gives sol as a plausible reading, but sulis has been supposed to be an abbreviation of salutis, "of health." It is true, that by the same literal interchange, sulis might be put for salis, and, then ultimately for salutis, but, the transition is not so simple as that of sul for sol. However, Minerva does not represent the sun in mythology, and would here, therefore, be more appropriately considered as Minerva Medica, only; besides which, the association of her name with sol is not classical or justifiable, on any authority. Patroness of the inventors of warlike implements, as well as of the

<sup>\*</sup> Vide Trans. Brit. Archæol. Asso. Dec. 1857. "On Roman Remains at Bath," by the Rev. H. N. Scarth, M.A.

arts of peace and industry, she was yet further worshipped as *Paonia* (a healing deity), because health was indispensible to the successful exertion of the inventive powers of the mind. The Latin term sol, as designative of Minerva, may, therefore, be neglected, and the following hypothesis,, with greater probability of correctness, be substituted for all those with which we have been furnished.

When the Romans encamped on the attractive heights around Caer-Blaedun, they could not have long remained ignorant of the virtues of the thermal springs, nor of any traditionary account existing amongst the inhabitants; and, as their policy uniformly led to the conciliation of their new subjects, by respecting their superstitions, they would readily have associated with their own Dea Medica, the British deity, to whom the springs were dedicated. Now, no British words exist, that indicate the name Sul, so that search must be made in foreign annals, which, by a chain of narrative, can be connected with Belgic Britain. In the Scandinavian mythology, we read that Mundilfari (Mover of the Earth's Axis) had two beautiful children, Sool and Maan (Sun and Moon). Proud of his daughter's beauty, he married her to Glemur (the God of Joy); but the gods being offended at his presumption, took his children from him, and transported them to the heavens, where Sool drove the sun's, and Maan, the moon's chariot of light, It is plain, that unless some connection can be shown to exist between these imaginary characters,

so famed in the songs of the Scalds, and the identity of the Sul recorded on the stony records preserved in the Bath Literary Institute, the derivation, origin, or real character of Sul remains, as before, in the land of darkness. The chain appears to be completed in this way—the Scandinavians and Germans have a common origin; as the tribes of the latter crossed the Rhine, to make room for further inundations from the North and East, the Goths and Saxons carried their mythology into Germany. The Belgæ naturally, almost necessarily, became acquainted with these imported superstitions and myths, and transplanted the most pardonable of all, that of Sool and Maan,\* into Belgic Briton, where the Romans found them established, at Blaedud's ancient city of the healing fountains. Sool, Latinized, would not be Sol, but Svl, which we find upon the stone tablets; nor could it be preserved in its original form, for "oo," although known to the Greeks, was not employed by the Latins. Sool, or Sul, therefore, would appear to have been a Scandinavian deity, whose worship was transplanted into Britain by the Belgæ, and established amongst the Britons in the valley of the Avon, when the Roman legions constructed stations there. It must not be unnoticed, that this Sul appears to be a feminine name, on the inscriptions found in excavating, and the Romans, by joining it with Minerva, have ascribed

<sup>\*</sup> Vide Nyerup's Scan. Myth., and Vulpius's Dict.

this honour to Sool; besides, the Scalds give similar occupations to Sool and Maan, "charioteers."

Having ventured these suggestions as to the genuine mythological Sul, leaving the vexata quæstio still unanswered, as to his, or her, singular partnership with Minerva, that is Medica, (for Cicero and Clemens Alexandrinus enumerate five distinct goddesses, to whom that name is applied,) the fragments of the temple itself, facts that tell a page of history, are recommended to the visitor's examination. In excavating for the foundations of the Grand Pump-Room, these interesting remains were brought to light; and, the site, adjacent to Stall Street, as well as the character of the carved and inscribed stones, identify them sufficiently with the building dedicated to Minerva at this place. And this is the temple alluded to in the MSS, preserved at Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, which accord, also, with the quotation from Solinus, already familiar to the antiquary. Mr. Whitaker endeavours to show, that the temple at Bath was similar to the Pantheon at Rome, in form and dedication, but there are hardly data to establish the former conclusion. Amongst the surviving remains may be seen a fluted Corinthian column, once forming part of a portico. The style is masterly, and proclaims an early date in British-Roman architecture. to this, occurred the fragments of a cornice, richly ornamented with flowers and foliage, bearing an inscription, some letters of which are wanting,

others broken, but supplied, satisfactorily, by the suggestive reading of Governor Pownall. It now runs thus—

"Avlvs Clavdivs Ligvrivs sodalis ascitvs

- Fabrorum colegio longa seria defossa

Hanc ædem e nimia vetvstate labentem

De inventa illic pecvnia refici et repingi cvravit."

This interpretation seems rather fanciful than forcible; but, nothing more happy, of a supplementary kind, is yet presented to the inquirer. The inscription, so ingeniously restored, is believed to be applicable to a temple, of which the pediment remains; the altitude of its tympanum is eight



Tympanum of the Temple of Minerva.

feet, four inches, and length of base, twenty-four feet, two inches. On this pediment is a sculptured head, which has employed the antiquaries of the present century, and of which a comparatively novel explanation is given by Mr. Scharf, in the thirty-ninth volume of the "Archæologia."

The subject consists of a circular shield (clipeus) supported by two flying figures of Victory; the feet of the right hand Victory still remain attached to a globe. The execution is coarse, belonging to the decadence of the arts, and the material, taken from the neighbouring quarries, does not admit delicacy of execution. The eyes are crude and extravagant in drawing; but, there is an effective treatment of the work, as intended for a distance, and a peculiar roundness of the flesh; the arrangement of the hair is very artistic, and the mode in which the snakes are made to combine with it remarkable.

The tympanum consisted originally of twelve stones-six only remain. Governor Pownall endeavoured to identify this emblematic sculpture, so favourably spared by time, with the cherubic diadem placed by the Egyptians on the head of their symbol of Divine Power. Others have boldly pronounced it the head of Medusa: while a popular antiquary has hastily decided that it is the ægis of the Goddess of Wisdom. Now, the ægis was a whole goat-skin, worn in combat, when the left arm would be passed under the hide. and would raise it and the shield at the same time. This fact is illustrated by a statue of Minerva, in the museum at Naples, which is believed to be amongst the most ancient known to exist. This head, therefore, is not the agis, but, if a shield, is evidently a clipeus, or buckler. Between the head and external rim, are two concentric circles, or

wreaths of oak leaves and acorns, not directly referable to Minerva, but emblematic of the products of the wood-growing hill, that hung over the valley of "calid waters." "May not," says the ingenious inquirer just quoted, "may not the head so enwreathed, be the personification of the hot spring itself; the curls indicate the flowing streams; the wings above the ears, the fleeting nature of the aquæ calidæ, which so rapidly evaporate."

But, if Solinus really does refer to Bath, Minerva would not then have participated in the imaginary protectorate; besides, we have, in the Institution, two altars, dedicated to the Goddess Svl (Sool) Minerva; two to the Goddess Svl solely, and one to the Sulevæ: and also a monument, or cippus-memorial to a priestess of the Goddess Svl, which was found in the Sydney Gardens. The introduction of a winged Victory, the cock, the owl, an emblem of wisdom, and of nightly sacrifice, helmets, and other by-works, all refer to the Roman goddess; and, as to the serpents, they are found in conjunction with the figure, character, and effigy of Minerva, wherever her worship was observed. Sometimes these too-wise reptiles are seen creeping round her breast and neck; while their admixture in the hair of the head, in this case, is not only free from singularity, but classical, and artistic, as evidenced by the statue of Minerva, just spoken of, where they are transferred to the border of the ægis, in a fringed or tessellated manner.

The preponderance of evidence and reasonable-

ness of conjecture, are in favour of the theory, here, with some hesitation, advanced; which is, that Sool or Svl, came from Scandinavia to Germany, thence across the Rhine, to the Belgæ, who established his, or her, claims to worship in Caer-Blaedun, where the Romans found her presiding over the thermæ, an object of the highest interest to that luxurious yet warlike people; and, that, through a wise policy, they united Minerva Medica with the British "Lady of the Fountain," and dedicated one great temple to both, that uniformity in worship might be established. As to the precise date of this temple's erection, doubt, uncertainty, and confusion are the result of all our enquiries. Lysons, relying on a passage of Tacitus, assigns it to the age of Titus, adding, that the capitals of the three exquisite columns in the Campo Vaccino at Rome, resemble those found in Bath. The recovery of a long-lost colossal head, of Bath stone, buried near the capital just spoken of, after occasioning controversy as to its true claim to a place in history, that is, whether it represented Julia F.T., or the Julia Domna, has again disappeared, evading the grasp of its admirers.

There is an inscription, rather decisive in its apparent purport, for, by a trifling supplementary aid, it will read thus, C. Protacivs Dea Svlis Minerva, "Caius Protacius restored or re-edified the temple of the goddess Sul Minerva." This discovery may be added to the summary above, but is here retained in company with the fragments of, possibly, a second

temple, being all found together, in the year 1790. These remains include a head within a crescent. and a wand entwined by a serpent, the lower part draped; four figures in small life, supposed to be allegorical of the seasons, besides pilasters cabled and fluted. The seasons, accompanied by similar attributes, adorn the arch of Severus at Rome. This last collection, probably, once enjoyed a separate existence from the temple of Sul, and was dedicated to Maan, the Scandinavian moon, the Selina, Luna, of the heathers, courteously admitted to a partnership in the lesser temple, and in conjunction with Diana, as her sister Sool had been coupled with Minerva, in the greater. The theory of Sool and Maan, here coincides exactly with that of Minerva and Diana, adopted by the classical advocates, for the origin of Sul-Minerva; a medallion also of the Sun was found amongst the Roman relics, and still retaining seven of its rays, the edge of which corresponded, precisely, with that of the Luna, or Diana, and from their dimensions, it may be supposed that they formed part of a lesser pediment, and a minor edifice, even a temple of Maan; a consummation which the antiquary still anxiously desires.

In the year 1708, a stone (see page 47) was found lying beside the Roman Road in Walcot Street (Foss-Way), inscribed, "Julius Vitalis Fabriciesis Legionis vicesima valeriana victricis stipendiorum novem annorum viginti novem natione Belga ex colegio fabrica elatus hic situs est," which may be translated,

"Julius Vitalis, of the Belgian nation, an armourer of the twentieth legion, Valerian and Victorius, dying in the ninth year of his service, and twenty-ninth of his age, was buried here." This last inscription furnished Governor Pownall with some material for completing the broken accents of the Romanized British, still surviving on the stones which accompanied the enriched cornice of the temple.



Roman Altars

We have a votive relic now in the Institution, which was exhumed, in the year 1783, at the

lower end of Stall Street. Its inscription records the restoration, by C. Severus, a centurion, who had served the complete period of his conscription (twenty years), of some building dedicated to religious uses, but which, through desuetude, had fallen to decay. In the collection of antiquities preserved by the corporation of Bath, which are not displayed to the best advantage, many subjects for reflection and inquiry present themselves. They are votive altars erected either to Penates, or the country's gods, pillar stones, recording gratitude for the restoration of health, or preservation from danger; fragments of pedestals and shafts, and capitals; stone coffins, that possibly have contained the remains of Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, in succession, a very unforeseen, but very probable destination. A bronze head, of the Minerva, found in Stall Street, at the corner of Bell Tree Lane, and described in the proceedings of the Somerset Archæolog ical Society for 1852; and a Medallion, bearing a bas relief of a female head, with an inscription around it.

There seems to have existed amongst the Romans, under the empire, especially, a passion for the building or raising of altars. Amongst the Bath relics of this class are found dedications to Jupiter Tonans, he holds a thunderbolt and is attended by an eagle; another pillar stone has an image of Hercules Bibax, with his club and cup. Mr. Scarth thinks that these are allegorical, complimentary, and, an Apotheosis of Dioclesian and Maximian,

a similar dedication having been found on a column at Clunia, in Hispania Tarraconensis.

A brief notice of the sepulchral relics contained in the collection at Bath, is all that is either necessary, or permissible here; the sad realities themselves being accessible to visitors of the aqua calide. The stone coffins discovered in Bath, and its vicinity, have, literally, been catalogued, and chronologically arranged, according to the dates of their disinterment, by our patient and patriotic antiquaries, who justly conclude, that a Roman relic is infinitly more valuable to the cause of history and truth, in the valley of Caer-Bladun, than in the forum of Rome. On Combe Down stone coffins were found, in one of which were three skulls and a Roman coin: the lid was of fragments, collected as chance presented, which the irrelevance of the inscriptions sufficiently proved. In Bathwick parish coffins have also been found, one of lead, along with eight Roman coins, of the lower empire, in a small cist beside them. Lead was raised in the Mendip hills in the time of the Roman occupancy, and a stone coffin, enclosing one of lead, has lately been found at Caer-brent. In Walcot parish (Bath), a stone coffin was dug up, accompanied by fragments of Samian pottery, and coins of Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Carausius, and Constantine. Other sepulchral remains have occurred, frequently, in different parts of the city, especially in the localities of Russell Street, and St. Catharine's Hermitage; but, the precise places of their discovery afford

no clue to the nation, or descent, of the melancholy memorials that rested in them. The Romans of rank employed stone coffins; when their rule had passed away and was forgotten, and their religion no longer venerated, the Saxons and the Danes, succeeded to their possessions in life and death; so that, Anglo-Saxons have been often interred in the stony tenement first hollowed out for the haughty Roman.

This Sketch of Roman remains, partly sustained by the credible testimony of their works of art, should not omit all mention of their manufactory of military weapons, called by the Historian of Bath "the College of Armourers." So complete were all Roman institutions, that the Fabri, whether civil or military operatives, were servants under the command of a Prefect, in one case resident in a city, as in Bath, in the other remaining with the army like our pioneers, and farriers, and wheelwrights. The laboratory of the Fabri, in Bath, might have supplied the whole Roman army of occupation with weapons as required, while the legionary Fabri discharged the minor and more partial duties. The real character of this class is but indistinctly shadowed by Hagenbuchius, who has discussed the whole question. But the almost miraculous perfection, to which the Romans attained in the art of government and colonization, will be understood, and estimated, by a brief comparison with the principles and practice of other nations of antiquity.

The following philosophic deduction, although strictly historical, is not equally logical, for it violates the laws of good division; yet it has been drawn before now, by the most impartial and enlightened students of History. According to them there have been four great instructors of mankind in the early ages of universal education, viz.—the Jews, who taught monotheism, hence arose sublimity in their religion. The Greeks, who taught science and art, from which sprang beauty. The Asiatics, pantheism, mysticism, the parents of confusion; but the Romans, order and organization, for a purpose. It should be observed that Asia is but a vague term here, and her very early institutions partake of a similar character.

Admitting "Caer-Blaedud" to have become altogether Romanized, and furnished with public buildings for the residence of Civil Officers; a College of armourers for the manufacture and storage of warlike munitions; temples for the worship of Minerva, Sul, Diana, and possibly of Mars, Bacchus, and Apollo; a forum, where some Romano-British orator poured forth, in the polished language of Tully, the praises of military virtue, and the honor justly due to patriotism. Let it be imagined that the auditory consisted less of the people, or the legionaries, than of the chief military and municipal officers,—of the independent portion of the native residents, who had retired to make way for their conquerors, but returned, on the restoration of that order which characterizes effective organization,

and made this the rendezvous of fashion; and, by invalids of the more wealthy classes, whose afflictions found relief in the thermal waters, so long known to themselves and their forefathers. "That Bath should have been selected by the Romans as a favoured residence is very natural. To that people the warm springs must have been a great attraction, partly compensating for the luxurious baths of Diocletian and Caracalla, which they left at home, and reconciling them in some measure to this colder climate." \* There too were heard, in the very chambers of these bath-houses, the lays of the ballad singer, and were seen the gymnastic exploits of the athlete, entertainments continued during the luxury of bathing. Yet, what shadows men are! and what shadows they pursue! a few centuries only of the obliterating tide rolled over the sands of time, and the votary of pleasure, the invalid who wrestled with death, the wrestler, who boasted of his strength yet struggled for life, had all passed in procession, a fleeting dream; and the very scene of those entertainments was overwhelmed, and buried, becoming the foundation of a new created world, that was to arise and sustain itself for a period, then, as its predecessor, perish and be sought for; such things have been-they are now.

It is a remarkable proof of the admirable system of tactics, strategy, and public caution observed by the Romans, that security was ever provided, and

<sup>\*</sup> J. H. Markland, Esq., on the History and Antiquities of Bath.

resources were kept in view by them. While the inhabitants of Aquæ Sulis, were engaged in revelry, and indulging in the luxuries of the bath, no enemy could have surprised the compact garrison, for there was a chain of military stations, like Wellington's lines of Torres Vedras, which formed a partial cordon round the "city in the vale," and extended to a distance of forty miles in a N.E., direction. When the Romans subsequently retired from Britain, and left the land to the mercy of an ochlocracy, a term, the very sound of which has an appropriation to the sense, how applicable to them were the words of the "Patient Sufferer" of ancient days, "No doubt ye are the people, wisdom shall die with you."

It has been stated, that to Claudius is due the first Roman colonization, or investment of Bath, but it is not pretended here to assign any definite date to the foundation of the city. About the year 51, Publius Ostorius Scapula was appointed to the command of the legionary forces in Britain, but on his arrival he found the government, generally, in a disorganized state, and, for security against inroads, established the chain of stations, mentioned previously, along the lines of the Avon, and Severn rivers. The eminences he selected, and the earthworks he raised around them, are still distinctly traceable. That treacherous passage of the Severn at Aust, was marked first by the Romans, who gave to it the name of their general.\* Julius Agricola

<sup>\*</sup> In Domesday Book, it is called Oster Clive.

succeeded to the rather onerous command, A.D. 78, and taking with him a quota of legionaries from Aquæ Sulis, he marched against the Silures, defeated their leader, Arviragus, and returned in triumph to the favourite city. It was on this occasion, and at this precise period, as Tacitus tells, that he practised the uniform and refined policy of "softening the minds of the Britons and fashioning them for bondage," by infusing amongst them a taste for luxury, sensuality and indolence."

Adrian crossed over into Britain, A.D., 120, with the ninth legion, and to him, who is known to have stationed a detachment of his legionaries at Bath, was due the establishment here of the College of Fabri, who worked in brass and iron. Some fragments of our discovered masonry, seem to have reference to this period of history, namely, the second century. The third opens with the march of Septimius Severus against the Caledonians, and appointment of Geta, his younger son, to the government of south Britain, his elder, Caracalla, being his companion in arms in the northern expedition. This Caracalla, called "The destroyer of mankind," commenced his reign by murdering his brother Geta with his own hands, and, to atone for the fratricide, he instituted Divine honours to his victim. The ill-fated Prince passed some period of his life at Aquæ Calidæ, and an equestrian effigy, found in Bath, is believed to represent Geta, who, from his passionate admiration of horses is represented on coins as Castor, the equestrian demi-god of antiquity. And now it was that Caer-Blaedud exchanged its most ancient title, and its second also, "Hudata Therma," for that of Aquæ Sulis, the waters of Minerva-Sool, and that Apollo was admitted into the Pantheon of the tutelar deities of Bath.

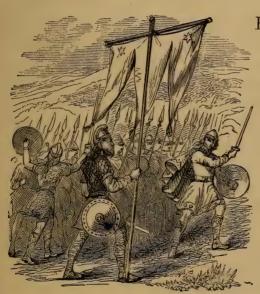
The Bathonian history is veiled in darkness during the first half of the third century, but, there is an enduring evidence that Divine honours were then paid here to Roman emperors. This lasting memorial is an altar-stone, adapted to the corner of a hall, or temple, two of its faces being unwrought, while on the others are sculptured, in alto-relievo, figures of the gods to whom these emperors desired to be compared by their subjects. During the reign of these two vain-glorious monarchs it was, that Carausius, who commanded the Roman fleets at Boulogne, made a treacherous descent on the British coast, and, advancing into "the bowels of the land," maintained himself against the imperial power, until assassination, by the hand of a false friend, Alectus, terminated his restless career. This bold adventurer, possibly, disgusted with the cruelty and injustice of his Imperial masters, and counting too securely on his popularity amongst the enslaved Britons, sought refuge and relief amidst them. The figure of a naval officer with a rudely carved dolphin at his feet, in addition to the discovery of coins of Carausius in the vicinity, aid the conjecture of his residence at the Aquæ Sulis, during some part of his seven years forcible tenure of Britain.

The curtain of authentic history, so far as Imperial Rome was concerned, here falls, and closes the scenes of unexpiated crimes, unprincipled ambition, and lust of domination, that the great drama of Rome's thousand years of tyrannous government would disclose. Still she lived her millennium, which seems to be the limit assigned to the existence of nearly all the lustrous empires of this But the throne of the Cæsar's was totterworld. ing, the empire was to be divided into east and west, a licentious soldiery controlled the engine of state, which only worked as they raised or lowered the lever of their military power. The legions were withdrawn from Britain some time in the fifth century, during Theodosius' reign, and probably anno urbis conditæ 1147.

But the day of retribution dawned, when the mighty Roman empire, as the poet sings—

"With heaviest sound, a giant statue fell,
Push'd by a wild and artless race,
From off its wide ambitious base,
When time his northern sons of spoil awoke,
And all the blended work of strength and grace,
With many a rude repeated stroke,
And many a barbarous yell, to thousand fragments broke."

## SAXON AND DANISH HISTORY OF BATH.



HE same heartlessness that
corrupted the
simple aborigines, now left
them in their
corruption, to
self - government. And,
again an ochlocracy occurred, of which
the Picts and
Scots took ad-

vantage, to plunder and enslave the abandoned and defenceless Britons. It is an usual failing amongst desparing people, to call in the aid of neighbouring nations, rather than make trial of self-reliance, but history furnishes innumerable instances of their generally becoming the slaves of the very allies

whom they had invited. The Brito-Saxon story is but a repetition of a subject often painted; vet. before they had recourse to the Saxon, they made a last appeal to their old conquerors and corruptors. Addressing Ætius, who then commanded in Gaul. if the record be true, they thus pathetically, and poetically, spake, "Whither to turn we know not. The barbarians drive us forward to the sea: the sea forces us back upon the barbarians; a sad alternative of evils, either to be swallowed by the waters, or slain by the sword." It was not in the power of Ætius to grant the request of the British and their King Vortigern, for, Alaric the Goth, surnamed "The Scourge of Rome," but the truly missioned avenger of her enslaved colonists, gave full employment to his legions. It only remained therefore, to adopt the alternative of Saxon aid, which was readily granted, and entrusted to the conduct of Hengist and Horsa.

The Saxons gradually augmented their army by fresh reinforcements, until at length they threw off the mask, and renounced allegiance to the Britons. Taught, possibly, the art of war, by their Roman oppressors, the latter resisted their new enemy, with a courage of which history does not record a nobler example; and the war "was carried on," observes Bede, "with greater violence, and attended with more horror and atrocities, than any which had occurred since the first peopling of Britain." Released from pressure in the north, the Saxons now, in the year 493, under their leader, Ella, and his

three sons, encamped on Lansdown, and formally laid siege to the city of Bath.

Great men are produced by collision; great talents developed by rivalry; the spark might have lain hid for ever in the recesses of the flint, if excitement had not elicited its brilliancy; had not Hannibal conquered, there would have been no Scipio Africanus; and the subjugation of continental Europe, by Napoleon the Great, gave occasion for the display of that transcendent military genius, that had been bestowed, by Providence, on our Wellington. Louis XVIII. remarked, on being reminded that Napoleon and his conqueror were born on the same day, "La Providence nous devait bien cette compensation." So the brilliancy and extent of Saxon conquests, for that age and arena, called forth from retirement, a mind possessed of courage, and resources, more than equivalent to those of the brave intruders. This was Arthur Pendragon, a brave and accomplished British Prince, who encountered the Saxon hosts concentrated on Mons Badonicus, and obtained over them a complete and crowning victory, some time in the year 493. Undeterred by this sanguinary resistance, by the disgrace of defeat, and by the military renown of the British Prince, the Saxons once more took the field, on the same fatal mount, only to incur additional discomfiture, and to draw down still more appalling consequences. It was on this last memorable occasion, in the year 520, that King Arthur, surrounded by his knights of the round table, and

armed with his trenchant, trusty brand, Excalibar, is said to have slain, with his own hand, four hundred and forty Saxons. "'Twas there," said the haughty Roman exile, in earlier times, "'twas there, that, like an eagle in a dove-cot, I fluttered your Volscians at Corioli—alone, I did it."

It is neither necessary, nor material, to credit, or deny, totally, the simple legends of our monks, to whom, as to our palæologists of the nineteenth century, all praise is due for the preservation of so many tributaries to the stream of history; for, if the sifting of criticism were employed, the wheat and chaff might be distinguished, in the legends of Blaedud, and of King Arthur. The ablest, but most incredulous of English historians, and most sceptical of modern metaphysicians, David Hume,\* considered that the story of Arthur and his deeds of daring, had some foundation in fact, and we know that tens of thousands sometimes means very many, and for ever, only a long time.

The ceaseless flow of time had reached the period when no defender could be found equal to the occasion, and, the descent of the Saxons under Ceaulin,

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Whether Uther's son, begirt with English and Armoric Knights, lived or not, we do not care. We are content to believe that the mythopæic power of chivalry created him from a few sentences of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicle (p. 3, note). For we find a deeper truth than that of history in the legend, and can still admire in its pages, an ideal not unworthy of our imitation."—Vide La Mort d'Arthure, in Sat. Review, Feb., 1863.

upon the cities and towns of Somerset, in 577, terminated in the total overthrow of the Britons, in the battle field of Dyrham, eight miles from Bath, when the three brave British chieftains were numbered with the slain. By this victory, Bath became, finally, a Saxon city, assuming the characteristic name of Hat Bathen (hot baths), described in Saxon and Monkish chronicles, under various titles, and, finally, included in the Kingdom of Wessex.

Providence it has been said, seems to grant equivalents in the mental and material worlds, and, when the Britons lost the regular system of polity, instituted by their Roman Masters, and saw the temples erected to gods and heroes, neglected and decaying, they found ample recompence in the introduction of a religion that inscribed on their altars, "to the True God." Osric, Prince of the Wiccii, with the consent of Kentwin, King of the West Saxons, founded a Nunnery here, and endowed it with tenements, both for the building and maintenance of an expiatory temple. To this first religious foundation is assigned the date 676. But the permission to erect a religious house did not include political or territorial cession, for, it appears that Offa, King of Mercia, the most puissant prince of the heptarchy, incorporated Bath in his dominions, and built a college for secular canons, on the ruins of Osric's nunnery, in the year 775. It may well be imagined, that the temples and buildings raised, and deserted afterwards by the Romans, endured for a few centuries, even under neglect and disuse,

and, that their overthrow was accelerated by the new zeal for christianity, which encouraged the dilapidation of heathen temples, and appropriation of their materials to the construction of monasteries, nunneries, and churches.

Thermal springs were no novelty to either Roman or Saxon. The former had the control of all those in Italy and Gaul, and the Carlsbad and Toplitz waters have for ages, been visited and valued in Germany; and, it is for this precise reason, familiarity with waters of similar character at home, that the Saxons did not improve, enclose, or decorate the baths in England with any extraordinary care. It is known that they considered the tepid bath essential to health, for, the prohibition to its use was amongst the penances imposed by the church.

The civil government of Bath was now committed to a *Grieve*, who assembled the chief citizens at a monthly mote (meeting); heard disputes, and punished offenders, by amercement usually, and collected the heriots due on the decease of an alderman. Impenetrable darkness veils the history of Bath and its institutions, for nearly two centuries, but, it cannot be concluded that they were not years of progression, for, this was the exact period when the bold daring of the Danes kept the separated Saxon kingdoms in constant alarm. The sun of prosperity however, once more rose, and shed its cheering rays over the darkling valley, when Athelstan (A.D. 925), appeared, and restored

arts, science and industry. To Bath was assigned the privilege of striking coins, if it did not actually possess a distinct mint for coinage. Some of these witnesses are preserved, and are of the purest metal, but rude execution. Besides this instance of favouritism, King Athelstan in 931, further enriched the monastery, but conditionally, that the monks said daily masses on his behalf, and anathematised, or neutralised, the efforts of his spiritual enemies.

Bath acquired a place in Anglo-Saxon history, in the reign of Edgar, one of the most distinguished kings of that time. Succeeding to the throne in 950, he managed the civil and military affairs of his kingdom with vigour and resolution. Condemned, by Archbishop Dunstan, to atone for an offence against the church, he was restricted from wearing his crown in public for the space of seven years; but, when this ecclesiastical censure was satisfied, he selected Bath as the place where his forgiveness should be published, by the splendid and gorgeous ceremony of his coronation. Leland, in his history, assures us "that the citizens of Bath, in testimony of their gratitude for Edgar's munificence, in all their church ceremonies, pray for his soul, and at Whitsuntide, at which time men say Edgar was crowned, there is a king elected every year by the townsmen, in joyful remembrance of King Edgar, and the privileges given to the town by him. This mock king and his adherents are feasted by the richest man in the town." The reign of Ethelred was not marked by any act of courage, or capacity, and possibly to his indolence the citizens owe the continuance of a mint in their city—to which fact, a solitary coin bears witness.

The massacre of the Danes, on St. Brice's fast, bears a resemblance, though distant in time, and different in place, to the destruction of the Protestants, on St. Bartholomew's day, in Franceboth being dastardly, senseless, and inhuman; but the vengeance of the Danes was amply wreaked by the sword of Swein. This bold warrior invaded England, reduced Wilts and Somerset, and obliged the Saxons, under their pusillanimous monarch, to acknowledge him as their sovereign. To Sweinsucceeded Canute, Harold, and Hardicanute, who held the sovereignty for a period of twenty-two years, and coins of the first of these princes, still preserved, were struck in the mint at Bath. The death of Canute the Second made way for the restoration of the Saxon line, in the person of Edward the Confessor, who was materially assisted, in the recovery of his crown, by Godwin, Earl of Kent. It is confidently believed, that Alfred the Great caused a great national valuation and census of his kingdom to be drawn up, and that upon the statistics contained in that register, King Edward was enabled to tax his subjects for the maintenance of the state. Bath, although not possessing land, was subject to Danegelt, from its earliest imposition, and assessed at £2 per annum, in the eleventh

century. The register of Alfred was the original on which the "Domesday Book" was founded.\*

The story of the luckless lady Editha, Earl Godwin's daughter, is familiar to the ear of child-hood, but her connection with Bath is less notorious, To conciliate the earl, and use him as a footstep to the throne, the Confessor espoused his beautiful, accomplished, and pious daughter, but, when his faithful friend had fallen into disgrace, he repudiated his lovely queen, and even withheld her dower; by this ungenerous act, Bath, reverted to the Anglo-Saxon crown.

# HISTORY OF BATH FROM THE CONQUEST.

Whether the term conquest should be read "acquest, or acquisition," in a feudal sense, or, understood to mean the subjugation of this country by force of arms, seems extremely doubtful. William the Norman, acquired England by the will of Edward, besides, history seldom instances the total, and serf-like submission of a nation upon a single, although signal, defeat. Further, the surname of Conqueror might fairly have been granted to the

<sup>\*</sup> Vide recent edition "Of the Domesday Book of Wilts and Somerset," copied by the agency of photozincography, under the surveillance of Col. Sir H. James, R.E., F.R.S. Bath, Published by R. E. Peach.

prince, by his court-eulogists, for gallantry at subsequent periods. This historic doubt, however, exercises no influence over the records of Bath, which was only noticed by its Sovereign as an object for increased taxation. When a terrier was made in the year 1080, for the purpose of enrolling solvent subjects, Bath returned 178 burgesses of different degrees of respectability, and contained probably about 1500 inhabitants.

After the acquisition of William I. and during the reign of Rufus, the mineral springs were neglected, for, France possessed many thermal fountains of her own; and, as it was unsuited, from its lowly site, for a military station, the feudal lords preyed on, but honoured not, its poor citizens. Geoffrey of Coutance made a predatory excursion from Bristol, under the pretext of raising the standard of Robert the Norman, and, falling on Bath, plundered, sacked, and fired its chief buildings. He was but the creature of Odo of Bayeux, and agents are often more merciless, in their master's cause, than the principals themselves desire. However, amongst the foreign adventurers that immigrated from France, was John de Villula, a native of Tours, in Orleannois. This ingenious and artful man availed himself of the assistance of the Bath Waters in the practice of his profession; and, finding he had acquired considerable influence, turned his attention to the most effectual mode of retaining it. Abandoning the healing art, he became an ecclesiastic, and, probably, recommended

by his wealth, of which he evidently made a judicious use, he was elevated to the see of Wells. Attached to Bath by happy remembrances, of success and respect, by the beauty of the valley of Aquæ Sulis, and the gift of its miraculous springs, he resolved upon returning thither. This could be readily effected by a gratuity to the monarch, and, five-hundred-and-fifty marks, £329: 3:8d, presented to the needy Rufus, obtained a grant to the bishop of the whole city of Bath, the Church, Abbey of St. Peter, Mint, Baths, Rights, Customs, and Tolls, in pure and perpetual alms. This singular sale and purchase was effected in the year 1090. So able a magistrate must assuredly have been an accomplished manager of civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and, in both he proceeded with activity and genius. He restored the dwellings of the citizens, rebuilt the monastery and church, and conferred so many benefits on this fallen city, that he is considered its second founder.

The same prejudice that influenced his royal father in favour of French adventurers, was inherited by Henry I., who granted to De Villula the Danegelt charged to the city since the Confessor's reign, together with all judicial rights and privileges. This generous grant enabled the bishop, in the year 1106, to bestow the city, with its appurtenances, on the monastery of St. Peter, appointing a Prior in the room of an Abbot, to be its future master, but, reserving the patronage of the monastery to himself and his successors.

Cœur de Lion recovered this appanage of the

Crown, by an exchange for the rich Abbey of Glastonbury, which he consented to make in favour of Savaric, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and a kinsman of Leopold, duke of Austria, who had seized the adventurous Richard and thrown him into prison; so that, after an ecclesiastical government of more than a century, Bath and its privileges were reinvested in the Crown. In the third Henry's reign, Bath paid a tallage of £20, into the Exchequer: a grant in aid of the crown in the forty-seventh year of Edward III., from Bath, amounted only to £13: 6: 8d, while Bristol contributed £220: and by the roll made under the parliamentary grant of the year 1377, the Poll tax of Bath bore about the same continued proportion to that of Bristol, while the population did not exceed 2000, including clergy and laity.\*

Possessing neither military nor manufacturing importance, Bath lay in security and silence, during the war of succession that deluged the soil with the blood of its sons. Early in the following century a suspicion, however, fell on the citizens, of participating in that most hateful of all conspiracies in our history, the gunpowder plot, from which it would be wrong to attempt a rescue, if truth demand the confession (Warner's History). However, from the paucity of authentic annals relating to this period, the fullest history we have would present but an outline.

<sup>\*</sup> Vide Paper, by C. P. Russell, "On the Growth of Bath," read before the Archæol. Inst. 1858.

Dr. Turner, Dean of Wells, revived the once prevalent partiality for the waters of Bath, by his treatise published in 1560, on "the Nature and Properties of the Baths in England and on the Continent." Dr. Jones in his "Baths of Bathsavde," published twelve years after, celebrates their virtues, and appends a map to his volumes, which shows that the city had not then outgrown its Saxon ceinture, and that the great avenue running through the city from north to south, was not a right line, but deviated, to avoid interference with the baths. Speed, in 1611, adds nothing to our information, nor is the piquant picture of Philip Thicknesse, in 1692, to be adopted as grave historic truth. "The baths," writes the Valetudinarian's Guide, "were like so many bear gardens, and modesty was entirely shut out of them; dogs and cats were thrown over the rails into the waters, whilst people were bathing in them. The roads were barely passable, the houses thatched with straw, and a horse-block and manger stood at each door."

The purposed visit of Henrietta Maria, Queen of the unhappy Charles I., (Vide p. 80) awoke the corporation to the importance of the Bath waters, and advantage of rendering the city suitable to the accommodation, not merely of the wealthy, but of royalty itself; and, in the year 1646, two years after the brief visit of their Queen, the corporation passed a series of bye-laws, that laid a sure foundation for the improvement and renovation of the city. From

Gilmore's map, which appeared some fifty years after this period, the increase of the public buildings, churches, and conduits, was considerable, but still confined, by the timidity of speculation, within the shelter of the ancient walls. The close of the sixteenth century is also the termination of these unconnected annals; with the following a new era arises, the story of which will be more palpably told in the descriptions of the various monuments to religion, laws, and social intercourse, which Bath of the eighteenth century has raised.

During "The Rebellion," which terminated in the death of King Charles, upon the scaffold, the vicissitudes of strife were the lot of Bath, whose loyalty was deserving of better munitions than a meagre supply of arms, and the interposition of a ruined wall. In by-gone days, in feudal ages, the site of Bath was indefensible, but, in the civilised ages of warfare, when destruction may be accomplished at the distance of miles, the overthrow of Bath, from the surrounding heights, would be but a momentary incident. These untoward circumstances left the city an easy prey to the Earl of Bedford, and there the parliamentary army found rest and refreshment until the day of the battle of Lansdown, the 5th of January, 1643. It was there that Sir Bevil Grenville, at the head of the king's forces, in which was included a large proportion of nobility and gentry, routed the enemy under Sir William Waller. That victory, however, which was as signal as unquestionble, was clouded by the loss of the gallant Sir Bevil,

a man of whom Clarendon says, "A brighter courage and a gentler disposition were never married together." The spot on which the brave loyalist fell, was pointed out by a peasant girl who crossed the battle-field on the following morning, and who, at the age of 107 years, was an historic witness; but the hero closed his mortal career at the parsonage of Ashton, to which he was removed. In 1720, a monument was erected to his memory, near the spot on which he fell, by his grandson, Lord Lansdown.

This monument consists of two pedestals, surmounted by an attic; a cap of dignity, bearing a griffon passant, finishes the top. On one side are the arms of England, above those of the duke of Albemarle, and Earl of Bath, perhaps alluding to the restoration of royalty. On another, a bas relief, emblematic of Lord Lansdown's exploits in Hungary, the centre being filled by the Grenville arms. On the north side are William Cartwright's panegyrics on military virtue, with a supplementary Stanza, by Martin Llewellyn, verses in praise of the honourable house and lineage of Grenville. A flattering quotation from the voluminous "History of the Rebellion," appears on the principal front, the place of honour, giving some few particulars of the action. That the day was marked by bravery on both sides, and that

> "There was silence deep as death, And the boldest held his breath For a time,"

must be acknowledged (although partisans are to be found even in the nineteenth century); for, of two thousand royalist horse, fourteen hundred were slain on the field, and, as to Waller, he was glad to fall back upon Bath, leaving his military chest behind him to the enemy. In this action, Sir Arthur Hazelrig's regiment of Lobster's, afforded the first instance of bringing Cuirassiers into the field. Victory, however, oscillated, and the city changed masters simultaneously with the successes of the rival forces. The king's troops took possession, without obstruction, after the defeat of Waller at Roundway Down, in 1643. William Prynne (Brev. Par.) asserts, that the governor who held for King Charles, was so alarmed at the appearance of twenty dragoons, brandishing their swords on Beechen Cliff, that he craved parley, and was permitted to retire to his private dwelling; upon which the town-major escaped over the walls, and sought an asylum in Wales. This tale is, possibly, a partial reading of the truth, which was, that the governor was panic-stricken, and surrendered on the approach of Colonel Rich with a strong body of horse.

On the decease of Cromwell, Bath assumed its wonted loyalty, celebrated the restoration with the utmost rejoicing, and was behind no town in the kingdom, in congratulating the wandering prince upon his return to the throne of his fathers. An address from the citizens, presented to his majesty Charles II., at Whitehall, on the 16th June, 1660,

by Prynne, then Recorder of Bath, was graciously received; and, the king, at his coronation, created John Grenville, son of Sir Bevil, Earl of Bath, Baron Grenville and Viscount Lansdown.

Disgusted with treason, treachery, and rebellion, Bath maintained its loyalty to the throne, even when occupied by a tyrant, and a bigot; and, when the gentle Monmouth arose, and took up arms in the cause of liberty, the Bathonians adhered to James, and closed their gates against the duke. A few too-daring spirits declared for Monmouth, but being brought to trial before "the infamous Jeffreys," suffered the horrid sentences pronounced by him against the advocates of religious liberty. (Chadwick's "Life of De Foe.")

When a rebellion occurred in 1715, in favour of the Pretender, Carte the historian, happened to hold the incumbency of St. Peter's, and St. Paul's parishes, and being devoutly attached to the house of Stuart, he matured a conspiracy, and collected arms in the house of one Ferguson, to make a demonstration in the exile's favour. But his discretion ultimately proved greater than his valour, and, suspecting discovery, he effected his escape.

### MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF BATH.

Bath participated in those Bourgeois-privileges, permitted by the Saxon Kings to their English conquests, a tallage being paid to the lord for their

enjoyment, and contribution made to satisfy the law for acts of individual insubordination, by a mulct, or pecuniary fine. This was a custom of ancient enactment, which is too much neglected by the most civilized nations of the present age. But, a large amount of liberty was obtained from the Norman rulers, by ministering to whose extravagance, the citizens acquired those courts, freedoms, jurisdictions, magistracies, and insignia, which even now are amalgamated with the municipal reforms of the nineteenth century. With such a moiety of political power, a transition from servitude to freedom, Bath continued until the reign of Cœur de Lion, who granted to the city its first charter, accompanied by all the privileges and immunities of a free borough. Under this expansion of liberty, the population began to increase their intercourse with Bristol, and improve the woollen manufacture, which had established itself, under the protection of the "weaving-guilds." At the commencement of Henry the Third's reign, the city being still an appanage of the crown, the prior of Bath became the lessee, paying an annual rent for the city and a berton, or farm, adjoining, of £30. But this languid pecuniary distillation was unequal to the rapacity of their extravagant race of rulers, and the same Prince, overlooking the injustice to his successors, enlarged the freedom of the Bathonians, for an immediate supply of money.

The era of the English Justinian is now reached, from which true parliamentary representation is to

be dated, for, preceding assemblages of the state, may, with entire truth, be considered "Privy Councils" at which the monarch presided. That Bath was viewed with partiality, from its climate, position, and mineral springs, by the reigning family, is more than probable; for, although Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, obtained a royal grant of the city and berton, still we are assured, that they had been previously bestowed upon Queen Eleanor, by her affectionate husband, "during her natural life." Slowly, but steadily, advancing towards the advantages of citizenship, under the Third Edward, the Bathonians were permitted to throw a bridge across the Avon, connecting the city with Lyncomb, where fairs were usually held; but, the prior reserved the right of building a chapel, on the bridge, dedicated to St. Lawrence, to collect offerings of superstition from the passengers. At this period, also, the South-gate was erected, the statue of the reigning monarch being placed in a niche above it, supported by figures of the Bishop and the prior, one on either side. Whether flattery, partiality, or justice, secured for them the benefit, the Bathonians were relieved from an unfair rivalry with the Bristolians, by the great council, which enabled them to improve their manufacture of woollens still further. In fact, it was during the succeeding reign, that a description of cloth, denominated Bath Beaver, attained to a well deserved celebrity.

It has always been the feeling of Englishmen,

"that their first, best, country ever is at home," and man's day of dissolution, the test of faith and principle, strongly evidences this fact, Many parishes are enriched by natives, who had been the architects of their own fortunes; many schools endowed; many great hospitals erected, or richly gifted. A remarkable instance occurs in "Thomas White," the patron of Merchant Taylor's School, London, and founder of St. John's College, Oxford. Having acquired a fortune, as a clothier, he bequeathed, in the year 1566, the sum of £2000 to be lent to young men of good character, who were commencing the woollen manufacture, for the term of ten years, free of all interest or charge. In the year 1595, Bath was entitled, under this bequest, to one hundred and four pounds, besides an additional claim upon every twenty-fourth year. Thomas White was Lord Mayor of London in 1544, and he appears, from his mode of showing gratitude to his country, to have clearly understood the foundation of political prosperity, by the estimate he formed of moral character. He, too, believed that "men of character" are not only the conscience of society, but, in every well-governed state, they are its best motive power; for, it is moral qualities in the main, that rule the world.

## CIVIL HISTORY OF BATH, (A.D. 1590.)

THE reign of Elizabeth, renowned and memorable, in our history, includes, amongst its minor acts of

munificence, a Charter of Incorporation to Bath, which confirmed former franchises, added new territory to the fifty acres included within the walls, allowing jurisdiction also, over the once privileged lordship of the dissolved priory. Her Majesty is believed to have visited Bath about this period (1591), and to have lodged at the Barton (Berton) House, in John Street, then in the possession of William Sherstone, the first mayor of this city.

Oscillating between loyalty to the throne, and constitutional changes, the corporation became alternately, cavaliers, and roundheads, royalists, and parliamentarians; and, it was during this tempestuous period that William Prynne, grand-son of the first Mayor of Bath, became so prominent a character. His "Histrio-Mastix," and "News from Ipswich," drew down upon him the vengeance of the "Star-Chamber," by whose sentence he was branded, deprived of his ears, pilloried, fined £10,000, and doomed to be imprisoned in one of the Scilly Islands for life. The bold front he showed to Cromwell, led to his second captivity, from which he was released by Charles II., and made keeper of the records in the Tower of London. His genius was much admired—his fortitude equally-and his misfortunes secured to him the warm sympathy of the corporation of Bath, of which he had once been Recorder. It is somewhat remarkable that the arts of peace should have prospered as the spirit of political dissension increased; for, during the confusion of the seven-

teenth century, not less than sixty broad looms were in work, in the Parish of St. Michael, without the north gate, and the number within the walls was as large. An active traffic floated on the waters of the Avon, although they were obstructed by natural and artificial impediments: but, in 1711, through the zeal of the Duke of Beaufort, an Act of Parliament was obtained, empowering the promoters to impose a toll, or duty, not exceeding five shillings per ton, on all goods carried by water, between Bristol and Bath. In the year 1727, this navigation was even more completely established, by the energy of Mr. J. Hobbs, a Bristol merchant: but the unforeseen and total decay, of the clothing manufacture in Bath-its rapid growth in the North; the immense and sudden partiality that arose amongst the nobility and gentry of England, for Bath, as a winter residence, discouraged commerce and manufactures, and laid the foundation for a prosperity of a different kind, to which it rapidly succeeded, and which it has ever since retained.

#### MODERN HISTORY OF BATH.

"Then a rich lord, in hopeful rapture cries, What place on earth with pleasing Baiæ vies."

OF Bath valley the physical features are eminently beautiful, distinctly marked, and lastingly impressive. The fairest city in Europe, with us "the

Queen of the West," reposes in the centre of a vast natural amphitheatre of hills, that present the most varied outline, and equally admirable varieties of light, shade, and colour. In some places bold eminences rise and impend over the low-lying fields: in others, a green and gradual ascent presents a widening prospect. The sluggish Avon seems to have forced an entrance for itself into this happy valley, and, with equal strength and dignity, effected an exit from the lovely panorama. And in the midst of these picturesque attractions, and with the most genial climate of our sea-girt Isle, and with the still greater gift of Providence, its Springs of healing waters, how could this favourite scene have remained unknown to any race? It is probable the Britons used these medicinal springs. The Romans enclosed them for the purposes of utility and pleasure. Saxons and Normans paid them less attention; for, they were familiar with thermal baths at home. During the civil discord that rent the realm in the war of The Roses \*

#### LOVER.

If this fair rose offend the sight,
It, in your bosom, wear,
'Twill blush to find itself less white,
And grow Lancastrian there.

#### LADY.

But if to wear it I should try, And show it no disdain, With envy pale 'twill lose its dye, And Yorkist turn again.

<sup>\*</sup> Such was the animosity that distracted social life, during these wars, that the tenderest feelings were not secure from its influence. The "Lady and the Lover" illustrate the fact—

the valley of Caer-Badun was forgotten, and its once peaceful landscape was but too fearfully agitated, by the tempest that swept over it in the Rebellion of 1641, to have permitted the wealthy or the titled to seek shelter there.

Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henri Quatre of France, and queen of King Charles "the Martyr,"\* being afflicted with rheumatism, visited Bath, in April, 1644, on her way to Bristol and Exeter. After the birth of the princess Henrietta, at Bedford House, Exeter, the Queen was desirous of returning to Bath for the benefit of its waters, and to be attended by Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to the household; but, not being able to do so with safety, owing to the suspicious answer of Lord Essex, she escaped from Exeter, and, getting on board ship at Falmouth, reached Brest, not without encountering the dangers of the deep and the terrors of captivity. At length she arrived at Bourbon l'Archambault, the Hot Springs of which proved ultimately beneficial to her malady.

<sup>\*</sup> So designated in the Book of Common Prayer until lately, although there are who take the trouble to demur to its application. But, even they must confess, that Charles was a Victim to that change, or crisis, which the growing power of the people, and, therefore, the unsettled nature of the prerogative, rendered, sooner or later, inevitable. The day was little more than a century distant, when the Duke of Norfolk and Charles J. Fox, proposed "The Majesty of the People" as a public toast; and, only thirty-five years later, William IV. allowed a further extension of power to "the Third Estate."

This pressure, however, was removed, the cruel practices of revolutionary times were mitigated, the sentiments which classic learning had suffused over the west of Europe, began, not only to strike root, but to put forth leaves and fruit; and, Bath, partaking of their genial influence was warmed into that life, which it has now enjoyed for nearly two centuries of time.

How changed from what we read in the melancholy memoir of Leland, or the description given in the "Thermæ Redivivæ, when fifty acres limited the area of the city and its suburbs, and the walls were just an English mile in length! But from this period and under the reign of Queen Anne, Bath began to assume a new character; it became the resort of the nobility, the asylum of wealthy invalids, a permanent city. The hand of Art had transformed it into an object of such undivided admiration, that the fashionable flocked thither from the most distant places, and then most certainly did it become the recipient of superfluous wealth, until checked by the peace, as well as the wars of Napoleon; for, the opening of the continent to tourists and travellers, and the facility of communication with every part of the civilized world, divided its prosperity with the most favoured cities and with waters of healing elsewhere.

It is said that England has always been fortunate under a Queen-regnant; this is not a correct verbal formula; fortune is only a fatalistic term, the true cause of success being clearness of the reasoning

faculty, and depth of feeling. England has been successful, and happy, under Elizabeth, who made Bath a free-borough, and raised the renown of her realm by her firmness and wisdom. During Queen Anne's reign it was that Bath, which she too visited, awoke from its long apathetic rest, to a sense of the blessings of Providence in this truly happy valley; and, equally true, that under her government the splendid military genius of Marlborough, shed a lustre on the name of England. But fortune was not the cause of glory or prosperity in either case, nor is she a Christian goddess.

The birth, growth, and attainment of Bath to its present splendid state of civic maturity, are wholly due to the enterprise and professional skill of Wood. The modern city is the offspring of his brain, more certainly than the tutelar goddess of the hot springs was of Jupiter's. He found the city as Leland Pepys and others drew it, he left the grand series of architectural, and artistic triumphs, which it now presents; for, few important additions have been made to his street designs, and these are conformed to the happy views, which he bequeathed to us for still further decoration. So it it was, that Pericles found Athens brick-he left it marble. Before his time the corporation held their councils, and transacted municipal business in a hall erected from the designs of Inigo Jones, which were somewhat eccentric, and aspired to a union of the Grecian and Gothic styles. Wood adopted a pure Palladian, and domestic style also, wisely adapted

to the fickle character of the climate of northern Europe. He most assuredly remembered the site of Turin, where the vista of each public avenue appears almost terminated and overhung by a lofty hill; and the general resemblance of Bath to Berlin, induces a belief that the beauties of that graceful capital were not unknown to the English architect. Wood tells a story of the accommodations afforded to visitors, at the commencement of the eighteenth century. "The floors of the dining rooms were coloured with soot and small beer to hide neglect and imperfection; the wainscotted wall was seldom painted. The free-stone hearths, and chimney-pieces, were coated with whitewash; the furniture partook of this meanness and frugality of finish. Besides which, the mansions of the most wealthy were of centemptible design, and only two of them exhibited the then modern comfort o sash-windows."

It was at this period that Queen Anne sojourned here for a short time, and thus gave a right royal impulse, and infused a most artistic spirit into the inhabitants, who now seemed only to require a leader in the extension, improvement, and decoration of the "city of hot-springs." And this able, judicious, and enthusiastic promoter, appeared in the person of "John Wood," about the year 1728. From his designs arose those costly, stately, and palatial terraces, the North and South-parades. Queensquare was laid out, and built, soon after. The Royal Circus, is a lasting evidence of the fertility

of Wood's professional genius, and the descent into Queen Square, Gay Street, commanding a view of Beechen Cliff, is a decisive proof of his picturesque. taste. Imitators arose, warmed into energy by the "Wood-example;" and the building mania that took possession of the Bathonians, produced the magnificent crescents, Marlborough Buildings, and other avenues, which constitute Bath an architectural Mr. Baldwin's plans for the extension of wonder. Bath, after the example of the two Woods, was comprehensive and elegant, but possibly too ambitious for the best interests of the locality it was intended to benefit, and also carried to excess. breach of peace with France, however, terminated Mr. Baldwin's speculations, and the extension of the city of Bath, perhaps a perpetuite.

The ceinture of the ancient and mediæval cities has been already noticed, and also the city-gates, one of which, the East alone survives. This may be seen in Boat-stall lane, leading to the Abattoir, with a brick-built fac-simile of the old crenelled wall, forming the basement story of a row of buildings. A public conduit, St. Mary's, supplied with water from St. Swithin's well on the brow of Beacon Hill, stood immdiately within the north gate, and the High Cross conduit was close by the church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Stalls Cross was at the intersection of Westgate and Cheap Streets, and St. James' Fount was close by the church so styled. These useful and salutary civic accommodations were destroyed by fanatacism, when a destructive propensity pervaded

the masses. Westgate, an unsightly pile in which, were spacious apartments, frequently occupied by members of the royal family, was removed so lately as the year 1776; but the South-gate was taken down in the year 1755.

Within the eastern quarter of the city are included the Abbey precincts generally, the locality of the Baths, Ralph Allen's noble Town house, the once lordly mansions called Gallaway's buildings, and the pleasant area of the Orange Grove. Without the south gate are streets, and places, and quays, with warehouses and wharfage, and several ranges of well proportioned buildings in which the elite of Bath resided a century since or less. St. James' Parade and Westgate Buildings evidence the past away dignity of this section. Kingsmead, King Street, and Green Park Buildings, are situated without the ancient Westgate. To the north of the old city quarters, have been added, in and after the age of the Woods, Queen Square, the Royal Circus, Royal Crescent, Somerset Place, Lansdown Crescent, and St. James' Square. Immediately below the latter lies the principal portion of modern Bath, including the Assembly Rooms, Belvedere, Belmont, Bennett and Rivers Streets. Catharines Place, and other very elegant and lofty ranges of private mansions. Milsom Street, and a net-work of minor avenues occupy the suburban area in the sheltered vicinity of the north-gate. The traveller, in the old coaching days of "merry England," was familiar with the extensive suburb lengthening along the river banks for a considerable distance, through Kensington and Grosvenor; and no resident of Bath can remain long unacquainted with the architectural elegance, and noble proportions of the mansions in Pulteney Street, and Laura Place.

# HISTORY OF THE MINERAL WATERS AND BATHS.

"The corporation will turn their thoughts to the baths; in justice to themselves; for the good of their fellow creatures; and in gratitude to the Almighty, for so great a blessing."

Bath, 1777.

JOHN WOOD.

From the analysis of the Blaedud legend, given in the earlier pages, the presumption is in favour of the Hot Springs having been known to the Britons; from authentic history we learn the certainty of the Romans being acquainted with them. Indeed, during the Roman empire, buildings for the enclosure of Baths in various Provinces, were constructed by them with great splendour, adorned with paintings, statuary, libraries, gymnasia, and surrounded by public walks. The Baths of Nero, Titus, Caracalla, and Domitian, were the most distinguished for their magnificence; and thirty mineral springs of Baden were frequented by the Romans, and one of them is even now enclosed in

a bath of Carrara marble obviously of Roman construction. Baden, like Bath, has a Hall of antiquities enriched by the relics of Roman temples. and of palaces that once encircled its healing waters. It is ascertained also, that the Saxons (A.D. 577), at first neglected, afterwards re-edified the Roman "Bath Houses," and bestowed on the city the names of Hæt-Bathen, Achemancestre, as indicative of the nature end efficacy of the Springs. Familiar, possibly, nay probably, with such waters in their own country, as those of Carlsbad and Toplitz, \* the Saxon monarchs availed themselves gladly of the advantages of a residence in Bath. There Orsic dwelt and after him Offa. To these mineral springs, Athelstan, Edgar, and their successors, some of whom bestowed privileges on the city, and enriched the citizens, appeared grateful. der the Norman Kings, the baths again fell to decay, but John de Villula, who obtained a grant of the city and the waters, vested all profits arising from the latter, in the prior and monks of the Abbey; and this investment was undisturbed until the dissolution of all religious houses in England. Infidelity however, is sometimes found amongst members of the church, for those regular Clergy were so faithless to their trust, that they were "mulcted in the penalty of £13: 11, for dilapidations permitted in the king's "bath houses."

<sup>\*</sup> The temperature of Toplitz waters is 117°., Farn.

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The transfer of church property to lay-hands, in the valley of Bath, has been previously detailed, under which arrangement the Abbey, with the King's, the Hot and Cross Baths, were vested in the mayor and corporation, or rather citizens, of Bath; while the old Roman, or Kingston Baths, were concealed beneath the site of the Priory, or Abbey-house; and this trust was further reposed, and confirmed, by Queen Elizabeth, in the charter of 1590. Leland has described, with his accustomed minuteness of detail, the precise condition of the Baths and buildings immediately previous to the dissolution of monasteries; and William Turner. in 1562, details the nature and properties of these waters; but his suggestions for improvement are behind the age. Conscious of the vital importance of the Hot Springs, the corporation restored the dilapidated masonry of the Hot and Cross Baths, shortly after the confirmation of their charter; and Mr. Bellot, a benefactor to the Abbey and the city, constructed an entirely new reservoir for the benefit of the poor, but its destiny was changed in 1615, when it received its present title, "the Queen's Bath." While Anne of Denmark, queen of our James I., was in the King's Bath, a flame of phosphoretted hydrogen gas arose, and played upon the surface of the waters, assumed a spherical form, then vanished like the languishing lamp that just flashes and dies. No explanation of the phenomenon could appease her Majesty's apprehensions, and adopting the New, or People's Bath, in future, where no springs were, it has ever since been called the Queen's. \*

The Bath waters had now become as celebrated amongst the Anglo-Saxons, as they ever were amongst the various peoples that had been their owners; yet, so crude, and coarse, were the morals of men in those days, that the citizens petitioned King James for powers beyond those of their charter, to reform abuses connected with the Baths and their visitors. The expected fruits of this memorial were blighted by the King's death, for no action was taken upon it, as is evident from Dr. Jorden's remonstrance, presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating "that the waters of Bath could not display their virtues, and do that good for which God had sent them to us, for want of such government as other Baths enjoy, although the corporation had done all in their power to remedy the evil." These disorders reached their climax in the reign of Charles the first, when the bathers were exposed to the public gaze, and the immediate locality of the springs was like a "bear-garden;" but, on the

<sup>\*</sup> If superstition had any share in her Majesty's alarm, her chaplain confessor might have allayed its terrors, by the assurance, that these appearances were rather propitious than otherwise; for, when

<sup>&</sup>quot;A lambent flame arose, which gently spread Around his brows, and on his temples fed!"

<sup>&</sup>quot;the brows and temples of Ascanius," his grandsire, the husband of *Venus*, declared the phenomenon to be "a glad presage from Jove."

28th October 1650, regulations for the suppression of nuisances, and institution of good order were enacted, and enforced, by the Magistrates, "from which period people began to flock to Bath for recreation, as well as for the benefit of the waters."

Many eminent medical men of this, and subsequent periods, have written upon the nature, uses, abuses, and efficacy of these waters.\* Dr. Caius,† physician successively to Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, recommended their use privately to his patients; so that their modern celebrity may be said to have been established by the last of the Tudors and first of the Stuarts.

A large share of merit and considerable debt of gratitude are due, from Bath, and from the nation generally, to Dr. Venner, for, certainly, to him belongs the praise of having first recommended the use of the waters *internally*. His treatise established the practise to which the growth and prosperity of Bath in the eighteenth century, is mainly attributable.

But grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure, for scarcely had the Bathonians congratulated themselves upon the prosperity that loomed, and

<sup>\*</sup> Amongst the earlier are found the names of Turner, Jones, Venner, Jorden, Guidott, and Chapman. The later include Lucas, W. Falconer, Oliver, Gibbes, Wilkinson, Barlow, Granville, Tunstall, and R. W. Falconer, &c.

<sup>+</sup> He was the founder of the college in Cambridge which bears his name. He wrote several works but none of them were so brief as his epitaph—"Fui Caius."

at no great distance, from the blessing of these tepid mineral waters, when all her wollen manufactures, her only staple trade, suddenly collapsed, and never rallied again. Political economists may question, whether the sum of human happiness was diminished by this surcease, and the events of the nineteenth century afford some grave reflections for legislators on this subject. Here the poetic view of the question alone can be admitted, and that is in favour of an Arcadian life,

"And are not wholesome airs, though unperfumed
By roses, and clear suns, though \*carcely felt,
To be prefer'd to the eclipse
That manufacturing Volcanoes make?" Cowper.

Both princes and people in every age in European history, have shown a partiality for the enjoyment and benefit of bathing in tepid mineral waters. To the latter the opportunity has always been judiciously afforded, but, crowned heads have actually built their palaces or sojourned, frequently in their vicinity. Charlemagne's favourite palace was at Aix-la-Chappelle, and we are informed that he received foreign ambassadors, and held his levees, while he was in the bath, having caused the waters to be perfumed, after the example of Caligula. What, and how close, the connection of our first Norman Kings was with Bath city, has been noticed; the patronage of our monarchs of subsequent times remains to be acknowledged.

Our most wise, wily, and conservative queen,

Elizabeth, saw the ill effects of encouraging wealth to travel, and knew that the fashion of the court became that of the country. For these reasons she visited her subjects, and used her influence to detain invalids at home, by improving those means of recovering health, which Providence had bestowed upon their native land. In the year 1591, her Majesty honoured Sir John Harrington, her godson and favourite, with a visit at his house of Kelston; but there is assurance that she had visited Bath previously to that date. (Vide p. 77.)

The example of Queen Elizabeth produced salutary effects, for, year after year, Bath grew in importance, and the fame of its waters was so completely established that the noble and the affluent, in large numbers, resided here at the appropriate seasons. The generous and grateful Viscountess Scudamore settled an annual stipend on a physician, elected by the mayor and alderman, to advise the sick poor, for whom a public bath was always maintained. It is however, from the era of the merry monarch, Charles II., that the modern celebrity of the Bath waters must be dated. Having accepted an invitation, conveyed in a loyal address from the citizens, the king visited Bath, accompanied by his queen, and state physician, Sir Alexander Frazer, and took up his residence here for period. So satisfied was their medical adviser of the benefits derivable from the internal use of the waters, that he not only recommended them to his royal patients, but participated in their advantage

himself. Indeed, after the return of their Majesties to court, Sir Alexander, finding his own infirmities increase, gave the best possible evidence of his confidence in the restorative qualities of these springs, by himself becoming a resident of Bath.

Queen Anne, and her consort, the Prince of Denmark, contributed, by their example, to augment the popularity, and feeling of fashionable society for Bath as a residence, in the years 1702 and 1703. During their visits, the city was so crowded, that numbers were obliged to provide lodgings in the neighbouring villages, where the agreeable character of the scenery afforded an equivalent for the inconvenience of the accommodation. His Royal Highness, Frederick Prince of Wales (father of George III.,) and his consort, made Bath their residence for some time in the year 1737, an event commemorated by the obelisk in Queen Square. (Vide Guildhall and Queen Square). In the early part of the present century, the large house at the east end of Sydney Place, was occupied by Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., whose infirmities, for which she daily drank the waters, were beyond medical aid, and under which she shortly afterwards sunk. On the 1st of August, 1827, Bath was visited by that exemplary lady, Queen Adelaide, consort of William IV.; and on the 21st of September, 1830, the King of the Belgians was welcomed by the inhabitants. Her late Royal Highness, the Duchess of Kent and her Majesty, Queen Victoria, were present at the

opening of the Park, on the 23rd of October 1830, and at her command, and by her desire, that beautiful demesne received the prefix of "The Royal Victoria Park."

Many foreigners, of rank and distinction, have admired the architectural grandeur of this city, the singular beauty of its position, and expressed their acknowledgments of the benefits derived from the use of its mineral waters. Of these, the best remembered, because most publicly honoured, is the Prince of Orange, whose residence, in the year 1734, is recorded by the obelisk, which Mr. Nash caused to be erected in that area, which has ever since been called "The Orange Grove." Amongst the latest, was the Duke de Montpensier, who, in 1862, made a careful inquiry into the character and efficacy of the different springs, and congratulated the corporation upon being the trustees of this great and beautiful gift of Providence.

Where those royal and noble personages were respectively lodged, cannot now be pointed out with precision. The building called the Westgate, no longer in existence, contained a suite of apartments usually appropriated to the accommodation of royalty. The Barton-house, Queen Elizabeth's unpretending residence, still survives, as well as the house occupied by the establishment of Queen Charlotte. The Duchess of Kent, and her august daughter, Princess Victoria, her present most gracious Majesty, resided, during their brief sojourn, at the "York House." But the venerable pile, the Abbey

House, known popularly as "the Royal Lodgings," was taken down in 1755, when coins, coffins, Roman remains, and the springs which supplied their baths, were discovered.

# THE CONSTITUTION AND APPLICATION OF THE BATH WATERS.

"Each human lip, that drinks of this bright wave,

"Drinks to a temporary triumph o'er the grave."

BATH owes its celebrity, its prosperity, to the presence of its mineral springs, the true origin of which, the bounty of Providence being left unquestioned, seems involved in that darkness with which the earth veils her most valued treasures. Volcanic origin is rejected, because no traces of that character exist; but, Vulcanic is dwelt on, and the central heat of the earth concluded to be our only alternative in the investigation. However, bathing has been practised by all nations, from the time when "prorepserunt primis animalia, terris," and in every climate, torrid, temperate, or frigid; further, it is somewhat extraordinary, that the ceremonies adopted in the process by all, closely resemble, allowance being made for the customs of the respective countries. Amongst the Greeks, promiscuous bathing was permitted, but, the early Romans expressed disgust at this permission, and instituted the strictest rules for the observance of delicacy at public Baths. But virtue decayed as wealth increased, and these restraints were ultimately violated. Possibly the luxurious imperialists bequeathed to Bath this undesirable legacy, which was found to exist in the year 1449, to such an extent, that Bishop Beckynton threatened to visit all such breaches of decorum with fine and excom-This excellent moral law laid the munication. foundation of Nash's fame, and fortunes, in after ages, for he deliberately threw a gentlemen into the baths, for merely expressing a wish to be there, while his wife was bathing, adorned with her fashionable head-dress. A duel was one of the consequences—the moralist's subsequent appointment "Master of the Ceremonies," was, deservedly, the other.

In oriental countries bathing is a religious element, especially amongst Mussulmans; and even in bleak, cold, Russia it constitutes a luxury. When the Russian, of high rank, has enjoyed a steam, vapour, or hot bath, pails of cold water are poured over his head, after which he takes a draught of English ale, then white wine, with toasted bread, sugar, and citrons; and finally, reclines for a time, upon a couch. Humbler bathers, having cooled themselves in the snow, drink a glass of brandy, and resume their labours. The natives of those inhospitable latitudes, regard baths as a necessary of life, and they are, in consequence, found in every village,

Two modern and learned physicians, Gibbes and

Wilkinson, have suggested totally different theories as to the cause of heat in these waters; but this need not surprise the invalid, for Galen and Celsus, each surnamed *Hippocrates*, above a thousand years ago, differed as to the mode of using tepid baths.\*

There is a remarkable proof that "depth in the earth" is not, in all cases, necessary to the communication of heat in thermal springs. At the beginning of the last century a considerable diminution occurred in the Aquæ Sextiæ baths at Aix, in consequence of wells having been sunk at Barret, two miles distant, which threw up to the surface a copious supply, of like character to that in the town, but perfectly cold. The magistrates immediately closed the wells, and, in twenty days the hot springs regained their usual volume. The source of heat, therefore, lay between Barret and Aquæ Sextiæ.

Similar incidents, and attended with similar results, have occurred in the locality of the hot springs of Bath. By the sinking of a shaft at Batheaston, in search of coal, the supply of hot water was interrupted; and, in 1811, an escape of water from the springs was detected, and prevented. In 1835, the hot water burst into a well, only 250

<sup>\*</sup>In Warner's History of Bath, p. 379, may be seen a catalogue of the treatises (39 in number) on the Bath waters, published between the year 1708 (the date of Guidott) and 1800 (that of Gibbes).

yards from the Queen's bath, by which the supply to the baths was sensibly diminished, and the temperature of all, except that of the Kingston Baths, lowered. With little difficulty in each case the accident was remedied.

Mineral waters are as various in their effects upon the constitution, as they are in their specific composition, and, it is for that reason, that they should be selected, adopted, and used under medical direction. Such waters are generally impregnated with acid, or saline bodies, so as to derive from them their peculiarities, and, popularly speaking, they are divided into four classes:-acidulous or carbonated, saline, chalybeate or ferruginous, and sulphureous. The first class are characterized by an acid taste, and by the disengagement of fixed air. They contain five or six times their volume of carbonic acid gas; the salts which they include, are muriates and carbonates of lime and magnesia, carbonate and sulphate of iron, and possibly other, even vegetable matter, in very minute proportions. The waters of Bath, Bristol, Vichi, Mont D'or, and Seltz, and many others, partake of these characters. At Vichi, the springs of which admit correctly of a comparison with those of Bath, they range in temperature, from 72° to 112°, of Fahr., while the latter attain a maximum heat of 120°, and descend to 104° of the same scale. For internal use the Bath waters are said to be preferable to those of similar continental waters, but the thermal springs of Baden-Baden, reaching 153°, and of Wiesbaden, 158°, are

obviously more advisable, when higher temperatures are the only alternative left to the valetudinarian.

Mr. Walcker (pupil of Professor Struve) has left an analysis of the Bath waters, which medical men seem to have adopted. According to him, water drawn from "the King's Bath," is found to contain :-

Modern analysts have detected the presence of iron in these waters, but some found it in the form of oxyde, others in that of proto-carbonate, while there are those who have denied its presence altogether, because it was not detected, in some cases, when submitted to the usual test, tincture of galls. That iron does evaporate from these waters under the common pressure of the atmosphere, has been proved by the Wilkinsonian experiment. If a piece of linen be steeped in a tincture of galls, and immediately suspended over the spring, in a short time it will become tanned. And to this peculiarly subtle form of combination, too subtle to be imitated in any artificial composition, it is, that the salutary properties of these waters are to be attributed. From this fugacious combination of iron it follows, that, to be beneficial, the waters must be drank immediately from the fountain, for, the iron is rapidly precipitated when the water cools. The patient can satisfy himself of this fact by observing the precipitation of iron on the glasses in constant use at the Pump Rooms, which imparts an orange colour that is with difficulty removed. The older analysts have noticed a circumstance which has escaped the vigilance of their followers, it is, the great deposition of carbonate of lime, which takes place wherever the waters have come in contact with the iron pipes, or ducts, used for their conveyance. In some instances the incrustation has completely closed up the orifice.

# EFFECTS OF THE BATH WATERS GENERALLY, AND THE DISEASES IN WHICH THEY ARE USED.

The internal use.—Bath waters are beneficial in cases of debility, but prejudicial in inflammatory diseases; applied externally, they stimulate the skin, strengthen the muscles, render stiff joints supple, and quicken the circulation so much as to indicate the necessity for caution in their use. Great benefit is derived from this water by gouty patients when it produces anomalous affections of the head, stomach, and bowels, for it then brings on, by warmth, an active local motion, thereby transferring dangerous symptoms. But the waters should never be taken during a fit of the gout, nor during any inflammatory action; after its subsidence they may be drank with advantage. Partaking of chaly-

beate properties, they are beneficial in affections of the liver, dyspepsia, obstruction of the mesenteric glands, hypochondriasis, and various other forms of disease. Their value in paralytic cases is considered doubtful, and in pulmonary, injurious. In general, these waters act on the constitution, not only as a diluent, but as a stimulant and tonic; the pulsations are quickened, the secretions increased, and the nervous energies accelerated.

Under medical quidance alone should the invalid commence the internal use of the waters; and, the quantity should be gradually increased, from a glass or quarter-pint, taken before breakfast, and a like quantity at noon, until it reaches two full glasses at each visit to the fountain. Discretion is to be exercised, whenever the waters appear to disagree with a patient; because, possibly, a different fountain, or spring, would be preferable. Under the pressure of infirmity, we are seldom competent to prescribe for ourselves, and, although medical treatises may afford information, they often also create the most distressing apprehensions. Each disease, complaint, or attack, is to be decided upon its own particular and special demerits. When the use of the waters occasions an immediate glow in the stomach, increased appetite, and elevated spirits, they are beneficial; when it is attended with headache, dryness of the tongue, and nausea, they should be discontinued. In a sanguinous, healthy subject, the waters will quicken the circulation, the face will become flushed, and sometimes a violent headache may follow. "However," says Dr. Saunders, "with well regulated expectations, and under judicious treatment, the invalid will seldom be here disappointed, and he may fairly consider the thermal springs of Path the most valuable natural waters which our island possesses."

THE EXTERNAL USE.—The effects of the Bath waters, in cases where they are believed to be salutary, and are recommended by the falculty, would appear to be satisfactorily shown by the returns from the Mineral Water Hospital. Between May 1742, and May 1862, the report informs us that 12,025 cases were cured; 20,172, relieved (vide art. Mineral Hospital). This is a direct argument pro tanto, certainly, in favour of the healing qualities of the waters. But, statistics, exclusively, are not in many cases, rather in very few, to be relied on as conclusive. So far from showing, incontrovertibly, the full efficacy of the external application of the Bath Waters, it only proves that so many were relieved, leaving the other cases to the result of inquiry (now impossible), and which would, in all human probability, show, that the waters were not fully, fairly, and sufficiently tried in many cases; not suited to the malady in others; and, lastly, that the invalids were impatient and withdrew. Sufficient evidence of the beneficial results of "thermal mineral-water bathing" exists to encourage those afflicted with paralysis, incipient gout, chronic affections, atonic or unformed gout, different forms of palsy, rheumatism, lumbago,

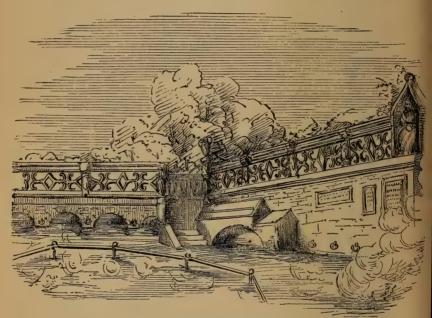
sciatica, lead or painters' colic, chlorosis, bilious disorders, disease of the mesenteric glands, leprosy, and sometimes derangements of the alimentary canal. During the inflammatory stages of diseases, bathing, pumping and drinking are to be avoided, as not merely improper, but unsafe. With regard to the time of continuance in the bath, from a quarter to half an hour, three times in the week, is usual, the water not being above 98°. This however is a point on which the medical attendant should be consulted, longer periods being often advisable, as in cases of rigidity of the muscles, stiffened joints, and all herpetic diseases. But if vertigo, lassitude, or faintness ensue, then the period should be shortened.

The Pump is a valuable accession to the previous modes discovered for an effective employment of the waters. Sometimes the patient is pumped on while in the bath; in cases where topical application is requisite "dry pumping" is adopted.

The necessity for professional guidance, in using the waters, is here frequently dwelt on, in addition even, to the aid which such an indispensable manual as Dr. Falconer's "Bath and Mineral Waters of Bath" affords; for "there are many things," writes Jorden, "about the virtues and uses of our baths, which cannot be intimated to the patient without dangerous mistaking: besides, the art of medicine goes on two legs, Experience and Reason. If either be defective, our physic must be lame. Both should go together; wherefore it is, that I refer physicians' work unto physicians themselves."

#### THE KING'S BATH.

This is the most ancient, celebrated, and popular, of all the "Baths of Bath," and King Blaedud, probably, is commemorated in its royal designation. In the year 1236, it was enclosed substantially at the Prior's expense; it is immediately



The King's Bath.

adjacent to the Grand Pump Room (Kur Saal); was the scene of Nash's chivalrous exploit of plunging the too-fond husband, headforemost, into the steaming fountain; and, it once possessed an unenviable notoriety from being the aqueous promenade of both sexes "simultaneously." In the

palmy days of Bath, so often, so variously, and so injudiciously referred to, the visitor might have witnessed, at an early hour, in the two royal baths, the fair sex, full toiletted and bien coiffees, wading up to their chins, escorted by their cavaliers, with powdered hair and bag wigs, indulging in all the luxury of the bath at a temperature of 105°.

"Oh! 'twas a glorious sight to behold the fair sex, All wading with gentlemen up to their necks."

Yet with all these accessions by the votaries of pleasure, moderns never equalled the original constructors of systematic and scientific *Etablissements Thermals*, the Romans, over whose costly structures the King's Bath is probably situated. The walls of the bathing-apartments of Titus, at Rome, were adorned with fresco paintings; music poured forth its assuaging tones during the ceremony of bathing; the waters were perfumed, and sometimes the walls were anointed with valuable unguents.

The area of the King's Bath, separately, measures fifty-nine feet in length by forty in breadth, and when filled to a depth of four feet and a half, contains 346 tons, 2 hogsheads and 36 gallons of water. The hot spring is situated near to the centre of the Bath, and the waters issue impetuously through a perforated iron plate, as well as through apertures around it, by which means an equable temperature is maintained, otherwise the waters near to the walls would never exceed 100°. The

temperature at the bottom of the well is 116°: inside the central railed enclosure, 114°; more remote from the centre, lower still; and the spring yields two hogsheads and a half each minute. On the west side are four stone sedilia, beneath an arcade, after the old Roman manner. Opposite, are four others, corresponding in design. A stone chair is fixed against the south wall, on the back of which these words are legible:-"Anastasia Gray gave this, 1739." An Elizabethan balustrade,\* the gift of Sir Francis Stonor, in 1624, and judiciously restored by the corporation, in 1863, is carried along the summit of the west and south walls, terminated by a figure of Blaedud, in a sitting posture, beneath which is the following inscription:-

"Blaedud, son of Lud Hudibras, eight king of the Britons, from Brute, a great philosopher and mathematician, bred at Athens, and recorded the first discoverer and founder of these Baths, eight hundred and sixty three years before Christ, that is two thousand five hundred and sixty two years to the present year, one thousand six hundred and ninety nine."

Blaedud's effigy could not, in any case, be other

<sup>\*</sup> The gift of Sir Francis is properly dated 1624, and that of the inscription, 1697, is equally correct, being that of its insertion in the wall of the Bath:—"Francis Stonor, of Stonor in the county of Oxon, Kt., troubled with the Gout and aches, in the limbs, received benefit by the Bath, and living many years after, well in health, to the age of near 99, in memory of the same gave the stone raile, about ye Bath, in the year 1697."

than faithless; in this instance it is singularly untrue. Having for many years represented King Edward III., in a niche above the north-gate, it was transported to the baths, adapted to an earlier age, and placed in its present position, so that, though a false Blaedud, it is a true Eikon Basilike.

On the north side of the Bath two semi-enclosed vaulted recesses communicate with the corridor above, and with the open bath outside. That in the north-west angle is called the "Duchess of Cleveland's Bath," from the brazen ring attached to the wall bearing her grace's title. Above and behind these vaulted closets, and beneath the Pump Room, a corridor extends, into which, open the dressing and reclining bath-rooms, altogether superior in fittings and furniture to many that are numerously visited by English travellers and invalids on the continent.\*

Four arched niches, within a colonade, occupy the eastern side, allowing also a flight of steps leading to the *entre* in Abbey Place, by which chairs can reach the dressing rooms in the corridor beneath the Pump Room.

Early in the seventeenth century, and when the popularity of these waters had revived, numerous visitors of rank and fortune, left here some memo-

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The cabinets des bains are dark hot cells: the baths themselves, though of marble, mere troughs, calculated to inspire disgust in those who either do not need, or are not convinced of their sanative power."—Handbook for the South of France.

rial of their recovery. This sense of gratitude, or refinement of superstition, assumed, in most instances, the form of a ponderous brazen Ring, inscribed with the name of the donor, and fixed securely in the walls of each bath, to aid future sufferers in their promenades. The corporation have caused the inscriptions on the rings that remain, to be renewed, during their very liberal, and public-spirited restoration of the whole mineral-water establishment and property, in the years 1862-63.\*

A ring, A.D. 1639.

THOMAS WINDHAM Esq., gave six rings to this Cross, a.D. 1664.

ROGER KEMPE, Citizen and Skinner, of London, gave one ring to the Cross, A.D. 1667.

Amongst the contributions made to the Special Exhibition of Works of Art, at the South Kensington Museum, which took place in the year 1862, the "Skinner's Company" contributed "A silver snuff box, in the shape of a leopard, the company's crest; the gift of Roger Kempe, master, 1667," who was not improbably a relation of the donor of the ring.

E. F., a very old ring, without date.

B. CAREW. To each of two columns in the bath, one towards the west, and the other towards the east, is attached a ring, without date, bearing the following inscription:—

<sup>\*</sup>A Record and Register of these votive rings was made by Guidott (1691) and Warner (1801), from which it appears, that there were 213 presented, and attached to the walls of the different baths, of which 28 only can now be found. In the King's Bath there were 104; the Queen's 31; the Cross Bath, 40; Hot Bath, 33; and 5 were presented subsequently to 1724. The following list includes the rings that remain, with their inscriptions:—

Votive offerings certainly partake of those sentiments that led to the enclosure of Holy-Wells and

"In gratum Testimonium Divinæ Bonitatis posuit
B. carew."

JOHN REVET. At the entrance from the King's to the Queen's Bath, is placed a massive brazen ring, with the following inscription:—"I, John Revet, His Majesty's Brazier, at 50 ye. of age, in ye present month of July, 1674, Received Cure of a True Palsie From Head to Foot on one side," "Thanks be to God."

DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND. A large ring inscribed "Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, Anno Domini 1674." On the staple are engraved the arms of the Cleveland family, surmounted by a coronet. This ring was removed hither from the Cross Bath.

ABRAHAM RUDHALL. A large ring with the following imperfect inscription:—"The Gift of Abrm Rudhall

\* \* Bell founder in Glostr."

LYDIA WHITE. A large and handsomely ornamented ring, removed hither from the Cross Bath, and inscribed "Lydia White, Dawter of William White, Citizen and Draper of London, 1612."

SIR GEORGE NORTON, of Abbots Leigh, in the county of Somerset, Baronet, gave one ring, 26 July, 1689.

ELIZABETH STRATTON gave one ring, with this inscription "The Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Stratton of London, 1689." On the boss are engraved the armorial bearings of the Strattons.

- "BATH CITY, 1724, Thomas Atwood, Mayor,"
- "BATH CITY, 1735, Thomas Atwood, Mayor,"
- "BATH CITY, 1746, Thomas Atwood, Mayor,"
- "BATH CITY, 1748,"
- "BATH CITY, 1752,"
- "BATH CITY, 1752,"
- "BATH CITY, 1752,"
- "BATH CITY, 1754, Thomas Atwood, Mayor," on the south side of the bath.

erection of oratories. Such credulity is fully testified by the litters of the impotent, and crutches of the lame, still dependent from the roof of St. Winifred's beautiful Tudor-temple at Holywell, in Wales. So gladiators offered their arms to Hercules; slaves and captives, when set free, their chains to the Lares; and the Philistines did something similar (1 Sam. vi. 14). But when the rescued mariner pointed to his votive tablet, in Neptune's Temple, on the shore, his companion inquired for the record of all those that the seagod forgot to save.

## THE QUEEN'S BATH.

This Bath covers an area twenty five feet square, and is always of the same depth as the King's, with which it has an immediate and free communication. It is calculated to contain 19,000 gallons, the temperature averaging 100°. This degree of heat, so nearly that of the human body, is a decided advantage; besides, the maintenance of that equability, by continuous influx and efflux, renders this bain chaud preferable to the single private baths, which are supplied, once for all, at a given degree of heat. Beneath blank arcades, on the north and east sides, are stone sedilia, and to the walls adjoining are attached votive brazen rings, inscribed with the

Four rings remain without inscriptions, initials, or date, in this bath; one on the north, a second on the east, and two on the south side.

donor's name or title.\* There are four dressing-

\* RICHARD PEMBER gave one ring, without date.

ELIZABETH, COTTON, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, gave one ring, A.D. 1683.

MR. KINGSTON, common Brewer of Plymouth, gave one ring, without date.

THOMAS WINDHAM. One of his six rings removed from the Cross, is placed on the east side of this Cross.

A ring with this inscription:—"In Memoriam Providentiæ Divinæ, Anno Domini, 1698." On the boss, "Jasiel Grov—(probably es.), of London."

THOMAS DELVES, Bart. This ring bears the following inscription on one side:—"Thomas Delves, B. By Gods Marcy and Pumping here formerly ayded," and on the other, "Against an Imposthume in his head, caused this to be fixed, June the 13, 1693." This ring is fixed to the east wall of the bath. Guidott (De Therm. Brit.) says that "Sir Thomas Delves of Doddington, in the county of Chester, Knight and Baronet, gave two rings, A.D. 1681," to the Hot or Long Bath. The date (1693) of the existing ring was perfectly distinguishable before it was re-cut. The boss of the staple bears the coat of arms.

"BATH CITY, 1748,"

"BATH CITY, 1748," with "M" on the boss of the staple.

WILLIAM WHITMORE, Bart. On one side of this ring is inscribed, "Sir William Whitmore Barronnet, when Mr. Robert Chapman His Frind was 2d time Mayor, 1677." On the other side, "Sr. William Whitmore, Knight and Baron Knight, An. Do. 1679." On the boss of the ring-staple is a coat of arms.

Guidott says that "Sir William Whitmore, Baronet, and Sir Thomas Whitmore, Knight of the Bath, brothers, gave each two rings, A.D. 1679," to the Cross Bath.

Besides these, there are two blank rings in this bath, one on the east and another on the south side.

rooms, and one reclining bath-room, appropriated to the "Queen's Bath," and accessible from the open water.

This bath was constructed in 1597, by Mr. Bellot, and called by him the "New Bath," but, after it had been used by Anne, Queen of James I., (p. 88,) an ornamental memorial was erected in the centre by the citizens, finished on the top with the crown of England over a globe, on which was graven in letters of gold, "ANNA REGINA SACRUM" (Warner's Hist. p. 321). Captain Henry Chapman, Mayor of Bath in 1664, caused a tablet to be inserted in the west wall of this Bath, the inscription on which set forth, that these waters were free to the public, by the bounty of God and charter of the king.

Dr. Granville recommends, "that a thick layer of fine sand should be strewn over the pavement, affording an agreeable warmth to the bathers' feet, a practice adopted at Wildbad, and which would be attended with but little labour." Adjoining the Queen's Bath, on the east, is the cooling reservoir, capable of containing 30,000 gallons of water, which are employed for regulating the temperature of the Private Baths. The jet d'eau in the centre is forced up by a steam engine, and a second engine draws a supply from the spring-head and discharges it at different destinations, the Douches, Pump-room, &c. The hours in each day, the days in each week, and weeks in each month, on which the baths are open, are specified in the printed

regulations furnished to enquirers at the Pump Room.\*

#### THE CROSS BATH,

"Many the heart that has before you cross Laid down the burden of its heavy cares, And felt a joy that is not of this world."

FRUGALITY is an element in the selection of this bath, which is chiefly intended for the general public. The waters well up about one hundred yards south-west of the King's Bath, fourteen feet below the pavement, and cover an irregularlyshaped area having an average length of twenty feet, and breadth of sixteen. It contains, when filled, about 10,000 gallons, and its temperature, averaging 100°, is the lowest of all the springs. Around the waters are one public and twelve private dressing-rooms, and the frequenters (the male class only) are admitted, if they bring towels, at the charge of twopence, if not, of threepence each. Many votive rings were formerly fixed in the walls of this bath, but none now remain, owing to alterations, and re-edification, made in 1790, under the direction of Thomas Baldwin, city architect. Old Blaedud, however, in alto-relievo, still remains.

Attracted by the repute of these springs, in some

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;King's and Queen's Baths."—The terms for private baths, on the ground floor, with dressing room, &c., are one shilling and sixpence; reclining bath, on basement, or public bath, with private dressing-room, sixpence; with fire, one shilling.

of the most delicate cases, Mary Beatrice, queen of James II., visited the city, in hopes, during the year 1687; and, after their realization, permitted the then (A.D. 1688) Secretary of State, John, Earl of Melfort, to erect in the Cross Bath, a costly ornamental memorial, exhibiting a pompous statement, properly in Latin, rather too much in detail. The design and its needless explanation, are preserved in Warner's History of Bath. But, neither the advice nor the experiment possessed originality, for, it was just a century before, that Fernel, physician to Catherine de Medicis, wife of Henry II. of France, recommended Her Majesty to visit the waters of Bourbon-Lancy, with precisely a similar anticipation. Queen Catherine had subsequently three sons, Henry, Charles, and Francis, all three kings of France in succession. No votive pillar was raised in the charmed well, but, Fernel was presented with a substantial acknowledgment of 10,000 crowns upon the birth of each son.

The term cross is here a misnomer, for, the fanciful architectural design (which was not a cross) set up by Lord Melfort, would have been a consequence, rather than a cause of the name; it was a quadrilateral temple;\* besides, Leland, who wrote in the time of Henry VIII., states, that "the bath was called 'cross,' from the cross that was erected

<sup>\*</sup> The marble figures (cherubim) that adorned the summit, are now the property of Mr. George Hancock, of Old Bond Street, and one of them occupies a niche in the front of his house, that looks towards Milsom Street.

in the middle of it." In the early ages of Christianity, crosses were erected in market-places, where highways met, at pilgrim stations, and, beside holy wells. The same pious sentiment, doubtless, suggested the idea of raising a cross in these waters, in gratitude to God for the blessings bestowed upon His most helpless creatures. It may be here remarked, that the water of this bath contains less solid matter than has been discovered in the flow of the other springs.

## THE KING'S AND QUEEN'S PRIVATE BATHS

Both the public and private baths, entitled "The King's and Queen's," may be entered from Stall Street, but there is also access, from the Pump Room, to a range of these baths underneath it, and an entrance from the Abbey-place, for chairs. The private baths are ingeniously contrived, and admirably executed; the apartments contain every requirement for the convenience of the invalid, and the furniture, fittings, and decorations, are decidedly superior to those met with at the continental spas. There are dressing-rooms, closets, reclining baths, douche apparatus (including the ASCENDANTE, which is managed as at Ems), shower baths of mineral waters, vapour baths, and dry pumping. The architect of this admirable specimen of art, presenting a handsome elevation to Stall Street, (vide frontispiece,) was Mr. Baldwin,

the competent adviser of the corporation in 1788; and the arrangement of the private baths, on the upper, and the public, on the lower story, is very happy, judicious, and convenient.

#### THE HOT BATH AND ROYAL PRIVATE BATHS.

THE term "hot," is applied to this spring, par excellence, as being of the highest temperature, 120°. From this fountain gush up a hogshead and a half of water each minute, supplying the Royal Private Baths, the Hot Bath, the Mineral Water Hospital, the pump in Hot-Bath Street, for the use of the poor, and Hetling Pump Room, on the opposite side of the street. With a depth of four and a half feet its contents are 9100 gallons, and the area of the floor covers 3126 square feet.\* The design, which is by Wood, jun., was executed in 1776, and possesses features of a highly artistic character. The form is octagonal, the angles being occupied by sedilia, and the rising courses adorned by varied mouldings, and rudental festoons enriched with flowerets at the points of greatest depression, the whole is crowned with an interrupted balustrade.

Printed regulations for the guidance of applicants, containing the days and hours appointed for each sex, and their variations, according to the

<sup>\*</sup> In 1811, apprehensions were entertained, owing to the escape of water from the springs; but the evil was remedied by what engineers call "puddling."

seasons, are obtained on application at the Royal Private Baths.

Patients from the Mineral-hospital (externs.) are permitted to bathe at this well, upon the presentation of tickets granted by the governors; and all invalids, duly qualified by insufficiency of worldly means, may enjoy the privilege, on obtaining an order from the mayor, or other city magistrate, who requires always to be satisfied, by a medical certificate, of the patient's particular infirmities and necessities.

ROYAL PRIVATE BATHS .- Seven most convenient baths, one being lined with marble, the others with glazed tiles, constitute the accommodation supplied by this costly and very elegant establishment, for the benefit and accommodation of the wealthier classes. The baths are filled in the presence of the visitor, a metallic guide rail assists the descent. Over one of these, an arm-chair is suspended from a sufficiently powerful crane, in which those who are unequal to a descent in the usual way, are gently and gradually lowered into the water. "A running corridor affords access to the apartments, each suite including a dressing-closet, lofty, well lighted from above, carpeted, having a fire-place, sofa, dressingtable, mirror, and every other accompaniment of the toilet required by the most fastidious. baths are kept in a state of accuracy, cleanliness, and order, not to be surpassed in any establishment of the kind." (vide Granville's Spas.) The improvements of modern medical science have been introduced into this establishment also. Here are provided the enema, a lavement apparatus, douche, reclining and shower baths.

The front of the building is adorned with the figures of Kings Offa and Edgar, brought from the old Guildhall. They stand in niches above the private entrance.

The charge for a private bath with dressing-room, is from a shilling to eighteen pence; for the marble bath, two shillings.

#### THE HETLING PUMP ROOM,

HOT BATH STREET,

An appendant, though not attached, to the Hot Bath, occupies the ground-floor of that fine old mansion, known as "Hetling (Hot-pool) House,"\* the upper rooms of which have been variously appropriated; as the residence of the pumper, as the Government Yeomanry office, and as private apartments. In this house, also, the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society (established by Edmund Rack, in 1777) held their first meetings; Francis, Duke of Bedford, was its zealous patron. Here, too, the Princess Caroline and her sister, the Princess of Hesse, lodged, in 1746; and, it was

<sup>\*</sup> Lord Lexington bequeathed this mansion to Mrs. Baily, by whose marriage with Mr. Skrine, it passed to his family, and was known as "Skrine's Lower House." The School of Design now occupies the principal and older part.

once the winter residence of the Hungerfords of Farleigh Castle, one of whom, surnamed "the Spendthrift," actually garrisoned it for his royal master, in 1643. The water is drawn from a reservoir beneath the street that separates the hot baths from Hetling Court, and is delivered to patients both here, and at the general Pump Room, at the temperature of 114°. The charge at this pump exclusively, is one shilling; for both pump-rooms, one shilling and sixpence per week.

## THE TEPID SWIMMING BATH,

A great public accommodation, is after a design of Decimus Burton, and was added by the corporation, in the year 1829. It is an oval piscina, its major diameter being sixty feet, and minor, twenty-three. With a depth of four and a half feet, it contains thirty-six thousand gallons of water, which are usually kept at a tepid heat by the admixture of thermal water from the king's spring, and of a cold supply from the reservoir. It is covered, and lighted by lantern domes; the descent is by steps from the dressing-rooms adjoining.

The quantity of thermal water employed in filling this great reservoir, necessarily excites the surprise of the visitor, or naturalist, but his admiration will be still further increased at learning, that this vast supply is but one-tenth of the surplusage of the King's Bath, from which it is drawn by pipes that convey it the length of Bath Street. The remain-

der actually goes to waste. Cultivated taste suggests, that there should be one great discharging pipe sunk to a sufficiently low level, the orifice of which being turned upwards, might exhibit a jet d'eau in the centre of a spacious basin. By these means, the most sceptical would be compelled to believe, the most fastidious be satisfied, and most indifferent excited, at nature's undisguised bounty thus so lavishly bestowed upon the valley of hot springs. A similar superabundance is dealt with differently at Baden, Toplitz, and Wiesbaden, where it is conveyed through glazed pipes, charged by a forcing pump, to the hotels; and there invalids are accommodated with the natural mineral water direct from the spring, and in their private apartments, from which they could not with safety, be removed. The charge at this bath, with the use of the public dressing-room, is sixpence; with a private dressing-closet, one shilling.

#### THE KINGSTON, OR ABBEY, BATH AND PUMP ROOM,

OR THE OLD ROMAN AND IMPROVED TURKISH BATH.

In the year 1755, the noble proprietor of this portion of the old Abbey estates, including the Priory, or Abbey House, purposed erecting here private dwellings, suited to the locality; but, in sinking for foundations, several stone coffins, and many Saxon coins, were discovered. Descending some few feet deeper, the extensive remains of Roman

Balneæ, or Thermæ, including hypocausts, sudatories, frigidaria, and other usual appendages to their luxurious mode of bathing, occurred. How the superincumbent earth became a Christian cemetery (if it ever did), is a subject for conjecture, nor has it vet found a very probable explanation. In the midst of these many memories of so great a nation, and mutations of human affairs, we find an illustration of the way in which one nation rises upon the ruins of another, in the flux of time; and here also there was another old Roman hot spring discovered, which of course, was the property of the Duke of Kingston-the three other springs belong to the corporation. His grace caused his spring to be included within appropriate buildings. It is somewhat remarkable, that while stone was abundant in the vicinity of the Aquæ Calidæ, and employed in the temples of Sul-Minerva, and of Diana or Luna, yet bricks were often preferred in the formation of their baths, by the Romans. This was not their constant practice, for at Baden, at Aix, and at Constantina, in Algiers, they were of polished marble. The baths in the last named locality were discovered so lately as in the year 1862.

On the decease of the last Duke of Kingston, this estate passed to Charles Meadows, Esq., who took the surname and arms of Pierrepont, and was created Earl Manvers. The second earl who succeeded, rebuilt the lower Assembly Rooms, improved his property judiciously, as regards the interests of Bath, and in 1860, bequeathed a re-

spected name to the future representatives of this noble family.

In the beginning of the present century, these baths and buildings, called the Kingston, and also the Old Roman Baths, were leased for a long term to Dr. Wilkinson, a spirited and speculative character. This lessee added a pump-room, constructed three well-appointed private baths with dressingrooms attached, which are kept warm by double floors, between which the water is permitted to Here all descriptions of warm baths may be procured, accompanied by modern improvements, which include hot water, shower, hot air, sulphur, vapour, douche, reclining, fumigating, and shampooing baths, with dry-pumping, &c. Mr. Penley, the lessee, (1863,) has prepared the Bath water in an aerated form, and so sealed and packed as to be capable of transport to distances. effervescing state it is an agreeable tonic, preferable to soda and seltzer waters. According to Mr. Noad's analysis, the waters of the Kingston, or Old Roman Spring, contain—

Choride of Calcium Chloride of Magnesium Sulphate of Soda Protocarbonate of Iron

Carbonate of Soda Sulphate of Lime Silica Vegetable extract.

The baths of Bath, public and private, are wholly supplied from the mineral springs, and the temperature regulated by the admission of cooled mineral water. The waters may also be procured direct from the springs, in patent glass bottles; and por-

table baths are filled at a temperature not exceeding 106°.

Sanatorium, Church Street.—Attached to the Roman or improved Turkish Baths, is an establishment which affords to the affluent, similar advantages to those conferred on the poor by the "Mineral Water Hospital." The building is sufficiently spacious, the ventilation conducted on Arnott's system, and the inmates, besides the advantage of having the mineral waters applied, in all the modes just enumerated in describing the baths adjacent to the Sanatorium, and in their private apartments, may also try the effects of the electro-galvanic process.

### THE GRAND PUMP ROOM.

"For lo! those marble vases hold, Each, a richer gift than gold."

At the suggestion of Dr. Oliver, who warned the corporation against the dangerous consequences attendant upon the inconvenient arrangements of the pump-house, which left the invalid the alternative of exposure to inclement weather, or frequent absence from the waters, it was resolved to erect a superior *Kur-saal*; and, in 1704, the foundations were laid, and the building was finished in less than two years, under the auspices of Richard Nash, Esq., who had then become the arbiter-elegantiarum of Bath. The opening was celebrated with much ceremony, and an ode, in praise of King Blaedud,

was composed for the occasion, and set to music. This first Pump Room proved unequal to the requirements of the period, and, in 1751, it was still further enlarged and decorated. But the additions were not sufficiently in character with the grandeur of Wood's architectural designs, in the upper part of the city. This obvious inequality, or imperfection, the corporation remedied by obtaining a new building act in 1789, for raising a loan, to be expended in the widening of streets, and restoration of public buildings. They had already, in 1786, erected a handsome colonade, forming a northern return, or issue, to the Pump Room. Under the new act, they built that admirable specimen of workmanship and design, the western elevation of the Pump Room, in Stall Street, (vide frontispiece,) and added the southern colonade in 1791, which forms the entrance to the King's and Queen's Public and Private Baths. But their task was yet incomplete, and the old Pump Room was wholly taken down in 1796, when the present noble saloon of health, pleasure, and convenience, was erected on its site, from Mr. Baldwin's designs.\*

<sup>\*</sup> While the original design was under consideration, Sir John Soane, (afterwards architect of the Bank of England) happened to pass through Bath, on his return from Italy and the Continent, in the honourable character of "The Academy's Travelling Student." Quickly detecting the error of Baldwin's plan, which included a lofty flight of steps at the entrance, he recommended their total omission, which enables invalids to enter with less inconvenience, and brings the fountain so much nearer to the source of its supply.

The elevation, of the Corinthian order, is imposing; it extends ninety feet in length, and is adorned in the centre by four three-quarter columns, supporting a pediment, on the frieze of which is inscribed—

### " ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ ΜΕΝ 'ΥΔΩΡ."

"Water! of elements the best."—This is the first line of the first ode of Pindar, and its appropriation as a motto, was suggested by Dr. Samuel Johnson. A pavilion at each end is pierced by a lofty circular-headed window, beneath which is a door of entrance, the whole finished by a balustrade along the summit. Four large windows, and five lunettes, admit a profusion of light, and when the grand central entrance-door is thrown open, the effect possesses a character both public and palatial. The interior is in perfect keeping and harmony. A noble hall, sixty-five feet in length, by fifty-six in breadth, is still further enlarged and adorned by semi-elliptical recesses at each end; in one is a marble statue of Nash,\* by

<sup>\*</sup> The statue of Nash, by an unusual inadvertence of Warner, is represented as placed between the busts of Newton and Pope, in the recess where it now stands. This never was the case; for, it was not a bust, but a picture of the King of Bath, that was once so situated in Wiltshire's Ball Room (where York Street crosses the Walks), and it was on that juxta-position Mrs. Brereton wrote the following lines:—

<sup>&</sup>quot;This picture placed these busts between,
Gives satire its full strength;
Wisdom and wit are seldom seen,
But folly at full length."

Hoare, holding a scroll that exhibits the plan of the "Bath Mineral Water Hospital," and, underneath the statue, is a valuable time-piece, by Tompien; the eastern recess is appropriated as an orchestra. The old "pump," from which the unpoetic name of this handsome saloon is derived, had been removed, and in 1829, a column of veined marble, surmounted by a vase, substituted for the three bronzed spouts, through which the waters used to flow. The basin beneath was a sea-shell resting on rock-work strewn with sea-weed, and encircled by a serpent, from whose mouth the waters poured forth. In 1861, the present design was completed, and the waters now rise and flow "for ever and for ever," and from shell to shell, the surplusage escaping to their reservoir. A further increase was recently made to the area of the room, by the construction of a semicircular alcove, in which the new fountain is judiciously placed. The walls around are relieved by Corinth.

This witty effusion suggested to Lord Chesterfield the following verse, not as supplementary, but introductory to the other:—

"Immortal Newton never spoke
More truth than here you'll find;
Nor Pope himself e'er penned a joke,
Severer on mankind."

The greater delicacy of the first stanza, indicates the mind from which it emanated, and decides the question of authorship. There was also a full-length portrait of Nash, in Simpson's Ball Room, which once occupied the site of the Royal Literary Institution.

ian pilasters, sustaining an entablature, from which rises a coved ceiling, to a height of more than thirty feet.

During the winter, a select band performs here the most favourite compositions, on three days in each week, the room being free to the public at all other times. In the dark, dull, dreary season, these promenade concerts prove attractive to the elite, the Park being their successful rival in spring and autumn. Here the "Lady of the Fountain" keeps a register, in which are entered the names of subscribers, and, all strangers would consult their temporary interest by immediately proceeding, on their arrival, to the Pump Room, entering their own names and addresses on the registry, and reading over those of the "latest arrivals." The following extract from an unprejudiced witness will form no unsuitable supplement to this brief notice of our "Cure Sal":-" England possesses not a more powerful Spa, nor an agent of the class of mineral waters, more calculated to do away with the necessity of removing to a foreign wateringplace for the successful treatment of some of the most obstinate cases of disease."

Amongst the associations connected with the Pump Room, is the visit, in the year 1817, of Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., mother of George IV., and William IV., and grandmother of Queen Victoria. As the current of her life was ebbing, she sought relief from the hot springs at Bath, and having taken a spacious house in Sydney

Place, she visited the Pump Room almost daily, and there held her morning levees. Madame d'Arblay (known to the world of letters as Miss Burney) describes the introduction of her husband to the venerable lady, an affecting picture, in her interesting Diary.\* She adds, that the king would have accompanied his aged consort, but that he was suddenly afflicted with blindness "and what was a beautiful city to him who could not look at it?" In the year 1830, Her Majesty, then the Princess Victoria, and her august mother, the Duchess of Kent, appeared, not as invalids, but as visitors, in the Pump Room. They resided in Bath for a short period, and witnessed the opening of the magnificent pleasure grounds, named at her desire, "The Roval Victoria Park."

In the vestibules are hung tablets, each bearing, in letters of *gold*, of which they are eminently deserving, a poetic tribute; one from the flowing pen of Anstey (author of the new "Bath Guide"); the other, an imitation of Spenserean metre, and most in quaint phraseology, by Dr. Harrington.

<sup>\*</sup> Diary and Letters, Part ix., A.D., 1817. "The Queen's stay was abruptly and sadly broken up by the death of the Princess Charlotte; in twenty-four hours after the evil tidings she hastened to Windsor, to meet the Prince Regent, and, immediately after the funeral, returned to Bath, accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV."

#### "THE HOSPITAL.

IN THIS CITY,

Open to the Sick Poor of every Part of the World, to whose Cases these Waters are applicable.

On! pause awhile, whoe'er thou art,

That drink'st this healing stream; If e'er compassion o'er thy heart Diffused its heavenly beam;

Think on the wretch whose distant lot

This friendly aid denies: Think how in some poor lonely cot He unregarded lies. Hither the helpless stranger bring, Relieve his heartfelt woe, And let thy bounty, like this spring In genial currents flow.

So may thy years from grief and pain,
And pining want, be free;
And thou from Heaven that mercy gain,
The poor receive from thee."

Α.

"ALWHYLE ye drynke. 'midst Age and Ache ybent,
Ah creepe not comfortless besyde our Streame,
(Sweete Nurse of Hope!) Afflyction's downwarde sente,
Wythe styll small Voyce, to rouze from thryftless dream;
Each Wyng to prune, that shyftythe every Spraie
In wytlesse Flyghte, and chyrpythe Lyfe awaye.

Alwhyle ye lave—suche Solace may be founde:

- "When kynde the Hand, why 'neath its healynge faynte?
- "Payne shall recure the Hearte's corruptede Wounde;
- "Farre gone is that which feelethe not its Playnte.
  - "By kyndrede Angel smote, Bethesda gave
  - "New Vyrtues forthe, and felte her troubledde wave."

Thus drynke, thus lave—nor ever more lamente,
Oure Sprynges but flowe pale Anguishe to befriende;
How fayre the Meede that followethe Contente;
How bleste to lyve, and fynde such Anguishe mende;
How bleste to dye—when sufferynge Faithe makes sure,

At Ly.e's high Founte, an everlastynge Cure!

EDGAR."

### THE HORSE BATH.

THE surplusage of the mineral springs was formerly conveyed away, by a dyke, into the Avon, but arrested, partially, in its progress, on the south

side of St. James' Church, near to the ham gate, and east of the south gate, in Horse Street. There it expanded into a reservoir, called, "The Horse Bath," but ultimately mingled with the waters of the river. Although now closed up, and unmarked by any symbol, it was unquestionably of use in the restoration of horses, which are subject to slight consumption of the lungs. There is a "Horse bath" in full employment at Schlangenbad, in Nassau, pleasantly described by Sir Francis B. Head, who has travestied, rather than transcribed, the legend of "Bath's Blaedud," to win his reader's attention. He substitutes a heifer for the pig, and a peasant girl for the shepherd prince; with this change, the stories are identical.\* His description of the heifer restored to health is in his usual happy manner. "In a few weeks, she (the heifer) suddenly re-appeared among the herd, with ribs clothed with flesh, eyes like a deer, skin sleek as a mole's, saliva hanging in ringlets from her jaws; and, the phenomenon was so striking, that the herdsman, being inclined to watch her, discovered, that regularly every evening, she wended her way into the forest, until she reached an unknown spring of water, from which, having refreshed herself, she returned quietly to the herd in the valley." And this is the spring at Schlangenbad, now called "The Horse Bath."

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur."

## THE MINERAL WATER HOSPITAL.

"Here, from the restless bed of lingering pain,
The languid sufferer seeks the tepid wave,
And feels returning health, and hope again,
Disperse 'the gathering shadows of the grave.'"

The Impotent Man.

Hospitals for the sick, infirm, and helpless, were unknown to the ancients, so that, whatever other relics of Roman greatness are discoverable in Bath, traces of any such asylum are fruitlessly sought for. To Christianity belongs this humane mode of acknowledging gratitude to God, for the blessings bestowed, and for the mercies extended. The pious Fabiola founded an institution for the poor and sick, some time in the fourth century; Europeans of the West imitated her noble example, and, the middle ages abounded in hospitals; while moderns have kept pace with them nominally, and numerically, but the character of their foundations is very different.

The first master of the ceremonies in Bath, we are told, had many failings to atone for; were any of them blotted out by his generous exertions for the establishment of the "Bath Mineral Hospital," which is not merely local, it is national in its object? This cannot be confidently answered, nor even approached, save through a venial interpretation of "the charitable widow." Leaving the solution of such questions to the reflecting reader, it is but justice to mention here, that, to the enthusiastic perseverance of Nash, the reputation of Dr. Oliver,

and the boundless benevolence of Ralph Allen, this great public charity owes its origin. Nash\* solicited and collected the subscriptions, and Allen provided gratuitously, from his quarries on Combe Down, the stone required for the building, contributing, simultaneously, one thousand pounds. The old hospital occupies the site of the first regular city theatre Lady Hawley's), presents a front, in the Ionic order, one hundred feet in length, and three stories in height, to the "Borough Walls," and is from the designs of Mr. Wood. The foundation-stone was laid by the Right Hon. William Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, and bears the following inscription:—

"This stone is the first which was laid in the foundation of the General Hospital, July the 6th, a.d. 1737: 'God prosper the charitable undertaking.'"

By an act of parliament, passed in 1739, the president and governors became a corporate body, and ninety-one governors were named; vacancies caused by resignation or death, are to be filled up at a general court. A contribution of £40 constitutes a life-governor, and a managing committee and three treasurers are annually elected, on the first day of May.

<sup>\*</sup>A too enthusiastic zeal for progression has ventured to depreciate the character of Nash, and elevate the superior virtues of the age we live in. This is not the place to decide that point. Bath owes her social position to Nash, whose greatest vice, vanity, is itself shared by the majority of the human race, but "the evil that men do, lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones."

The benefits of this inestimable charity, the peculiar pride, and providential privilege of Bath, were extended to all parts of the United Kingdom, with the exception of the old city of Bath, until 1835, when that repulsive bye-law was repealed, at the pressing instance of Dr. Barlow, and "all, who could not obtain the use of the waters, without charitable assistance," were eligible. Sedan chairs were employed to convey the patients to the public baths, previously to 1830, but, in that year, baths were constructed within the Hospital, and the mineral waters conducted into them from the spring; besides other interior improvements, such as the introduction of hot air, and a new system of ventilation.

The only recommendations necessary to obtain admission to this national charity are, the poverty and peculiar malady of the applicant; and the numerous Unions, or rather, Boards of Guardians, throughout the United Kingdom, may send patients here, if accompanied with the prescribed "caution money."

A community so wealthy, intellectual, and therefore humane, as that which constitutes "Society in Bath," could not be insensible to the value of such a charity, and the importance of enlarging its capacity for good. Accumulated gifts, therefore, enabled the governors to accomplish this latter object, and on the 4th of June, 1859, the first stone of an auxiliary building—wing would be a misnomer—resembling, in external features, the original structure,

but superior in internal disposition, was laid, and the new, or patients' day Hospital, opened on the 11th of July, 1861, with much ceremony.

The old and new buildings are connected by a tubular bridgeway, over Parsonage-lane, and by a tunnel beneath the same thoroughfare. A spacious hall and staircase occupy the central portion of the building, conferring dignity, and aiding ventilation; while day-rooms, board-room,\* and the usual offices

W. B. Farnell, apothecary for 44 years, and donor. By *Gray*.

Ralph Allen, Esq. Presented by J. Brymer, Esq. 1856. John Donne, Esq. 1750.

R. Allen, Esq., (engraving).D. Danvers, treasurer. 1760.

W. Hoare.

Mr. Morris, father of first apothecary. 1742.

W. Hoare, Esq.—by himself. Henry Harrington. Engraved by Turner, painted by Beach. 1799.

Hygæia. W. Hoare.

Mrs. Morris, wife of the first apothecary.

Mr. John Morris, first apothecary. 1742.

T. B. Duncan, Esq. Pres. 1849.

Large painting—Dr. Oliver, and Mr. Pierce, physician and surgeon to the hospital, examining patients afflicted with palsy, rheumatism, and leprosy. A.D. 1742. W. Hoare.

The Rev. Mr. Hunter says, "This is one of the most living groups, perhaps, ever painted."

Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Cockburn, Bart, (engraving). Dated 19th Nov., 1825.

Mrs. Morris, mother of the first apothecary.

R. Nash, Esq. M.C. A.D. 1742 Henry Wright, Esq. surgeon. A.D. 1742. W. Hoare.

C. H. Parry, Esq., M.D., 1804, (engraving,) physician to the hospital, from the year 1800 to 1817.

A bust of Ralph Allen stands in the Hall; and, on the first landing, Dr. Wilbraham Falconer's.

<sup>\*</sup> In this apartment are the following portraits and prints:—

for register, apothecary, and matron, are all of just proportions. The façade is of the Ionic order, suitably plain, with the exception of a sculpture, in alto relievo, by Ezard, jun., of "The good Samaritan,"\* occupying the tympanum of the pediment. On the south side of the day-rooms are balconies for the patients in fair weather; and this wing is intended for their accommodation by day, the east being appropriated as sleeping apartments solely.

A Roman pavement, discovered when the foundations were being excavated, about four feet below the level of the basement floor, has been railed round and preserved;—an interesting relique in Bath, although but little attractive in the cities of Italy, Germany, or Gaul. Over these reliquiæ once stood the old Rectory, which gave way to the Hospital, after having been converted into "the Commercial"

<sup>\*</sup> This parable is appropriately used in decorating casualtu hospitals, that is, where the visitation arises from a worldly origin, or is an infliction "by man on man." It is employed in that sense at Guy's Hospital, in London, realising Pope's sarcasm on his race, "the greatest enemy of mankind is man." West's great painting of the "Impotent man," waiting for miraculous healing, would be appropriate, where the affliction seems "sent and taken away" by the direct and mysterious dispensation of Providence. Suggestion is sometimes intrusive, still a hope, a wish, may be expressed, that some future benefactor shall cause a copy of West's best work, that now adorns the walls of the National Gallery, to be made, and suspended on the staircase of "The Mineral Hospital." It is the noblest illustration of such Scriptural subject in existence, therefore, appropriate; it is national property, consequently, may be copied. The affecting parable of the Good Samaritan, is employed memorially, and publicly, four times in the city of Bath.

Reading Room;" and directly opposite, still appear the fragments of the Saxon "borough wall," rising from those of the older Roman. The space within the wall was formerly used as the burial ground of the Hospital.



The Brymer Chapel.

Is a memorial possessing an interest peculiar to itself; it is an example of happy design and perfect execution. A brass tablet at the entrance, acquaints the reader with the benevolent origin of the rich embellishments witnessed on entering:

"The late James S. Brymer, Esq., presented five hundred pounds, to be specially applied to the holy adornment of this chapel, for the promotion of the more reverent worship of Almighty God. 1859."

To this exemplary man, the governors have placed a memorial window in the ante-chapel, at their private expense, the subject of which is "The Good Samaritan," accompanied by Scriptural texts, from Psalm exxii. 1. and Psalm li. 7, 10. In the lowest border of the design may be read, "To the glory of God, and in memory of James Brymer, Esq." As the chapel will ever be his most expressive and enduring cenotaph, the latter portion of the dedication may be neglected.

The ante-chapel is separated from the chapel, or choir, by a screen of three arches, the roof being vaulted and supported by composite pilasters, the capitals of which are enriched with carvings in stone, expressing the water butter-cup, wild poppy, three fish, two birds drinking from a vase, the pomegranate, phænix, and pelican. An organ is placed at the north end of the vestibule, where the light, though subdued, is sufficient to display the three-coloured tiles of the pavement, such as are employed, partially also, in the chapel floor.

The absolute space absorbed by the chapel, is apparently, a double cube of twenty-five feet, having on the south side, five two-light windows, with stained glass. These admired designs were first seen in the Vandarmini Palace, at Venice, in the fifteenth century, but have been much used in official buildings in this country, recently. Above each window is introduced in the tracery, armorial bearings; they include Brymer's, Bath City, Royal Shield, Prince of Wales', and See of Bath and Wells.

Columns of Devonshire marble adorn each window, the capitals of which, as well as of every central mullion, are enriched with devices carved in stone. These represent the serpent and the apple, thorns and thistles, the vine and lily, the passion-flower and palm, pomegranate and trefoil. Substantial oak benches afford accomposation for 150 heavers. If the north wall of the choir were arcaded, it would correspond more justly, and contrast less obviously, with the opposite, besides affording a fitting opportunity for setting up in "golden letters," as a reward, and reminiscence, and example, a list of donations, and benefactors.\* Two storks, creditably executed, form a corbel that supports a pulpit of white Clandown lias, on which rests an alabaster desk. revered monogram, "I.H.S.," and a Maltese cross with an emblem of the Trinity, appear in the panels, and the miniature columns of marble are finished with capitals, representing the rose and the lily.

An eagle, with wings expanded, admirably carved in oak, is the adopted lectern; it is the favourite, and well-accustomed form of the reading-desk† in Bath.

<sup>\*</sup> This great work of charity, the Mineral-water Hospital of Bath, was the first that His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, assisted from his own private purse.

<sup>+</sup>In one chapel, (Lady Huntingdon's in the Vineyards,) there are three of these Jewish and early Christian emblems. Nothing, however, can be more incorrect, than its introduction as a pulpit. In the hieroglyphic language of the early Christian church, the eagle is the attendant

Around the walls, and underneath the cornice, are seven sentences, from the *Te Deum*, and above the entrance to the choir is a Maltese cross, with the four Gospels. The apse, to which the ascent, or bema, is by two steps of encaustic tiles, is jealously lighted by seven windows, the Scriptural subjects in which, are selected from their reference to that great element, water. They are the baptism of Christ in the Jordan,—our Saviour at the pool of Siloam,—our Bord washing the feet of His disciples,—the baptism of the eunuch by St. Philip,—Christ and the woman of Samaria at the well,—Naaman, the

of St. John the Evangelist, and is frequently represented holding the pen, or the inkhorn, in his beak. St. Jerome says, "He soars to the very throne of God, and proclaims, 'In the beginning was the Word;' hence lecterns for supporting the Gospels exclusively, are in the form of an eagle with outspread wings, in several of our great churches." (Jer. xlix. 22). In Jewish symbolism, the eagle represented "the Holy Spirit," as we see the dove to be the inspirer of thoughts, and medium of enlightment, in Christian. An eagle is placed on the sceptre of David, apparently suggesting the words of the Psalm he is singing to the harp. (Saxon M.S. Brit. The double-headed eagle of Elisha implies "a double portion of his spirit," &c., (window, ante-chapel, Lincoln, coll. Oxon., and the painting on the camera of St. Alban's Abbey). On medals, the eagle was a symbol of Divinity and Providence, and, with the word "Consecratio," expressed the apotheosis of an emperor. As the eagle-formed lectern is supposed to support the Gospels only, it is therefore, with the greatest propriety, introduced in churches, where pulpit, reading desk, and lectern, are provided. is, however, in all cases, a beautiful, graceful, and Scriptural decoration.

Syrian, in the Jordan,—and, Moses striking the rock. The capitals of the marble columns, which support the seven lights, are emblematic of the Passion, -a chalice, crown of thorns, passion-flower, wheat, grapes, a spear, and hyssup, scourge, hammer, pincers, nails. The semi-dome of the apse, is coloured in ultramarine, stellated "with the bright lights of heaven," expressed in gold. The arch of ingress to the Sacrarium is cofferred, the panels being filled with passion-flowers, and supported by four marble columns, the capitals of which represent the four evangelists, the lamb and the dove. An oak, moveable, communion table was presented by J. H. Markland, Esq. The roof, camera, or ceiling, is of lacunary work, after the old church of Constantine, at Jerusalem; its transverse ribs, springing from corbels, are carved with heads of the apostles. Peter, John, and Stephen; of King David, Moses, and three archangels, with inscribed labels: the panels are relieved by lilies and olives.

Messrs. Manners and Gill were the architects; Ezard, jun., the sculptor; and the stained glass was furnished from the manufactory of Waites, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

By enlarged accommodation the Hospital is enabled to receive 142 patients; its permanent income exceeds £2,000 per annum, but the expenditure nearly doubles that amount; deficiency, however, is uniformly and liberally supplied from donations, subscriptions, proceeds of annual parochial sermons, and other sources. The best, most effectual,

and truest recommendation of this unique, and universally beneficial charity, is the latest report of the governors, which states—" Out of five hundred and thirty-five patients admitted in the year ending May, 1862, one hundred and fifty-six were cured, three hundred and three relieved. From May, 1742, to May, 1862, twelve thousand and twenty-five were cured, and twenty-thousand, one hundred and seventy-two relieved, making a total of forty thousand, seven hundred and eighty persons, who have, under the blessing of Providence, experienced the beneficial effects of these healing springs."

The following extract from the "Regulations relating to the admission of patients," will be sufficient, in the first stage of inquiry. All further information will be freely given by the registrar, who is resident in the hospital.

#### REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

- 1 Those patients only are admissible, whose diseases are deemed capable of being benefitted by the Bath waters, and which are—palsy, gout, rheumatism; certain nervous derangements, in which the brain is not materially affected, among which, St. Vitus' dance may be particularly noticed; leprosy, and other chronic diseases of the skin; dropped hands, from lead, poisonous effects of mercury, or other minerals; pain, weakness, or contraction of limbs: dyspeptic complaints, biliary and visceral obstructions, &c.
- 2 It should also be particularly noticed, that the waters are not applicable when these complaints are accompanied with pain of the chest, cough, or spitting of blood; palpitation or other disturbance of the heart; evidence of too great a determination of blood to the head, disease of the

brain, or loss of speech or memory; acute inflammation in any part, or general fever; abscess, suppuration of the joints, or ulcer of any kind; or if epileptic fits have occurred. And in cases of apopletic palsy it is deemed necessary that six months should have elapsed after the attack, before the patients are admissible.

3 The eligibility of each case can be ascertained only by such circumstantial report as may enable the physicians and surgeons of the Hospital to determine how far the patient is likely to derive benefit by the use of the Bath waters; for which reason the report of each case must contain—(1) the name, age, and parish of the applicant;—(2) a brief history of the disease, comprising its origin, date, progress, and present symptoms, mentioning the parts principally affected, and to what extent;—(3) and a correct representation of the state of general health, particularly certifying the absence of all the disorders described above as rendering the Bath waters inapplicable.

4 The report should be full and accurate; for when, from defective or erroneous statements, improper cases are sent to Bath, they are immediately returned, to the great inconvenience of patients; and, when sent from a distance, with considerable expense.

5 All persons coming to Bath on pretence of seeking admission to the Hospital, without having their cases previously sent and approved, and receiving notice of vacancy, will be treated as vagrants, according to the provisions of the act of parliament for regulating the Hospital.

Soldiers may, instead of parish certificates, bring certificates from the officers commanding their respective corps, acknowledging them as belonging to such corps, and agreeing to receive them back when discharged, in whatever state of health they may be. The same regulation applies to pensioners of Chelsea and Greenwich. With respect to all these, reports are to be transmitted, and caution money provided, as in ordinary cases.

# THE GUILDHALL, AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The scepter'd heralds call To council in the City Hall; anon Grey-headed and grave, with warriors mix'd, Assemble, and harangues are heard.



The Guildhall.

THE old Hall, built by Inigo Jones, A.D. 1626, and the old charter of Elizabeth (p. 73), dated 1590, have given way to the power of time, force of circumstances, and relaxation of municipal restraints.

On the 11th of February, 1766, the first stone of

the present Guildhall was laid, and in 1794, a new charter was obtained, granting additional privileges, increasing the number of justices from two to nine, and permitting the mayor, during incapacity, to appoint a deputy.

The next charter constituted the Town Council the supreme civic authority, and the first assemblage of this new body took place on the 10th of April, 1837. Quarter Sessions were then held, and extensive administrative powers conferred, by the Municipal Reform Bill, which repeals all former courts, unless in special cases. The council of the city, comprising fourteen aldermen and forty-two councillors, manage the estates of the corporation, under the presidency of the Mayor. His Worship is chief magistrate of the city, and, assisted by his confreres, hears and determines upon all cases of infraction of the law, within the four parishes of the old city, and, since the Reform Bill (1852), in the out parishes of Walcot, Lyncombe and Widcombe, and Bathwick. Two "Courts Leet" continue to be held. the one for Bathwick, for the city, the other. The order and peaceful demeanour of the poorer classes, generally, is noticed by all topographers, who have included Bath in their journals, and this reputation is still maintained, while the growth of crime has been deplorably rapid in some other parts of the kingdom. Seventy-one men, under ten sergeants, four inspectors, and a chief constable, constitute the police force that secures this meritorious public decorum, and insures such complete personal security.

During seven years, (1768 to 1775) the building of the present Guildhall dragged its slow length along, from the unwillingness of tenants, in the locality, to resign their leases. Meanwhile the original design was departed from, and the present substituted and completed under the care of Mr. Thomas Baldwin. The elevation towards the market-place consists of a centre, with architectural screens extending fifty feet on each side. The central pile is a chaste and graceful design, of three stories; the ground story is rusticated, the two upper adorned with three-quarter composite columns, supporting a pediment with an incorrect representation of the city arms in the tympanum, and, on the apex a statue of justice, with her proper emblems, the sword and balance. The east front, overlooking the marketplace, presents an equally graceful composition, but access is forbidden by the too close pressure of the market buildings.

The interior of the building furnishes every requirement demanded by the public offices of a large and populous city. In the basement are cells for prisoners, besides a spacious cuisine; a vestibule, justiciary, withdrawing-room, treasurer's and town clerk's offices, record room, and waiting lobby, occupy the ground floor; while on the principal, or first floor, are the council chamber, and grand saloon for banquets or balls. This latter is eighty feet in length, forty wide, and in height thirty-one; and these proportions have always formed a subject of just admiration, from their perfect symmetry. From

the ceiling depend three noble cut-glass chandeliers, transformed into gaseliers by the advance of social science, and, on the walls hang portraits of

H.R.H. Frederick Prince of Wales (father of George III), H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, his consort. Presented, together with a silver cup and salver, by the prince, in appreciation of the dutiful and courteous reception given to him in Bath, in the year 1734; a gift preserved with regard, and used occasionally in quaffing "the loving cup," at civic banquets. It was from this largess cup the healths of the Prince and Princess of Wales were drank, on the 10th of March 1863, by the mayor (Thomas Barter, Esq.) and corporation, when the Prince's oak was planted in the Royal Victoria Park.

George III. and Queen Charlotte. Painted by Allen Ramsay.

Earl of Camden, M.P. for Bath, from 1757 to 1794.

William Pitt, M.P. for Bath in 1761.

On the grand stair case—portrait of Gen. Wade, M.P. for Bath, from 1722 to 1748 (including four elections.)

In the Drawing-room or Council Chamber—marble busts of Ralph Allen and Beau Nash.

Also, duplicate full-length portraits of King George III. and his royal consort.

In the Mayor's room is a bust of George III. by Turnelli, presented on the day His Majesty completed the fiftieth year of his reign: a jubilee throughout the kingdom\* commemorated the first day of that eventful year (1809). The inscription on the pedestal records the gift and the occasion:—
"Prætori Corporique Politico Bathoniensi, amicitiæ ergo, hoc simulacrum Iconicum Georgii Tertii Britanniarum regis excellentissimi. D.D. Verus Amicus, MDCCCXII."

<sup>\*</sup> Henry III. reigned 56 years; Edward III. 51 years; George III. 59 years;—of whom it has been written with truth:

In goodness, greatness, years, his reign exceeds, Henry's mild life, and Edward's laurell'd deeds.

In this room also, Dr. Barrett, Mayor of Bath, in the year 1860, suspended a record, unique, historic, authentic, and interesting. It is a roll containing the names of the mayors of Bath, from the fifteenth century to the present time, having the Bath Arms at the top. The first section includes the names of as many of the mayors as could be obtained, from 1412 to 1587: the second, gives the mayor for each successive year, with a few omissions only, from the date of Queen Elizabeth's Charter down to 1646. From 1639 to 1644, no corporation records exist, and as this was one of the most active periods of the rebellion, the city of Bath, siding alternately with royalists and parliamentarians, the loss of their proceedings, is, at least, suspicious. 1640 to the present time, the names of our civic dignitaries are detailed, without exception, and what makes the list still more interesting, is, that every single name is a fac-simile of the autograph of each individual who has held the office, taken from documents belonging to the city. At the foot of the roll, are copies of the mayor and corporation seals, and the whole is rendered complete by a specimen of fancy scroll work, on the left of the tablet, with shields, giving the dates of the various charters granted to the city, from the time of Richard I. to the reign of George III. A simple ribbon scroll records, that this document is the gift of T. Barrett, Esq., Mayor, in 1860. This present is an appropriate companion to the portraits, and memorials of interest, which adorn the walls of the Mayor's room.

Portrait of Nash (repetition) by P. Hoare, and presented by him to the city.

Portrait of Ralph Allen.

Here also is a portrait of Marshal Wade. This gallant senator on one occasion having been sent to parliament by the city, and chosen unanimously, in gratitude, presented portraits of his patrons, the electoral body, to themselves. Of these, seven only survive to demonstrate his liberality and taste in the fine arts, but, though well painted and lifelike, they are unluckily anonymous. A very admirable portrait of the ubiquitous Nash, decidedly the gem of the

"Nash gallery and family," may be seen in the Treasurer's office; it is also by Hoare, and executed in crayons.

THE MARKETS of Bath are proverbially well supplied, and most conveniently and centrally situated. Entered beneath the arches in the screen-wings on either side of Guildhall, they present stalls for fish, fruit, vegetables, poultry, game, butter, eggs, and every variety of delicacy desired, or desirable, in the market of so elegant and affluent a city. are regulated shambles for butcher's meat; weighing balances under inspection, by authority of the magistrates. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, the latter more especially, the variety and abundance of fish exceed those of any other inland market in the kingdom, and the Bath butter has ever been noted for its excellence. In Walcot Street is a spacious enclosed area for the sale of black cattle, sheep and pigs, and a large range of granaries adjoining, is appropriated to the safe lodgment of whatever corn remains unsold, after each weekly market.

With the same exemplary spirit, which animated the corporation of Bath in restoring the public baths to a condition, the most comfortable to the invalid, that cost and care could accomplish, they have, in the year 1863, undertaken the reconstruction of the Market Halls, on a scale commensurate with the importance of the object, and with the wealth entrusted to the governing body for public purposes: this improvement was made under the superintendence, and from the approved designs, of Messrs. Hicks and Isaacs, architects. The plan of

the New Market includes a grand central dome, fifty feet in diameter, and fifty also in height, to the eye or apex, covering a spacious ambulatory, from which wide and convenient avenues radiate. The roofs, like those of the Halle du Bled, in Paris, are well constructed in iron, by which means a character of lightness has been given to the whole structure, as well as greater security, than if executed in wood. This admirable design, the estimate for which was £5,000, forms the first instalment only, of a series of works contemplated by the corporation for the improvement of the public markets. It was in eradicating the old foundations, and preparing new, that the workmen found, twelve feet below the surface, a coin of Carausius (vide page 55), in a good state of preservation; the obverse presents the head of that Roman Admiral, and, on the reverse, is a figure holding a flag.

GAS WORKS, from which the city is supplied, were established by a company in 1818, at the instance and under the superintendence of Dr. Wilkinson; and their paid-up capital reached £50,000. The works are near to Brook's Lock, a judicious site, both for the discharge of foul water, and evaporation of effluvia, at a sufficient distance from the city. Dr. Wilkinson's suggestion was first published in 1817, and the first illumination by gas-light in Bath, took place on the 30th of September, 1819. Besides these improvements, which have proceeded pari-passu with universal Reform in England, the act of 1851 consolidated a number of old privileges,

and vested further powers in the Town Council. By this enactment, the corporation possess full authority to widen streets, pave and cleanse highways, and contract for lighting them.

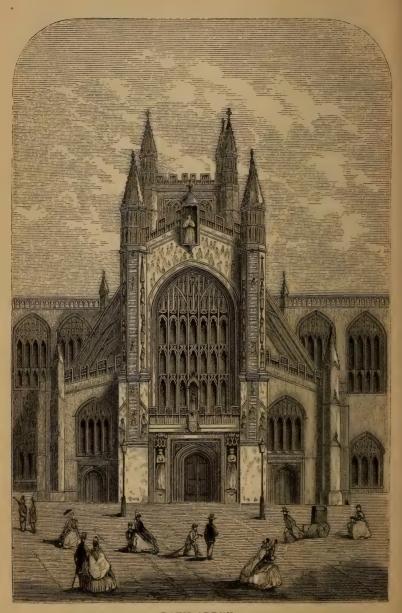
Cells for temporary confinement are attached to the courts in the Guildhall; and the Borough gaol, near Twerton, is capable of lodging upwards of one hundred prisoners. It was erected from the designs of Messrs. Manners and Gill, in the year 1842, the cost of its erection exceeding £20,000. The County Court, for the recovery of debts under fifty pounds, holds its sittings in the Guildhall, and has jurisdiction over a circuit of twelve miles in diameter.

From the city treasurer's balance-sheet, dated August, 1863, it appears, that the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, received from various sources, £25,723 6s., and expended, as trustees for public purposes, £24,141 10s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . What may be called the private resources, or estate, including marketrent, tolls, corn and cattle markets, rents of houses and grounds, income from baths and pump-room, fines and penalties, &c., amounted to £9,422 12s 6d.; while the corporate liabilities, which embrace the old debt, new-gaol expenditure, water-works and sewers, were, at the same date, £83,000 precisely.\*

<sup>\*</sup> The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Municipal Corporations in 1834, reported as follows, of Bath: "We feel ourselves bound to add, that all the books were submitted unreservedly to our inspection, and every disposition manifested by the officers of the Corporation to facilitate our inquiries;" and concluded in these remarkable terms, "the superintendence appears to be as complete as can be desired."

Church patronage is no longer vested in that active and prudent body, as they sold their last benefice, the Rectory of Bath, to the trustees of the Rev. Charles Simeon's estate, for the sum of £6,330, and completed the transfer on the 11th of October, in the year 1836. (vide p. 160.)

Boundaries of the Borough.—The authority of the corporation extended anciently over the area within the town wall; in the mediæval period of Bath history, the out-parishes were added to this political territory; and, lastly, it expanded into the broad area of the Reformed Borough. Like the horizontal section of the forest tree, the age and growth of Bath, from the days of Cœur de Lion to the reign of William the Reformer, may be traced in the concentric rings of its ichnographic plan. The city boundaries have been given; the parochial follow, but, the borough limits may here be slightly sketched. From Wansdyke, the line passes to Burnt House turnpike, traverses English-combe, crosses the Bristol Road, to the Avon, proceeds irregularly to the foot of Primrose Hill, includes Sion Place House, thence continues as far as Swainswick, embracing Lambridge, Grosvenor, Hampton Hill Foot, to Sham Castle, passes to Smallcombe Wood, and, neglecting the Freestone Quarry, proceeds to the Cross Keys Inn, and then returns into itself at the Wansdyke. (vide Municipal History of Bath, p. 73, et seq.)



BATH ABBEY

## ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS.

#### BATH ABBEY.

Each ray that brightens, and each hue that falls, Attest some sacred sign upon these walls, Some sculptur'd saint's pale head,—some graven line, Of promise, precept, or belief divine.

There is a Church in Syracuse, more than two thousand years old, in which Minerva was anciently worshipped. There the soothsayers dared to prophesy what was not to be revealed to man, from the smoking entrails of irresponsible beings, while the marble pavements flowed with blood. This in a temple to wisdom! All those pageants have passed away, and now the Christian kneels, where once the Idolator worshipped.

The site of Bath Abbey, if not identical with, is touche de pres the spot on which a shrine of Minerva has stood, and the four fluted columns exhumed from beneath it, are singularly similar to those that still adorn the Sicilian Duomo.

The first Christian place of worship, or dedication to the service of the true God, on this site, was erected about the year 676, when Osric, king of the Wicci, with consent of Kentuin, of Wessex, founded here a nunnery. To Bertana, the first abbess, he granted sufficient estates for its erection, and for the maintenance of a college of holy virgins: and this grant was insured to Bernguida, her immediate successor. Although the fair followers of a reformed creed have protested, through

one of their most lovely, but most luckless advocates, against a life of penitence and seclusion,

> "I question of its happiness, I question of its need."—L.E.L.

still, the daughters of "high estate," found a safe retreat, a secure asylum, in the convent cell, during the barbarous periods of our history. But 'tis

"Society teaches us how to live; from Solitude we learn to die."

The nunnery did not subsist much beyond a century, when its pious occupants were expelled by the lawless borderers who ravaged Somerset, or were removed by Offa, of Mercia, who raised a new church from the ruins of the convent, and placed in it secular canons. But Offa's monastery had to encounter the violence of a people whose creed was "courage," and a gallant military death their interpretation of "a crown of glory."\*

Before such an enemy, the arts of peace took flight, and even defences, raised by science and military skill, faded as the fortress of the Fay; so that scarcely had another century elapsed, before Offa's monastery was a record of the past.

Alfred, Edward the Elder, and Athelstan, were amongst the restorers, and benefactors, of the mon-

<sup>\*</sup> It was forbidden amongst the Danes, to mention the term "fear," even in the most imminent dangers, and their popular legislator, Palnotoco, appears to have eradicated from the minds of youth, trained under his maxims, all traces of that sentiment so natural, so universal, and which makes all mankind look with dread on their destruction.

astery, which was again assigned to secular clergy, and dedicated to St. Peter. In the year 957, Edgar ascended the throne, and some eight years afterwards, granted an estate to the monastery of Bath; but this gratuity became worse than vain, either from want of prudence on the monarch's part, or from the austere and ambitious policy of Dunstan, who seconded the aims of the Pope, in imposing celibacy upon the priesthood. Elphege, of Deerhurst, subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury, was the first abbot after the expulsion of the secular clergy. This prelate built "a fair abbacy at Bath," and was regarded, and consulted, by the nobility; but, not being entirely devoted to the seclusion of his cell, he accepted the See of Canterbury, and it was while presiding there, that he was cruelly assassinated by the Danes, in the year 1012. It was during the abbacy of Elphege, when "a crowd of priests, a throng of monks in counsel sage, were gathered at Bath;" and, on that happy day, Whitsunday, May the 11th, A.D. 973, that Edgar was crowned or "hallowed to king," as the chronicle bath it, in Bath church.

The records of the church of St. Peter, at Bath, are few, and unsatisfactory, from the murder of Elphege until the acquisition of England by the Normans. But the Abbey was notoriously rich in those *relics*, which were the essence of Roman Catholic discipline, in that age.\*

<sup>\*</sup> These included "the bones of St. Peter; a piece of our Lord's garment; the heads of Sts. Bartholomew, Lawrence

If history be faithful, these religious treasures did not possess a charm of strength sufficient to preserve either themselves, or the grand edifice containing them, for the latter was pillaged, and almost ruined, in the insurrection of Robert de Mowbray.

On the death of Elfsig, in 1087, John De Villula (Turonensis) obtained a grant of both abbè, and city, with authority, by a charter of Rufus, dated 1090, to unite the sees of Bath and Wells, and transfer the episcopal seat to the former. active prelate restored the church, in a costly style, remodelled the religious house attached to it, placing it under a prior instead of an abbot, and granted an honourable maintenance to the monastery. The bishop also constructed two new baths within the precincts, and built a noble episcopal, or abbatial palace, on the west side of the monastery. This pious patron of ancient Bath died in the year 1123, and was interred in the presbytery of his favourite church, where an altar-tomb, supporting a recumbent figure, in pontificals, indicated his place of rest, after all the monasteries of England had been dissolved.

and Pancras; the knee of St. Maurice, the martyr; ribs of St. Barnabas; an arm of St. Simeon; a fragment of the holy cross, with the sacred napkin; the vest of Christ; the grave-cloth in which the Lord's body was wrapped; the hair of the Virgin Mary; a part of the pillar to which the Saviour was bound; part of St. Andrew's cross; part of our Lord's sepulchre; some drops of St. John's blood; a stone from the fountain of Siloam; and part of the back-bone of Samson.

To John of Tours succeeded Godfrey, a Belgian, chaplain to Adeliza, queen of Henry I., some time in 1123; and, during the episcopacy of his immediate follower, Robert, a Norman monk, pro tempore governor of St. Swithin's, the church of St. Peter, which had been injured by a fire that devastated the city on the 29th day of July, 1137, was rebuilt. It was this Robert who decided the jus Bathoniense and decreed, that the see should in future be entitled "of Bath and Wells, jointly." But this settlement was neglected until the prelacy of Joceline, in 1218, from which date, it has been strictly observed. Godfrey was the last of the prelates interred at Bath, which, at this period, became subordinate to Wells, in episcopal power and authority.

The Abbey and its houses, were placed under the government of a prior, or sub-prior, after the removal of the episcopal residence to Wells. Several learned men discharged the duties of head, or president, of the priory, before the year 1539, when the monastery was surrendered to King Henry VIII., on the twenty-seventh day of June by William Holway, (alias Gibbes,) the last prior. This reforming sovereign granted the Priory of Bath, with all its land and royalties (including the Prior's Park), to Humfrey Collis, in consideration of the sum of £962 17s. 4d., previously paid into the Court of Augmentation; and the residue of the prior's lands, not so conveyed, was soon after granted to the city, by Edward VI., for the maintenance of ten

poor, aged persons, and for the instruction of the sons of the citizens in the Latin tongue.\*

It would be unjust to the venerable residents of the priory, to omit, that it was under their auspices, the weaving of woollen cloth was established, and brought to a high degree of perfection, in this city (vide p. 91); and, gratitude to the monastic order generally, for the preservation of learning in Europe, demands honourable notice of Athelard, or Adlard, a monk of Bath, who flourished at the commencement of the twelfth century. He wrote on metaphysics, astronomy, and geography, but his lasting memorial is a translation of Euclid's Geometry from Arabic into Latin.

Bishop Robert's Church fell to decay before the close of the fifteenth century, and, in this dilapidated condition it was found by Oliver King, on his translation from Exeter to the united sees of Bath and Wells. When this good prelate came to Bath, in 1499, to institute Prior Birde into his offices, he is said to have "dreamt a dream," which led to the foundation of the present splendid structure, called "Bath Abbey." As he lay in bed, in a

<sup>\*</sup> It is believed that Collis sold the Abbey Church to Matthew Colthurst, whose son, Edmund, gave the building, then ruinous, and the land, east, north, and west, to the mayor and citizens, for a parochial church and churchyard. The Abbey House and the Prior's Park, were sold by the said Edmund, to Fulk Morley, from whom they descended, through John Hall, of Bradford, to the Dukes of Kingston, and thence to the representatives of that noble house, the Earls Manvers.

reverie, or wrapt in thought, a vision, of the Holy Trinity appeared to him, accompanied by angels ascending and descending on ladders; and near them was an olive tree, supporting a crown. Soft, and seraphic sounds, floating in the air, conveyed these words to him-" Let an olive establish the crown, and let a king restore the church." In this instance, the personal identity of the sleeping with the waking man was confirmed, for, from this 'dream, or fancy, or vision of the night,' arose the splendid ecclesiastical structure, which has been so often and so faithfully described, owing to the graces of its design. "Man proposes, but God disposes," for, although a King initiated the building of this temple, and Birde was a liberal and zealous coadjutor, the dreamer was not spared to bring his favourite design to a conclusion: that was reserved for other hands. But his immediate successors were, involuntarily, powerless, as to acts of piety, for, during four successive priories, or prelacies, the works were suspended. In 1666, however, a new light dawned upon their history, when James Montague was chosen bishop, for he not only revived, but nearly completed, the designs fondly cherished by the founder.\*

<sup>\*</sup> There is a tradition that the bishop was drawn into the undertaking of restoration, by the ready wit of Sir John Harington, (a godson and kinsman of Queen Elizabeth). Whilst the bishop was at Bath, on his primary visitation, and walking in the Grove, he was caught in a shower, and at the invitation of Sir John, took shelter in the Abbey. The knight led him into the north aisle, then roofless, upon which the bishop remarked, "that they were still in the

From the year 1560, the patronage of the Rectory of Bath continued to be vested in the corporation; but, as reform, in religious affairs, transferred the Abbey to lay proprietors, so a municipal reform allowed of its disposal. (vide p. 151.)

As to the Abbey-House, which was rendered habitable, after the dissolution, by Fulk Morley, no traces now remain; but, in throwing down the walls, to make way for modern buildings, a curious, and not uninteresting spectacle was revealed. In one of the apartments, which had been built up, were discovered the copes, albs, and chesiples of the monks, suspended from pins in the wall, but, on the admission of air, they crumbled into dust. On the floor of this vestry room, were found the handle of a crosier, and beside it lay two chests, which had been very recently rifled, it was supposed, of their contents, by the workmen, one of

rain." "How can that be?" said Harington, "for we are within the church?" "True," replied the prelate, "but your church is roofless." "The more is the pity, my lord," observed Sir John, "and the more does it call for the munificence of your lordship." The manœuvre succeeded, and from that moment the bishop resolved on the re-edification of the sacred structure. The church was then re-consecrated and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

The contributions to the restoration were considerable, and for years, continuous. In Elizabeth's reign, however, the effacing finger of decay had touched the walls, when an enthusiast (perhaps Harington,) wrote with charcoal, on one of the buttresses—

<sup>&</sup>quot;O Church, I waile thy woful plight, Whom King, nor Cardinal, Clarke, nor Knight, Have yet restored to ancient right."

whom became, just then, suddenly enriched, and retired from manual labour;

This was an ancient chamber,
Wherein for years were stored,
What years had gone to gather,—
The Ecclesiastics' hoard.

These seem to have been "chambers for the treasures, for the offerings, for the first-fruits, and for tithes."

In the early ages of ecclesiastical history, the ambition of the architect was to admit the rays of light with jealousy. Mediæval structures were pierced with wider windows, but, a flood of light poured in through the broad, and great, and lofty openings formed in the Tudor temples. In the nineteenth century, the architectural revolution seems to be completed, and the circle to have returned into itself, for the lancet window is generally resumed.

Every cathedral, abbey, or other religious structure in England, possesses a separate and distinct character, and presents beauties, and principles peculiarly its own. In this respect Bath Abbey is as

These names refer to Bishop King, Cardinals Adrian and Wolsey, Bishops Clark and Knight.

John Chapman, (a military man), in the same auspicious reign, repaired the east end of the north aisle; the queen's chamberlain, Thomas, Earl of Sussex, paid the charge for glazing the uppermost windows, on the north side of the choir; and, by the liberality of Lord Burleigh, and his steward, Sir Thomas Bellot, the choir was refitted for divine service.

admirable and attractive, as its predecessors else-The ground plan varies considerably from those of our cathedrals, the aisles being wide, in proportion to the breadth of the nave, and the transepts unusually narrow: owing to this arrangement, the tower is a rectangle, one side of which is a fourth longer than the other. The choir also, in comparison with the nave, is exceptionably long, and the choir-aisles are carried further eastward than the choir itself. This, however, arose from the interruption of the original design, which included a lady chapel, and ambulatory, or infers the destruction of such portion subsequently; it further appears from an inspection of the buttresses at the east end, and from the fact, that the fronts of the houses in the Litten (grave yard), on the south side of the Orange Grove, are in continuation, that is, in the same plane, with the wall of the south choir-aisle.

The whole building stands on 20,032 square feet, of which the points of support include 4,500; consequently, the proportion of the latter to the former, is 0.224. No similar structure has been subjected to more fanciful theories, or criticised by more eminent professional men, who, however they may differ in their hypotheses, are united in their admiration of the scientific principles on which it is constructed, the symmetry of its proportions, and the beauty of its details.

In the restoration of 1833, the original character of the decorations, and design, in the north

and south aisles, was easily detected, and, without difficulty, repeated; but, a controversy, called the "pinnacle warfare," arose, which was only terminated by the opinion of Mr. Garbett, of Winchester, an experienced architect, who decided in favour of the present form. In any future restoration, it is suggested, that a semi-circular apse should be projected from the sacrarium;—the east doors and windows, of the aisles, assimilated to the original style of the building; the spandrils of the great square-headed east window, filled up with ornamental tracery, and the heavy buttresses on either side, entirely rebuilt. These alterations, if they would not restore the lady chapel, and its embracing ambulatory, would, at least, bring the present heterogeneous composition—the east end of the Abbey—into greater harmony with the original, exquisite, Tudor design, so much of which is happily perfect.

Wood, and his followers, have thought that the idea of the church, was that of an Egyptian hall, and of the Doric order, sustaining the Ionic; but as an emblem of the Christian religion, cruciform, and under a Gothic dress. In this opinion, they are countenanced by discoveries that would seem more curious than useful; such as that the proportions correspond with those of Noah's ark, Solomon's temple, and the Tabernacle. Besides this peculiarity, which can hardly be accidental, there are others evidently symbolical, emblematical, such as, the fifty-two windows (the weeks); seven

entrance doors\* (the days); four great pillars (the seasons) supporting the tower; twelve smaller (the months) enclosing the great hall; five windows on each side of the chancel (the five wounds).

The west front of the Abbey, representing Bishop Montague's dream, consists of a large window, between two octagonal towers; under this is the grand entrance, on each side of which are canopied niches, in one of which stood a figure of St. Peter, while St. Paul's filled the other. An effigy of our Saviour occupied a niche above the doorway; a dove is represented near to the top of the window, and higher still, and, in a spacious and enriched recess, was a figure supposed to represent "God the Father;" while the spandrels are filled with an angelic choir, in the attitude of adoration. On the front of each tower a ladder is represented, with angels ascending and descending, and, at the foot a man sleeping under an olive tree. On the tops of the ladders are bustos of the saints, each holding a book.

On each side of the front cant of the turrets, are three tiers of statues, on pedestals, and finishing with pinnacled canopies. They represent the twelve apostles, of whom St. Andrew and St. John are the most conspicuous. The tracery of the west window is deservedly admired; in the centre, near the

<sup>\*</sup> The priests', or seventh door, now disused, is on the south side, opposite to the Abbey House, or rather, to the buildings erected on its site. (Vide p. 160.)

head, an angel appears issuing from a cloud, and bearing a shield, once charged with arms, perhaps, those of the See. Below the pedestal, on which the feet of the summit figure rests, are two shields, charged with the arms of Bath and Wells, surmounted by the supporters of the arms of Henry VII, which held the white and red roses united, and over these a crown.

The figures on the turrets and gable, present a mouldering aspect, and are now scarcely distinguishable. The descending angels appear to come head-foremost, an unnecessary and unnatural attitude, and all have long been headless. This last state of mutilation arose from the accident of a falling head having alighted at the feet of an alderman, who immediately ordered the decapitation of the remaining figures. The buttresses, on each side of the aisle windows, are adorned with sculptured scrolls, believed to have been inscribed with the following allegorical allusion to the name and vision of Bishop King, viz., the olive springing through a regal crown, surmounted by a mitre; and beneath, were two animals and an expanded roll, on which were traced, but now no longer legible (Vide Judges ix. v. 8)-

> "Jerunt ligna ut ungerent se regem, Dixeruntque olivæ impera nobis." Trees, going to choose their king, Said—be to us the olive king.

Above these rolls are the supporters to the arms of Henry VII., with regal crowns, from the rays of which spring olive trees, and over these are seen

episcopal mitres. The small doorways of the side aisles, correspond with the central grand entrance, in enrichment and elaboration. Over each, is a window, divided into four principal lights, by mullions branching into graceful tracery. Both central mullions are ornamented by a human figure, on a pedestal and under an enriched canopy; that in the northern window, is in flowing drapery, and holding a scroll; the figure in the south window, is probably a royal effigy, and seems retaining a purse or money-bag. On each pedestal is a shield, charged with the See arms. Above the northern window, may be read the inscription, Domus mea; over the southern, Domus orationis; but the general title of the whole design, briefly descriptive of the vision, De sursum est, is no longer visible. The cornices, above the side aisle windows, as well as that over the centre of the building, rake pedimentally, and have an embattled and pierced parapet.

The great door, which is the gift of Sir Henry Montague, the bishop's brother, in 1617, consists of two valves, affording an interesting illustration of the decorative carving of James the First's time. The upper part displays an heraldic mantle, surmounted by a knight's helmet and profile, and a griffon's head—the Montague crest. On the mantle are two shields of arms, viz., within a royal garter and motto, the See of Bath and Wells, impaling Montague and Montague only; another shield is beneath, and a flowing label around it, inscribed Ecce quam bonum et quam jucundum, &c. Canopied

niches, on each side of the door, are filled with statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, apostolic patrons of the church. Beneath St. Peter, who once held his keys, was the inscription:—

"Claviger Æthereus factus de Simone Petrus," and, on the south side, under St. Paul's effigy, the following—

"Ecce furor Sauli factus est conversio Pauli."

Underneath the pedestals, are the portcullis and union rose, crowned, the badges of Henry VII.

The soffit of the door-way is deep, and composed of many mouldings, above which is a square-head label; and the spandrils are filled with labels enclosing wounded hearts, crowns of thorns, pierced hands and feet, figurative of the five wounds of our Saviour.

The style of the Abbey is perpendicular,\* and it is admired for the lightness, delicacy, and purity of its general character. The soubriquet of the Lantern of England, is neither very happy, nor very dignified, but is shared with York Minster, and evidently borrowed from the flood of light that pours through the large clerestory windows, when the sun or the moon is shining in the south; the same unenviable title is equally applicable to many contemporary structures. The exteriors of the north and south

<sup>\*</sup> This was the last ecclesiastical building, of any magnitude, erected in this country in the perpendicular period of pointed architecture, and is the only one which remains so nearly in the state in which it was originally designed.

aisles, show the compressed wide windows of the lower ranges, divided into compartments, by mullions, some being enriched by the addition of cusps; the flying buttresses of the nave were added so lately as 1834-5, together with the pinnacles of the buttresses themselves, but those of the choir are original. The south elevation is interrupted by the presence of a vestry room, rather an inharmonious object, and although attached to the walls, is in the parish of St. James.

The great east window, has an additional tier of lights, is square-headed, and the jambs are carried up to the highest point of the window; the turrets also are square, and exhibit two ranges of pannelling. Competent critics defend this composition, but the less scientific more than suspect that this window was not part of Bishop King's design, and that the upper stories of the staircase turrets disagree from the style and age of their bases. In the external repairs that have been effected by corporate liberality and private subscriptions, ogee cupolas, rather than the present pinnacles, would have been more truly in character, and the butresses on the aisles, at the foot of the flying portions might have been carried higher, and crowned with a sort of pedestal, as at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. (Vide p. 163.)

These alterations, however desirable, are now beyond reasonable expectation, but, surely the enlargement of the Sacrarium, by the addition of a fivelight apse, which would vary, and beautify, and give

space within the communion railing, is evidently desirable, especially for convenience of administration in the communion service.

On entering the church, attention is immediately attracted to the camera, which is singular in design; and beautiful in execution. It is probable that the roof of the nave was constructed in the time of Bishop Montague, his arms, alternately with those of the city, being on the bosses. Twelve clustered columns (the months of the year) separate the side aisles, and sustain elliptic arches; the span of the roof is thirty feet three inches, with a rise of only three feet; having a height, to the ridge-rib of the arching, of seventy-eight.\* If the conclusion be correct, namely, that the ribs composing the tracery of the roof are solid,—that the intermediate spaces were originally open, and that they are now filled with lath and plaster, then its construction is unique, most ingenious, and almost inimitable.

A stone screen, the design of Blore, was erected in 1833, to separate the nave from the choir; the latter was then altered and repaired internally and externally, under the direction of Mr. Manners, city architect. A stone rere-dos was then set up—the old-fashioned altar-railing, of Queen Anne's date, removed—and other serious changes effected. Modern galleries and pews were introduced to accommodate the conventual edifice to parochial purposes, at

<sup>\*</sup> Length of nave and choir 218 feet; width 74; length of nave 143; of choir 75.

a great sacrifice of the original architectural beauties of the design. These alterations were completed, and the old Abbey re-opened for divine service on the 25th of December, 1835. Britton (in his history of the Abbey) objects to the marble rere-dos, as having no analogy to the window above, or to the arches at the sides; he considered "that the screen of Bride's chantry might have been happily and harmoniously imitated in re-edifying the altar, and supplying a new communion table." Tastes, less entirely professional, would probably have retained the old altarpiece, "The adoration of the wise men," painted by Robinson, of London, which was presented by Marshal Wade; and removed to the palace at Wells, after the restoration of 1833; even the antique altar-railing, a remnant of which is desecrated into the protection of an area in Lansdown Crescent, would also have well suited the sacrarium of the old Abbey. A blind man was once appointed to judge between the merits of sculpture and painting, and having passed his sensitive fingers over the lineaments of both, declared the latter to be the most wonderful.

Very rich, rather heavy groining, with fan tracery and pendants, adorn the ceilings of the south and north eastern aisles, which may be inspected accurately from the gallery loft; and thence also the enriched and elegantly-traced ceiling of the choir may be advantageously examined. These excellent specimens of art afford a subject for the study of both amateur and artist. It can hardly escape ob-

servation that the roof of the choir rises higher than that of the nave, although the groins of the former are lower. By this arrangement it makes a sharper arch, and exhibits its expanding ribs in an exquisite and well-finished pattern.

The transepts are narrower than the nave and choir, but of equal height, with beautifully decorated ceilings, and are brightly lighted by lofty perpendicular windows. In the south transept a small niche remains, supposed to have been included within the almonry, but it was more probably a piscina.

The last but most graceful design, not an integral part of the edifice, included in this abridged delineation, is the monumental chapel, or chantry, or oratory of Prior Bride, commenced about the year 1515, and, for some time, diligently prosecuted; it was, however, also interrupted for a time, perhaps by the Reformation, after its cost had considerably encroached upon the resources of the founder. Its purity of style, and richness of decoration, did not save it from the rudeness, nor rescue it from the neglect, to which all Gothic architecture was then consigned. The front screens were submitted to repeated coats of white and yellow washes, until the sharpness of the carved work was lost, and the delicate tracery obscured. In 1833 some restitution was made for this extraordinary disregard of so beautiful a gem of art, by means of a public subscription, which was expended on the restoration, so far as practicable, to its original elegance, under the

direction of Mr. Edward Davis,\* of Bath.

The style of the Prior's chantry is florid-perpendicular, and its position, on the south side of the choir, usual. It was enclosed by two screens, one of which, the north, has been removed, and destroyed, to admit of an unpicturesque episcopal throne of wood. But the south screen is judiciously restored, and consists of two sub-arches and an enriched transom, resting on a basement decorated with quatre-foils, empannelled, and having separating octangular buttresses. The interior was adorned with pannelling, roses, pedestals, and varied sculptures, and provided with an altar and a piscina. Over the altar, at the east end, was some exquisite tabernacle work-panels charged with lozenge-shaped tracery, and a shield bearing the Prior's arms. These were removed during the restoration of the chantry, and should now be sought for and replaced. Four compartments of fan-shaped-tracery, diverging from side corbels, occupy the whole of the ceiling. The north screen was never completely finished, and some portion remains as it was originally prepared for the carver; and, from this happy accident we learn the mode in which such minute sculptures were then executed. The stone being shaped, a black coat of water-colour was then laid on, and the drawing being pricked through, the outline was obtained on the stone by the applica-

<sup>\*</sup> Vide "Gothic Ornaments of Prior Bride's Chantry, by E. Davis, architect," folio 1834.

tion of a white powder. For this discovery, the renovator was indebted to the coatings of lime-wash, beneath which much of the carved work had been concealed. Amongst the ornaments, the device of a bird within a W, in allusion to the founder's name, predominates, accompanied, along with other emblems, by the figure of a sagittarius.\* If this interesting specimen of commemorative architecture were restored to completion, by the removal of the Bishop's seat, re-building of the north screen, insertion of the tabernacle work at the east end, and erection of an altar tomb, it would not be inferior to the chantries of Beaufort, Waynflete, and Wykeham at Winchester, nor to that of Bishop Audley in Salisbury Cathedral. †

<sup>\*</sup> Bellott's memorial window is glazed "bellot wise" as heralds have it. A window to the memory of Biss of Spargrove, exhibits his arms along with the motto "Bis fecit: sis felix bis." And in the Malet, of Enmore, window may be read malet meliora. Criticism on such devices should be withheld, especially as the example originated with the most learned and dignified members of the church. A rebus of this species, "An owl with a label inscribed Dom, may be seen in Bishop Oldham's chantry in Exeter Cathedral.

<sup>\*</sup> With that spirit which actuated, and that sound judgment which has long directed the corporation of Bath, the simultaneous improvements of Abbey and city, commenced in 1814 (under Davis and Bachelor), were revived in 1823, and carried to consummation in 1833; then it was, that the old half ruined houses disfiguring the Market Place, and half concealing the Abbey from view, were removed, and a broad and cheerful area, "where the busy hum of men" is heard, thrown open for the health and convenience of the citizens.

The Tower was formerly dignified with a large and ponderous clock-dial, that told the tale of time with fidelity; and the clock is still connected with a set of sweet-toned bells, originally taught to chime at prime, tierce, sext, none, vespers, complin, and midnight offices. In 1823, the dial was removed to the north transept, and fixed above the window, where it upbraids the idler with the waste of life. This desirable change afforded Lautier, the machinist, an occasion for the display of his ingenuity. The rod that conveys the moving power is 75 feet long; the horizontal rod is the length of the transept, and supported on friction rollers, so as to counteract the effects of heat and cold on metals.

Without bells no monastery, abbey, or cathedral was complete; 'tis true that sacred boards were used in Passion week and Lent, because the noise of bells was thought to be unsuited to the solemnity of the season; but la Sonnerie has ever been considered indispensable, from the days of Paulinus, of Nola in Campania, in the fourth century, to our When Clothair beseiged Sens, in the own times. year 610, Bishop Lupus ordered the bells of St. Stephens to be rung, the novel, loud and extraordinary sound of which put the beseigers to flight. The bells of Bath are not especially remarkable for their size, they claim the better merit of sweetness indeed, there is a limit to the magnitude of these inventions, for it cannot be very convenient, or even safe, to toll the great bell of Moscow, 443,773 lbs. in weight, since the silvery sounds of Susanna, of

Erfurt, much less in diameter, and of Great Tom of Oxford, weighing only 17,000 fbs. are so seldom heard.

It has long been the practice, in Roman Catholic countries, to baptize bells, hence those deep-tongued cloches of Oxford and London, derive their titles; and, although there is an antidote to evil concealed in the theory, it is openly professed that the shrill, loud, sounds of the great church bells protect the locality from the effects of a thunder-storm. Superstition has also treated bells with further distinction than that of baptizing, for there are usually around them inscriptions relating to their duty, or their donors. The following is the most popular adoption:—

"Funera plango, fulgura frango, sabbata pango, Excito lentos, dissipo ventos, paco cruentos,"

"Ringing for every funeral knell,
And for the marriage stave;
Alike of life and death they tell,
The cradle and the grave."

But the finest poem ever devoted to the history of bells, is Schiller's *Die Gloche*, (the Bell).

In the tower of Bath Abbey there are ten ponderous bells, all dated, some inscribed, but none named. Abraham Rudhall, of Gloster, the founder of eight of them, seems to be the same who gave a votive ring to the King's Bath, to which the date 1700 may be safely ascribed. They are inscribed as follows:—

The 1st.—Francis Bennett, Esq. Mayor, 1774.

-2nd.-Nicholas Baker, George Clarke, wardens, 1774. -3rd.—When you me ring, I'll sweetly sing. A.R.1700.

— 4th.—God prosper the Church of England, A.R. 1700.

- -5th.—Prosperity to all our benefactors, A.R. 1700.
- 6th.—Pray ring us true, We will praise you. A.B. 1700.
- -7th.—Peace and good neighbourhood. A. R. 1700.
- 8th.—James Smith and Samuel Ditcher, churchwardens, 1700.
- 9th.—Mr. William Clement, Minister, Mr. Gibbs,

- Mayor, Anno Domini 1700.

   10th.—All you of Bath that hear me sound,
  Thank Lady Hopton's hundred pound.
- (Lady Hopton, of Witham Friar's, Somerset, and 15 of her family, gave £100 to purchase the great bell, to which the Corporation added £60.)
- Abra. Rudhall cast us all, Anno Domini 1700.

In the year 1812, Mr. Thomas Nash, bequeathed an annuity of fifty pounds to the ringers, on condition of their tolling a passing bell on the anniversary of his marriage, and pouring forth a peal of joy on that of his death. Had he written his own epitaph, it would probably have been

- "Ci-git ma femme. Ah! qu' elle est bien
- "Pour son repos et pour le mien."

Such rhymes às those that encircle the bells of Bath Abbey, were common in the localities of all great ecclesiastical structures. The peculiar features of Salisbury Cathedral are commemorated in these verses of "a certain Daniel Rogers":—

"As many days as in one year there be,
So many windows in this church you see;
As many marble pillars here appear
As there are hours through the fleeting year;
As many gates as moons one here does view;
Strange tale to tell, but not more strange than true."

Monuments.—The character of the monuments in Bath Abbey, is not of a sufficiently high quality to deserve the rank of "historic memories." majority are simple mural tablets, too fully, and too fondly charged with eulogies, that grief and gratitude have dictated. But, if praise be pardonable, it is when the remembrance is all that survives. All nations raised and revered tombs; at first, barrows, such as that of Achilles, then mausolea, or pyramids, vases, and votive altars, and tablets, with or without sculptured effigies. No apology, therefore, is requisite for the great number of memorials displayed in Bath Abbey, the chief temple of a city which is the resting-place of the aged, the retreat of the infirm. Epitaphs, however, are more exposed to criticism than the graven brass, or sculptured marble, although the sagacious Thucydides has preserved some elegiac lines, and imitative Rome partially adopted the practice. During the middle ages, the Leonine rhyming Latin was the favourite mode of recording sorrow for the dead, but the revival of classical learning in Italy, restored the more chaste and elegant model; and Horace has given wise counsel in his "exegi monumentum," &c. We are indebted to the French for the diffuse and rhetorical epitaph, which the Germans so severely censured for its falsehood; but, the resumption of Latin is attended with the obvious advantage of restoring brevity. An epitaph should correspond truly to the character of its subject. The recording lines written on men who have performed great

actions,—were universally known—or, who have made discoveries in science or in art, should be simple. Would not the names of Newton, Ussher, Wellington, Burke,\* Goldsmith, or Nelson, unfold the page of history, or of literature, to the memory? Such names involve a sufficient panegyric. The unknown, or the obscure, may require an epitaph, and, no doubt, sometimes "merit has blushed unseen;" to such, therefore, the privilege of a splendid elegy may be conceded; but, so exposed are these compositions to the shafts of criticism, ridicule, and irony, that the feelings of the living would be better consulted by the most modest memento of the dead.

Copernicus' monument, in the church of St. Anne, at Cracow, is inscribed, "Sta, sol, ne moveare;" the very words of Scripture (Josh. x. 12) which were used as a pretext for the persecution of the great truth which he discovered, here form the philosopher's epitaph; this is an illustration of the simple and sublime. If the misanthrope be disposed to mock the earthly vanity of posthumous praises, he has a type in Byron's elegy on his Newfoundland dog:—

"To mark a friend's remains, these stones arise: I never knew but *one*, and here he lies."

On a slab, in the cloisters of Worcester Cathedral, the lowest state of humility is expressed in

<sup>\*</sup> Vide his reply to the Duke of Bedford and Lord Londsdale, "which no one can read without emotion, and which will last as long as the English language."

the word "Miserrimus," the sole epitaph of one who led a life of penitence and prayer. Now, would not the inscription on a layman's tomb, Count Tessin's, the Swede, "tandem felix," have shown more confident hope in an hereafter? But, it is obvious that criticisms on funereal poetry, or praises, are misplaced; and, if other proof were wanting, would not Harington's epigramatic couplet be sufficient?—

"These walls, adorned with monument and bust, Show how Bath waters serve to lay the dust."

The number of monuments in the Abbey will not disappoint expectation, although the costliness and general character will not realize it. The whole interior of the nave and aisles was once covered with these records of mortality, reminding the visitor, at every step, what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue, and pointing to the common destiny of the statesman, soldier, scholar, with the less ambitious children of industry and commerce, who sleep beside them.

The Nave and Aisles.—Bishop Montague's monument, on the north side of the nave, beneath one of the great arches, is the most conspicuous in the Abbey. It consists of an altar-tomb, on which rests a recumbent figure of the prelate in his pontificals; his hands raised and closed, as in prayer. At each end are two Corinthian pillars of marble, supporting an entablature, and carrying shields, charged with the armorial bearings of the bishop. On each side of the sarcophagus are escutcheons, which are yet perfect and accessible. The bishop died in the year 1618,

was interred in Bath Abbey, at his own request, and the long, and laudatory account of his public services was inscribed on his tomb, by the desire of his four brothers, at whose expense the monument was erected. It is in the manner of the Elizabethan age, highly decorated and coloured—a style that was stately in character and execution in England, but singularly grotesque in all contemporaneous examples on the continent.\*

On the south side is the following inscription:—

"Memoriæ sacrum, pietate, virtute," et doctrina insignis Jacobus Montacutus, Edvardi Montacuti de Boughton, in comitatu Northamtoniæ, equitis aurati, a Sarisburiensibus comitibus, deducta propagine, filius, quinto genitus, a sapientissimo Jacobo Rege Sacello Regio Decanus præpositus, ad Episcopatum Bathoniensem promotus et deinde ad Wintoniensem, ob spectatam in maximis negotiis fidem, dexteritatem et prudentiam, in sanctius consilium adscitus. Regique (cui charissimus erat) in aula assiduus, in medio actuosæ vitæ cursu, quam Deo, ecclesiæ, et patriæ devoverat, ad eternam vitam evocatus 20 Julii, Anno Domini 1618, ætatis 50."

## On the north side:—

"Reverendissimus hic Episcopus in hoc templo antiquissimo, quod, inter alia multa egregia pietatis monumenta,

<sup>\*</sup> The style of these gorgeous tombs, although little in character with the pointed manner of the Abbey, is chaste, curious, and correct, as integral works. Philosophy may smile at the vanity of such recompense to the shade of piety and worth, but Art congratulates that country whose civilization has attained to such a degree of perfection;

<sup>&</sup>quot;The struggling light through the windows high, Falls o'er the pillar'd tomb, And gilds the sculptured forms that lie Enshrined with sacred gloom."

maximis impensis instauravit, corpus deponi jussit, donec Christo Redemptori videbitur, eum cum justis ad interminatam vitam, quam in terris semper anhelavit, excitare. Edvardus Montacutus, de Boughton, Henricus Montacutus, Capitalis in Banco Regio justitiarius, Carolus Montacutus, testamenti curator, et Sidneius Montacutus a supplicum libellis, equites aurati, fratri optimè merito, cum lachrymis posuerunt."

In the south transept is a stately monument to the memory of Lady Jane Waller.\* It is of black and white marble, with a canopy supported by four Corinthian pillars, and on the sarcophagus rests the effigy of a knight in armour, raised on his right arm, and leaning towards his lady. At their feet a daughter is seated; at their heads a son. Their epitaph is, of course, a panegyric:—

"To the dear memory of the right vertuous and worthy lady, Jane Lady Waller, sole daughter and heir to Sir Richard Reynell, wife to Sir William Waller, Knight.

Sole issue of a matchless paire,
Both of their state and vertues heyre:
In graces great, in stature small,
As full of spirit as voyd of gall;
Cheerfully brave, bounteously close,
Holy without vain-glorious showes;
Happy, and yet from envy free,
Learn'd without pride, witty, yet wise—
Reader, this riddle read with mee,
Here the good Lady Waller lyes."

Tradition, an appanage of Bathonian history, has touched the reputation of royalty in the affair

<sup>\*</sup> Sir William Waller was interred in Tothill Street Chapel, Westminster.

of the Waller monument. When King James II. visited the Abbey, his eye glanced towards the obnoxious effigy of the knight, and, in a moment of malice, he drew his sword, and hacked off the nose. An attempt is made to dispose of the anecdote on the authority of Pepys' Diary; but the fact is that Waller's effigy was damaged when he (Pepvs) saw it, in 1688. It was on the same occasion, probably, that another event occurred, connecting the censurable prejudices of King James, with the history of the Abbey. Huddlestone, the confessor and friend of the monarch, accompanied him, and when their inspection was completed, the confessor was commanded to place a crucifix upon the altar, celebrate mass, and pour forth a demonstration of the wrath of God, against all heretics, and apostates from the Roman Catholic faith. the number of his hearers was the venerable Bishop Ken, who, when the anathema was ended, ascended the stone pulpit, called on the congregation to remain, and bear with him, while he exposed the fallacies of the confessor's reasonings, and the errors of his doctrine. The royal party heard with impatience, and withdrew without conviction. The Waller family left £300, the interest of which was to be expended on the repairs of the Abbey. The knight's tomb has a just claim to a portion, and that debt is now due, with interest.

On the choir side of the same transept, and directly opposite the Waller monument, is a very beautiful specimen of sepulchral sculpture, to the

memory of Jacob Bosanquet, of the city of London; he died in 1767, and his monument, from the design and chisel of W. Carter, repeats the parable of the Good Samaritan, so familiar to the visitor of tombs in Bath; but it is more faulty, perhaps, in conception than the others, as the artist has taken the term beast in the parable to signify horse, which is not consonant with the general interpretation. A very brief extract from the epitaph, more than atones for the sculptor's error, if it be one: it is to the effect, that the deceased "was not more industrious in acquiring a fortune, than generous in distributing it."

A handsome monument of veined statuary marble, with Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, will afford interest to the antiquary, and be valued as an historic record from the contents of the epitaph:—

"Hereunder lyes all that was mortal of Col. Ambrose Norton, a worthy and loyal descendant of worthy and loyal ancestors. He serv'd the Crowne of England aboue 40 years, in employments both civel and military; in which he ever acquitted himself faithfully, and as a man of honour. He was exceeding gracefull in person and behaviour: his justice, gentleness, and sweetness of disposition, were equall to his courage; and he crown'd all his other virtues with a most exemplary piety. He was a branch of the ancient family of the Nortons, of Somersetshire, and cousin-german to Sir George Norton, of Abbot's-Leigh, in that county. A house happily renovn'd in history for the concealment and preservation of King Charles the Second, at the fatal battle of Worcester. The Lady Norton having beene a widow 3 years, first of Sir George Norton, (to whose memory she has erected a marble monument at Abbot's-Leigh, of the same

form and dimention as this,) and since the widow of Col. Ambrose Norton, has in her great regard to his memory erected this monument; where he desired his body might be interred, expecting a blessed resurrection. He died in the 77th year of his age, on the 10th day of September, in the 10th year of his Majesty King George, his last Royall Master, Annoq. Dom. 1723."

Beau Nash was interred in the Abbey of his adopted city; he expired at his house in St. John's Court, Bath, on the 3rd Feb., 1761, but no monument was erected to his memory till the year 1790. Dr. Harington originated a subscription to defray the cost, and he, too, wrote his epitaph:—

"Adeste O cives, adeste Lugentes!
Hic silent leges,
Ricardi Nash, armig.
Nihil amplius imperantes;
Qui diu et utilissime
Assumptus Bathoniæ
Elegantiæ arbiter.
Eheu!
Morti (ultimo designatori),
Haud indecoré succubuit:
Ann. Dom. MDCCLXI. Ætat.
suæ LXXXVII.
Beatus ille qui sibi imperiosus."

"If social virtues make remembrance dear,
Ormanners pure on decent rule depend;
To his remains consign one grateful tear,
Of youth the guardian, and of all the friend.
Now sleep, dominion: here

no bounty flows;
No more avails the festive
scene to grace,
Beneath the hand which no

discernment shows,
Untaught to honour, or
distinguish place."

Underneath is an allegory; Death aiming his unerring dart at a falling crown and sceptre, with the motto—

Æquâ pulsat manû.

A just tribute is here paid to the memory of a brave and gallant sailor, Admiral Sir Wm. Hargood.

In the splendid victory gained by Rodney, over Count de Grasse, on the 12th April, 1782, Hargood was present, as a lieutenant; and he was captain of the Bellisle, under Nelson, at the battle off Trafalgar, on the 25th Oct., 1805.

On a pyramid of Sienna marble, is seen a medallion with a half-length, of *Quin*, the actor, and the rival of Garrick. He retired to Bath in the year 1751, and there died in 1766, in the seventy-third year of his age. George III. took lessons from him in recitation, and Thomson has paid a flattering tribute to his talents in his *Castle of Indolence*. His epitaph, which has been so widely communicated to society, was written by David Garrick:—

"That tongue which set the table on a roar,
And charm'd the public ear, is heard no more;
Closed are those eyes, the harbingers of wit,
Which spake, before the tongue, what Shakspeare writ;
Cold is that hand, which living was stretch'd forth,
At friendship's call, to succour modest worth.
Here lies James Quin:—Deign, reader, to be taught,
Whate'er thy strength of body, force of thought,
In nature's happiest mould however cast.

'To this complexion thou must come at last.'

GARRICK."

Near to Quin's is a small marble monument, with this inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of William Clements, Esq., a youth distinguished by the sweetness of his manners, and the excellence of his heart. Generous, humane, affectionate—his life was a source of happiness to others—his death, it is hoped, was the commencement of his own.

Look down, blest soul, and from the realms above, Accept this last sad tribute of our loveThe last—e'en now, our feelings we resign, And lose our feelings to rejoice in thine."

A laudatory epitaph, the production, it is conjectured, of Christopher Anstey, records the services of Sir William Draper. He was born in Bristol, educated at Eton and Cambridge, and, entering the army, distinguished himself honourably. He is known historically, during the last century, by his connection with "the Manilla Ransom;" by his injudicious efforts to expose "Junius," and, by his impeachment of Murray, the governor of Gibraltar. The concluding stanza will sufficiently illustrate the embellishments of the composition:—

"Vale dux acer!
Vir mansuete, liberalis, vale!
Hoc fidum tuarum virtutum, spectatæque à pueris amicitiæ,
posteris exemplar tradam.
Ob. Jan. A.D. 1787. Ætat. 66,—C.A."

Although less public interest may be excited by it, yet history finds an evidence of some useful fact, from the epitaph of *Col. Charles Godfrey*, brother-in-law to the Duke of Marlborough, under whom he served with memorable gallantry in the Netherlands. He was born in 1628, and died on the 23rd Feb., 1714.

Dr. Caleb Hillier Parry, F.R.S., an eminent physician, was president of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, but subsequently settled in Bath, in the year 1779, where he attained a high reputation, and published several valuable treatises on various subjects. He was the author of a communication to the London Medical Society, on Nervous Affections

of the Head; an essay on Angina Pectoris; on Hydrophobia and Tetanus; and "The Elements of Pathology, and Therapeutics." His writings were not confined to medical subjects; he published a Treatise on Wool, and "Agricultural Observations." His remains were honoured by a public funeral, the whole medical profession (in Bath) being permitted to accompany the procession to his grave in the Abbey; and, as a further tribute of affection, his respecting brethren erected a tablet to his memory, appropriately designed by Mr. King, of Bath. It is inscribed:—

"H.S.E. Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., R.S.S. Vir probus, cultor Dei pius, medicus sagax, artem, quâ pollebat, in hac urbe, per annos ferè xl., Ingenio, moribus, multiplici literarum cognitione, exornavit: scientiâ, naturæ indagatione perspicaci, feliciter promovit. Ne tanto nomini ulla pars observantiæ desideraretur, amici, eadem arte consociati, hoc marmor P.C. Vixit annos LXVI. Obit IX. die Mens. Mart. A.S. MDCCCXXII."

Flaxman has not lost character by his design and completion of a monument to W. Bingham, a senator of the United States of America. The citizenship of the deceased is expressed on the memorial, by two genii, presenting him with civic crowns.

There are only two ancient brass tablets in the Abbey, one of them is to the memory of the Reeves family, whose praises are subdued, but significant, and the dimensions of the tablet unusually limited; it is dated 1664. The matrices of some others remain.

The year 1618 is marked in the annals of Bath, and of the Abbey, by the deaths of Bishop Montague,

the devoted patron of this noble temple; and, of Walter Ernele, a cion of the House of Hungerford: the inscription, to the memory of the latter, is on a black marble, enchased in white:—

"Here lyeth the body of Walter Ernele, Esq., sonne of Michael Ernele, of Burton, in the county of Wilts, Esq., deceased, and of Susan, the eldest daughter, and one of the co-heirs, of Sir Walter Hungerford, Knt. of Farley Castle, in the County of Somerset, also deceased; which Walter Ernele died the 27th day of Sept., A.D. 1618.

An Ernele Hungerford here lyeth in grave;
More than thy owne, O Earth, thou must not have;
His earthy part, his body, that is thine;
His heavenly, his soule, that part divine,
Is Heaven's right; there doth it live and raigne,
In joye and blisse for ever to remain.
His body in her bosome, Earth must keepe,
Till such as rest in hope shall rise from sleepe,
Then, body joyned with soule, for ever shall
In glory live, raigne, both celestiall."

Arms, argent on a bend sable—three eagles displayed or.

Sir George Ivy, knight, of West Kingston, Wilts, after a military life, replete with "hair-breadth 'scapes," especially at the seige of Breda, in the Netherlands, returned to lay his bones in his native land, A.D. 1689.

Leonard Coward is wisely, gratefully, sincerely eulogised for his benevolence and patriotism. In the year 1803, he bequeathed the residue of his personal estate, after payment of certain legacies, for the improvement of the city; and the commissioners received from his executors the sum of £7,344 10s., which was applied accordingly.

Bacon, Jun., one of the best sculptors of his age, has left nothing superior, of its class, to

Katencamp's memorial; it is on the south side of the west door. A cinerary urn awaits its encircling garland, from a female figure of much grace and dignity. The inscription is a brief biography of the deceased—

"Sacred to the memory of Herman Katencamp, Esquire, many years His Majesty's Consul-General, for the protection of trade in the two Sicilies and in Spain. He asserted and maintained with dignity, firmness, and incorruptible integrity, the liberty and privileges of the British Flag. Many brave seamen, who, but for his energy and perseverance in the performance of his duty, would have perished in a foreign land, are now living to serve their country, and bless the memory of their beneficent protector. His charity was unbounded; friendless strangers, of whatever nation, never left his door without relief, and were frequently heard to exclaim, 'This man is indeed a representative of his country.' His manners were amiable, his disposition warm, sincere, candid, and affectionate. He never injured or offended any man, and never withheld, even for a moment, his pity and forgiveness from those who offended him. His mind, strong, clear, and comprehensive, was cultivated by a liberal education. His faults were but as transient shades, on his many and brilliant virtues, which rendered their possessor an honour to human nature. His widow, the partner of his bosom for thirty-four years, knowing what she has here written to be a true, though faint portrait of the excellent man, to whose memory she consecrates this poor token of gratitude and love. He was born at Exeter, on the 20th of September, 1750, and died in this city, on the 23rd of March, 1807."

Amongst the sepulchral honours paid to our Indian heroes, none have been more fortunate in securing posthumous distinction, through the aid of the statuary's art, than Col. Alex. Champion's. Fame leans mournfully over a medallion, charged with

the hero's effigy, whilst military trophies constitute the by-works. The attention of the spectator will possibly be fixed a moment longer, when he reads "Nollekens," in honoris angulo. This monument is on the north side of the west entrance:—

"Colonel Alexander Champion died March the 15th, 1793. His memory remains. Not less adorned, exalted, and endeared by domestic virtues, than by professional abilities, he rose, in the course of twenty years' active service in India, to the chief command of the Company's troops in Bengal; and in the various situations wherein he held that honour, his zeal, his courage, and success, were ever tempered by humanity. In private life, those who best know him, best can speak. The esteem which was borne him testifies his worth. He was in manners plain, open, and unaffected; possessing a sincerity of soul, heightened by benevolence, and enlarged by hospitality. This monument, on the tablet of which her gratitude, respect, and affection, are with truth inscribed, was erected by his widow, Frances Champion."

Mail coaches were first introduced, along with a perfect system of expeditious carriage and delivery of letters, by Mr. John Palmer. The Executive were tardy in requiting the originator, or even fulfilling their agreement, but he lived to receive compensation from parliament, in the substantial form of £50,000. His father established a regular theatre in Bath—himself represented his native city in parliament—and, his son attained the rank of general in the army. He died at Brighton, on the 16th of August, 1818, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and his remains were conveyed to the place of his birth, and interred within the Abbey. The mural slab that marks his place of sepulture would

have more appropriately recorded his public services, had it been on a scale more liberal.

A tablet to the memory of *General Palmer*, who died in 1851, is placed below the modest enumeration of his father's talents, energies, and services.

And here, too, rests the gallant Admiral Gambier, who died in 1789, having so served his country, that his epitaph will be found in its history.

A third, but not an ancient, brass serves to bear an inscription to the merits of a man of enterprize, and valuable public servant, *Mr. Carrington*, during many years, proprietor of "The Bath Chronicle," and who died, regretted, in 1859.

It would be superfluous to trace the outline of Rauzzini's character here; it is so closely interwoven with the history of Bath and its recreations, for so many years, that it will be found in detail, as these pages are turned over. The visitor to his tomb, however, may be reminded that he was not only the soul of that musical eminence, for which Bath was then celebrated over Europe, but the preceptor of Madame Mara, Mrs. Billington, Signora Storace, Mrs. Mountain, Messrs. Braham, and Incledon. He died in the sixty-second year of his age, at his residence in Gay Street, Bath, and amongst the faithful friends who followed his remains to the tomb, "Braham" appeared as chief mourner. A recital of his epitaph is but justice to his character:-

"Near this place rest the remains of Venanzio Rauzzini, native of Rome, distinguished as a vocal performer on the

Continent and in England, whose judicious abilities for thirty years in conducting the musical department of this city, amply gratified the applauding public, and whose ever generous deportment conciliated their zealous affection. This tributary memorial was erected by his affectionate pupils, Anna Selina Storace and John Braham, prompted by their friendship and grateful respect for professional merit and liberality of sentiment. He died April the 8th, 1810, aged sixty-two."

The translator of "Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates,"—the authoress of "The Adventures of David Simple," "History of Ophelia," "The Countess Delwyn," and last of all, the sister of the author of "Tom Jones," lies buried here; and these lines are vainly meant to perpetuate her memory:—

"In this city lived and died Sarah, second daughter of General Henry Fielding, by his first wife, daughter of Judge Gould,

Whose writings will be known, as incentives to virtue, and honour to her sex,
When this marble shall be dust.

She was born MDCCXIV., and died April, MDCCLXVIII

Her unaffected manners, candid mind,

Her heart benevolent, and soul resigned,

Were more her praise than all she knew or thought,

Though Athen's wisdom to her sex she taught.

The Rev. Dr. John Hoadley, her friend, for the honour of the dead, and emulation of the living, inscribes this deficient memorial of her virtues and accomplishments. Her brother, Henry Fielding, died in Lisbon, in October, 1754."

Sir Colyn Mackenzie (A.D. 1814), knight, and the Roebucks of Heath, Yorkshire (1767), have been affectionately commemorated in this place by their representatives, as their laudatory epitaphs, and costly testimonials demonstrate.

Malthus is a name lastingly associated with the politico-economical history of the nineteenth century. His father, Daniel, of Albury, in Surrey, a man of erudition, suggested to him the theory, "that population has a tendency to increase more rapidly than the means of subsistence." The son, who is entombed in the Abbey, deduced his "Essay on the Principles of Population," from his father's doctrine, and excited much controversy by its publication. Whatever merit, therefore, really attaches to the theory, belongs to the elder; if any mischief, to the younger; and even the elder Malthus, seems to have taken, as his basis of operations, the works of "Wallace on the numbers of mankind," and "Lucas on happiness."

# Inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Robert Malthus, known to the lettered world by his admirable writings on the social branches of political economy, particularly by his essay on population. Born 14th February, 1766. Died 29th December, 1834."

Jonathan Henshaw (who died in 1762) has found a happier chronicler in the touches of the anonymous sculptor, whose chisel has produced such artistic excellency as the female figure, in alto relievo, possibly meant for his widow, that graces his tomb, than Captain William Clarke Jervoise, R.N., whose adjacent monument was designed by Westmacott.

C. M. are the modestly inscribed letters, (initials, perhaps,) on a monument by some lover of allegory, from which, also, the sculptor's name is omitted. A sleeping infant (life), whose disregard of

time is shown by an overturned hour-glass, lies upon a grave, at the head of which is a cinerary urn (death). An allegory should be clear and striking; this is scarcely so. It would be matter of regret if this instance contributed to the belief, that "allegory in sculpture, is symptomatic of the decline of art, when absence of the great, pure, and simple conceptions of the beautiful is supplied by studied inventions."

Dr. William Oliver, (sen.,) M.D., F.R.S.,\* was a resident of Bath, and author of several Essays, that appear in the Philosophical Transactions of his day. He was a native of Cornwall, joined the expedition of the Prince of Orange, in 1688, and was named physician to the fleet. Subsequently, he became physician to the Chatham and Greenwich hospitals, and, dying on the 4th of April, 1716, was interred here. The quill above his epitaph, seems emblematical of his literary labours.

On the threshold of St Mark's Church, in Venice, a spot is shown, where the emperor of Germany laid his neck, while the Pope planted his foot upon it, saying, "I tread on you and your supremacy," to which the imperial penitent replied, "not tibi sed Ecclesiæ;" these words have, in consequence, been applied, travestied, and misapplied. John Pelling, a man of small income and large family, was so devoted to the revival of the mouldering Abbey, that he solicited the noble, and gentle, and affluent

<sup>\*</sup> Dr. William Oliver, (jun.) was the first physician to the Bath Mineral Water Hospital. (vide pp. 131—134.)

of every class. They, knowing his many worldly wants, and undervaluing his true piety, presented their treasures with a hint, that a division of the gift would not be contrary to their wishes. He understood their kind allusion, but calmly replied, after the manner of all good churchmen, "Non mihi sed Ecclesia," a sentence aptly taken as the motto for his tomb. He was rector of Bath for thirty years, and died in February, 1620. Dr. Pelling, of St. Anne's, Westminster, repaired his ancestor's monument here, in 1738.

Walsh Porter was long known, admired, and respected, for his taste in literature and the fine arts. He died suddenly, at his residence, Dawlish Villa, near Bath, in the year 1809, and his relatives have recorded their sorrow by a monument over his place of sepulture. The design consists of an altar, of two fronts, inscribed "Taste and Genius," on which stands an extinct lamp, the last spark from which is escaping towards the skies.

Underneath the organ gallery is the monument celebrated by Richard Warner, for "happiness of design." It consists of a broken column, the capital of which is thrown over and prostrate, to the memory of a gentleman who represented the Walshes, of Ballybrodagh, in Ireland—"Eheu ultimus familia." The inscription is simple:—

"Near this place, lies the body of Robert Walsh, Esquire, late lieutenant-colonel in his majesty's service. He departed this life 12th September, 1788, aged 66 years. By the death of this gentleman, an ancient and respectable family in Ireland, became extinct."

The value of monumental records is sometimes forgotten in their removal or destruction. Near to the Walsh monument, is a mural tablet, to the memory of Joseph Ewart, the existence of which, in the nineteenth century, is believed to be of importance. It is inscribed:—

"Sacred to the memory of Joseph Ewart, Esq., his majesty's envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Prussia, from the year 1787 to 1792—a station to which he was called at an important crisis of public affairs, and in which he approved himself, during many arduous negotiations, an enlightened statesman, a zealous minister, and (what is more than these) an honest man. He died the 27th day of January, 1792, aged 32 years. A public loss—a premature victim to the exertions of an ardent and superior mind."

The choir is also adorned with a handsomely sculptured monument to Joseph Sill, in which two "draped mourners" are judiciously introduced. The design is by Reeves, a Bath artist. Here also rest the remains of the Revd. Charles Crook, Rector of Bath, who died in the year 1837, aged fifty; and of his widow, who was laid beside him at the early age of forty-four, in the year 1838.

Thomas Haweis, LL.D. and M.D., relies less on a monument of brass or marble, and more on the truthful page of history, for the esteem of posterity. A native of Truro, in Cornwall, where he was born in 1734, in due time he was entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, and took an LL.B. in 1772, having previously obtained some distinction as a preacher. He next became assistant to the Rev. Matthew

Madan, (author of "Thelyphthora,") at the Lock Hospital, London, and in February, 1764; was presented to the Rectory of Aldwinckle, All Saints, Northamptonshire, under "unpopular circumstances." His evangelical views, and success, as a pulpit orator, recommended him to the notice, and thence to the confidence of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, who appointed him her chaplain and almoner. He was principal trustee to her will, and became manager of the many chapels she had founded, as well as of her general estate. Dr. Haweis was a qualified physician, and gave advice, gratuitously only. was the founder of the Church Missionary Society, advocate of the Mission to the South-Sea Islands. author of "The Evangelical Expositor," "Impartial History of the Church of Christ," and other valuable works. He expired at his residence, in Beaufort Buildings, Bath, on the 11th February, 1820, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Peter Capper's memorial is an artistic composition; an altar-tomb, against which a shield of arms leans, is overshadowed by a weeping willow. The date is 1780.

Against the south wall of the Sacrarium, is a mural monument of black and white marble, supported by two Corinthian pillars, gilt, with the effigies of a man and woman in ruffs, kneeling at a desk: underneath the former, is a son, habited in a cloak, with a swathed infant before him, and below the latter, are five daughters in the attitude of prayer. The epitaph is the earliest specimen of Latin verses

that occurs in the Abbey, and the subject of them died, most probably, in the beginning of the reign of James I. of England:—

"In obitum Bartholmæi Barnes defuncti, viri veræ religionis amantissimi, nuper mercatoris Londinensis, nuneque cælorum regni civis beati.

Religio, pietas, facundæ gratia linguæ,
Ingenium, virtus, inviolata fides.
Cum gravitate lepos, cum simplicitate venustas,
Larga manus, pectus nobile, firmus amor,
Denique quicquid habet natura quod addere possit
Addere quod possit gratia, quicquid habet,
Omnia Barnæum vivum comitata fuerunt,
Omnia mors atrox obruit ista simul,
Obruat ista licet tristi mors sæva sepulchro,
Post tamen illorum fata superstes erit."

Arms: Azure, two lions passant gardant argent.

Lady Miller, the lettered traveller, the patroness of poetry, is celebrated for the establishment of "Poetical Amusements," at her seat, Bath-Easton Villa, near Bath. Her soirées resembled the Shakespeare clubs of a later period. Having made a tour in Italy, with her husband, Sir John Miller, she published a very pleasing journal, and enrolled her name among the literary characters of her time. While, individually, she was a worshipper of the Muses, she was zealous in bringing others to cultivate similar tastes, and in promoting a love of letters, to the exclusion of amusements of a questionable character and tendency. With this laudable object, she held periodical assemblies, and in the handsomest saloon of her elegant villa, placed an exquisite antique vase, which she brought with her from Frescati, in Italy. In the year 1759, this specimen of art was placed on its pedestal, and devoted to the reception of original poetical compositions, the production of her ladyship's guests on those occasions. These effusions, distinguished by feigned signatures, were drawn from the vase by some fair and appointed hand, read by a distinct and articulate voice, their relative merits decided on by the fashionable and educated assemblies, and the fortunate aspirant to poetic fame, crowned, by a "queen of beauty," with a wreath of myrtle.

After a career, happy, graceful, instructive, and conducive to an improved social arrangement, in the amusements of the higher classes, the privilege of contributing to the Urn was abused by some thoughtless, unprincipled wit; upon which the fair "ladypatroness of poetry" became alarmed, and never had the courage to invite poetic competition again, at her fashionable re-unions. Critics have been found to depreciate the merit of those prize poems, to which the myrtle wreaths were awarded at Bath-Easten soirées, but the selections from them, which were published, successfully refuted the derisions of their reviewers, and rendered their judgment worthless. Amongst the contributors were Anstey, Garrick, Graves, Meyler, Pratt, Miss Seward, &c., whose productions, although perhaps light, hasty, and less finished in this instance, must assuredly have been worthy of tradition and respect.

In the graceful group, executed in a most masterly manner, in white statuary marble, and dedicated to

the memory of Lady Miller, the elder Bacon \* has left an enduring monument to his own genius. If there be room here for criticism, it is confined to a single defect, one with which some of the most celebrated artists are chargeable: that is, making the principal figure secondary to the allegorical parts of the design. 'Tis true, the enthusiast in natural history, admires the plumage, while he forgets the dying bird, and so spectators of Lady Miller's monument have their attention fixed altogether on the beautiful allegorical figures of History and Poetry, whilst reference to the principal subject of the integral design is hardly remembered.

"Near this monument are deposited the remains of Lady Miller, wife to Sir John Miller, Bart., Bath-Easton Villa; she departed this life at the Hot-Wells of Bristol, the 24th of June, 1781, in the 41st year of her age.

Devoted stone! amidst the wrecks of time,
Uninjur'd bear thy Miller's spotless name:
The virtues of her youth, and ripen'd prime,
The tender thoughts, th' enduring record claim.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Amongst the singular funereal ceremonies that have taken place here, perhaps there is not any more remarkable, or less laudable, than those of John Bacon, whose remains were interred, privately, on the 1st of July 1752, near the altarpiece; he desired his friends, who were with him a few hours before he expired, to let him be put in his coffin in the following manner, viz., to have his best wig on, with a ruffled shirt and stone buttons in the sleeves, a small ring on his finger, a laced waistcoat, and a plain coat, with black velvet breeches, a new pair of pumps, with stone buckles in them, and a clean pair of white stockings; that his funeral should be strictly private, and that his servants in their liveries should be his pall-bearers."—Bath Journal.

When clos'd the num'rous eyes that round this bier Have wept the loss of wide-extended worth, O, gentle stranger, may one gen'rous tear Drop, as thou bendest o'er this hallow'd earth.

Are truth and genius love and pity thine,
With lib'ral charity, and faith sincere?
Then rest thy wandering step beneath this shrine,
And greet a kindred spirit hov'ring near."

Many monuments in the choir, which must pass unnoticed here, doubtless possess either personal or public interest, or both, so that an arbitrary selection would necessarily be defective.

George Gordon, of Gight, who died in 1779, and whose modest monument is now in the choir, is supposed to have been maternal grandfather of Lord Byron (the poet); and a basso relievo, near this, in white marble, to the Moffatts, 1791, is an example of pure and unaffected taste.

Against the wall of the south choir aisle, is a very remarkable example of Chantrey's bold and beautiful manner, in a monument of white marble, to the memory of William Hoare, R.A., natus. 1707, obiit. 1792. Fame, or Art, is represented holding an oval medallion, on which is a beautifully expressive head of the deceased, in basso relievo. The inscription is almost legendary, but possesses, nevertheless, a truthful character. William Hoare studied with advantage in Italy, and returning to England, he settled in Bath, where he resided (at No. 6, Edgar Buildings) until his death. He was one of the earliest members of the Royal Academy, and has left many historic paintings of a high class. (Vide Arts.

Octagon Chapel, Mineral Hospital, &c., for Hoare's works.)

Henry Harington, never to be forgotten, while wit, genius, and erudition retain their merited esteem, is honoured with a tomb, unequal in all respects to his worth. The grotesque organ at the top, suggests an equivoque—the leaves of music, the less of his great acquirements—the books, nothing definite. Henry Harington's memory is the property of the Bathonians, and is interwoven with their medical and musical annals. Descended from Sir John Harington, of Kelston, author of "Nugæ Antiquæ," he was born at the family seat, on Michaelmas day, 1727, and, at the proper age, proceeded to Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated M.D. in 1762. His family wished him to take holy orders, but he declined their solicitation, married Miss Musgrave, and commenced practice as a physician, at Wells. After a few years' trial, he removed to Bath, where he resided till his death, on the 15th of January, 1816, in his eighty-ninth year, having been long afflicted with blindness. His talents were varied, versatile, and brilliant. He was a ripe classical scholar, skilful physician, eminent musical composer, poet of feeling, taste, and purity of style, a mathematician and mechanist. With the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Bowen, he founded the Harmonic Society, on the ruins of the Catch Club, in 1798. He published a treatise on the "Use and Abuse of Music;" wrote a "Tract on the Trinity;" issued his Ballad of the "Witch of Wokey," and other poems. His "Eloi,"

composed at the age of seventy, became the subject of controversy, solely in consequence of its title, but it is a work of high order; and his non-sacred compositions will long retain their popularity. His ashes repose near to the place of his birth, and the cenotaphic tablet to his memory, in the Abbey, was the result of subscription. The lines (preserved by Britton), written by his son-in-law, Archdeacon Thomas, would have been an acceptable substitute for the following Latin eulogium:—

"Memoriæ sacrum Henrici Harington, M.D., ex verè nobili Haringtonorum stirpe de Kelston, in agro Somerset oriundi. Qui natus Septembris 29, A.D. 1727, obiit Januarii 15, A.D. 1816. Per sexaginta annos suæ Bathoniæ saluti omnibus officiis assiduè studebat, optimas artes ad municipum suorum delectationem et utilitatem excolens: Medicus solers et fidelis: Poëta lepidus; Musicus sciens et peritus: Magistratus gravis, justus, acer: Erga suos amantissimus, erga omnes comis et benevolens: tantâ insuper sancitate morum, ut omnes animi sui facultates, quantum humanæ vitæ ratio pateretur, Deo dicandas esse judicaret. Hoc marmor, pecuniâ publicè conlatâ, poni curaverunt amici deflentes."

Richard Chapman is commemorated by a tablet in the choir, dated 1572, and the merits of other members of the same family are similarly recorded. So many of this honoured race, the constant, fast, and faithful friends, patrons, and some, magistrates of Bath, are interred here, that Wood has named their last resting place "Chapman's Aisle." Richard, alderman of Bath, died on the 1st May, 1572; William, mayor of Bath, died 20th October, 1627; Henry was author of "Thermæ Redivivæ;" Robert

was apothecary to James II. Robert, Rector of Walcot, was born in 1702; died 1728.

Peter Chapman, nat. 1506, ob. 1588, of whom the painted tablet in the vestry is a memorial, was the eldest son of the enterprising clothier, who endeavoured to sustain the fading manufactures of Bath (vide p. 75 and 91), in which he was less successful than in obtaining grants from the crown, of lands and privileges to his native city. These grants were made between the years 1552 and 1590, through his exertions and address. He had served Henry VIII. and accompanied the reinforcements which he sent to Calais, in 1540: he was present at the siege of Boulogne, in 1544, and was with the Earl of Leicester, at Tilbury, when Elizabeth was preparing defences against the Spanish Armada. When eighty-two years of age, he was brigade-major in her majesty's camp, at the head of three hundred veterans. Wood, observes, "that he was satisfied with the addition to his coat of arms, as a reward for his military achievements, since his public services had procured for his native city, such advantages as would transmit his name to posterity." The old mansion of this patriotic family still survives, although rapidly hastening to decay; it is on the south side of Kingsmead Square; but their literary connection with Bath is perpetuated, by a valuable collection of maps, engravings, and books, all expressive and descriptive of Bath, preserved in the library of the Institution, and to which accessions continue to be made, by the representatives of this old, and much respected family.

In the large clerestory window above the entrance to the vestry, are seen, in stained or coloured glass, the arms of the Merchant Taylors' Company, of London, commemorative of the wise and benevolent Thomas White, clothier. (see p. 76.)

THE NORTH TRANSEPT contains several well-executed examples of sepulchral statuary: one, justly admired, is to the memory of Elizabeth Grieve, wife of James Grieve, physician to the Empress Elizabeth of Russia, in 1757; other members of this family were entombed in the Abbey. Harris, the sculptor, is entitled to credit for the delicate execution of his design, which, however, although varied, by the introduction of a dog (fidelity), and an hourglass from which the sand has escaped (time is no more), is familiar to the visitor of the tombs in Westminster Abbey. There the conceit, or idea, of the affectionate husband interposing his hand to ward off the shaft of death, who approaches in a skeleton form, is represented with painful effect in the costly monument to Lady Nightingale.

This transept contains a memorial to Admiral Rd. Hussey Bickerton, which is an additional evidence of Chantrey's fruitful genius;—a female figure, it may be either Fame or Sorrow, is inclining towards the pedestal of a cinerary urn, while emblems of nautical prowess and science are scattered on the ground. The sword and sextant are the most conspicuous amongst them. A remarkably fine head of the deceased, in basso relievo, is seen within a circular tablet beneath.

Immediately opposite, is a "structure" claiming a mediæval character, to the memory of *Colonel Sir Philip Frowde*. His bust represents the costume of his age, the expression of his features, the resolution that marked his military character; and, the variety of the design, consisting of columns, and pediment, and cherubim, and martial trophies, the fancy exercised by the artists of the period.

At the north end of the transept, is a rich specimen, but a later style, of monumental architecture, to the memory of *Granville Pyper*; two columns support a broad tablet, having a shield of arms in the centre, and on the top of each an emblematic figure, while heads of reclining cherubim fill the pediment. An inscription, adulatory of the deceased's rank and services, occupies the front panel of the pedestal.

John Sipthorp, professor of botany, at Oxford, who accumulated a rich variety of specimens, in his diligent tour through Greece and other southern latitudes of Europe, from declining health, was induced to select Bath as his last earthly home; and there he died, in the year 1800, leaving an estate to defray the expense of publishing his "Flora Græca;" any surplus arising thence, to be devoted to the endowment of a professorship of rural economy. A beautiful basso relievo, by Flaxman, represents the professor holding floral specimens, indicating the manner, and pointing the moral of his biography. The inscription, which is in Latin, merely tells that he fell an early victim to an absorbing pursuit—Phytology.

Mary Frampton's memory is embalmed in her epitaph, by Dryden, a composition that displays admirable poetic power, if it fail in poetic pathos.

"Below this marble monument is laid All that heaven wants of this celestial mavd: Preserve, O sacred tomb, thy trust consign'd! The mould was made on purpose for the mind: And she would lose, if at the latter day One atom could be mixed of other clay. Such were the features of her heav'nly face. Her limbs were form'd with such harmonious grace, So faultless was the frame—as if the whole, Had been an emanation of the soul. Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd, And like a picture shone in glass anneal'd: Or, like the sun eclips'd, with shaded light, Too piercing else to be sustain'd by sight. Each thought was visible that roll'd within-As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen: And heaven did this transparent veil provide. Because she had no guilty thought to hide. All white, a virgin saint, she sought the skies-For marriage, though it sullies not—it dies! High though her wit, yet humble was her mind. As if she could not, or she would not, find How much her worth transcended all her kind. Yet she has learn'd so much of heaven below. That when arriv'd, she scarce had more to know: But only to refresh the former hint. And read her MAKER in a fairer print! So pious! as she had no time to spare For human thoughts, but seem'd confin'd to prayer; Yet in such charities she pass'd the day. 'Twas wondrous how she found an hour to pray. A soul so calm, it knew not ebbs nor flows. Which passion could but curl, not discompose! A female softness, with a manly mind, A daughter duteous, and a sister kind; In sickness patient! and in death resign'd."

Fletcher Partis is almost needlessly commemorated by the skill of Chantrey, and by the representation of that beautiful and well remembered parable "The Good Samaritan;" a subject of which neither the public, nor the artists, seem ever weary, and which all the latter appear to have treated similarly. Partis required no other memento than his College (vide Art. Partis College). There is possibly a misapplication of this affecting parable, in placing it on tombs, illustrative of "Pity which gave ere Charity began," or, as testimonials of the simply charitable. Sculptors have not distinguished with sufficient care, between benevolence and compassion, in this instance, the first is an innate disposition to do good; the second, when moved by sympathy. St. Bavon, Nepotian, and the rich Lady Paula, distributed their great wealth amongst the poor, whom they had not seen: this was benevolence. The Good Samaritan sympathised with the sufferer who lay wounded and prostrated before him: this was compassion. (Vide p. 135, note.)

On the tomb of William Meyler, in the south transept, are graven a few lines of posthumous praise, in which the story of his life is thus happily epitomized: "Remarkable for integrity of conduct and consistency of character." He was a magistrate and alderman of the city, established The Bath Herald, and Register neswapers, and, was author of "Poetical Amusements of the Journey of Life," dedicated, by desire, to the then Prince of Wales. Britton says, "He often consented to supply pieces for Lady

Miller's classical assemblies at Bath-Easton;" if so, when his effusions were successful, and the laurel placed upon another's brow, he must have felt the applicability of the Mantuan poet's plaint—"Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores." Mr. Meyler was born at Newboro', in Anglesea, 13th December, 1755, educated at the grammar school of Marlboro', of which his uncle, the Rev. T. Meyler, was master, apprenticed to a bookseller in Bath, and in the year 1781, commenced business for himself, in the Grove, whence he removed to the Abbey Churchyard. He died, regretted and respected, on the 10th of March, 1821.

Many persons of eminence, in their public or professional positions, are entombed in this sacred structure, but a more extended enumeration would be highly inconvenient, and a total, scarcely practicable, from various causes. A few names may be given, as indices to those who seek for evidences and exemplars, in a visit to the tombs of the great, the learned, and the charitable.

Here lie—*Ely Bates*, a writer on morals, who died on the 4th of January, 1812.—*Edmund Jordan* (or *Jorden*), the first resident physician who treated on the medicinal properties of the mineral waters of Bath; he died in 1632.—*Samuel Bave*, *M.D.*, a native of Cologne, who came to England as tutor to the son of Sir Thomas Edmonds, ambassador from King James the First to France. He practised in Bath, successfully, for thirty years; and was celebrated for his powerfully retentive memory and

mental activity. He could write, himself, and dictate to two amanuenses, simultaneously. He resided in a splendid palace, on the Lower Borough Walls, which is now incorporated with the United Hospital. His death occurred in 1668.—Thomas Guidott, M.B., whose name and memory are associated with the history of the Bath mineral waters, and whose "Discourse" is the basis of very many treatises published since his death. The following inscription, now partly effaced, was placed against the outer wall at the east end of the Abbey:—

"In memory of *Thomas Guidott, M.B.*, by whose authority, drinking the Bath waters was revived, MDCLXXIII., and who died MDCCV. This inscription was here placed MDCCXXVII., by John Wynter, M.B."

William Broome, L.L.D., a scholar and poet, who secured for himself a literary reputation, by the admirable notes, with which he furnished Mr. Pope, for his translation of Homer. The great poet, however, quarrelled with his learned coadjutor, and was venomous enough to introduce him in the "Bathos," as successful in the "art of sinking." Pope had acquired many enemies, and one of them, Henley, thus pleasantly resents his treatment of Broome:—

"Pope came off clean with Homer, but they say, Broome went before, and kindly swept the way."

Lord Cornwallis presented Broome to the living of Oakley Magna, in Suffolk, but his health declining, he removed to Bath, died there on the 16th of November, 1745, and was interred in the Abbey.

Samuel Derrick, born in Ireland, in 1724, was

chosen M.C. at Bath, on the resignation of Collet. His "Letters" possess considerable merit, but Johnson, the oracle of the age, said their only importance was derived from their making him King of Bath. He died, after a not very peaceful reign, in the year 1769.

William Melmoth, the elegant translator of the "Epistles of Cicero and Pliny," is honoured with a monument within the Abbey, but his remains were deposited at Bath-Easton. He died in 1799.

Archibald Maclaine, D.D., born in Monaghan, in Ireland, in 1722, died at Bath, 25th of November, 1804. His reply to Soames Jenyns is conclusive, and the services he rendered to English literature, by his translation of "Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History," are of memorable importance. Posterity do justice to his genius and worth. (See his character in "Nichol's Lit. Anec.," and "Warner's Appendix on Ordination," &c.) His epitaph was written by the Rev. John Simpson.

Thomas Pownall, Esq., F.R.S. & F.S.A., governor of our North American colonies, was born at Lincoln, in 1722, and died at Bath, on the 21st February, 1801, in his eighty-fifth year. At his own request, he was buried in an oaken coffin, in Walcot Church, but a monument was raised to his memory here, in grateful recollection of his valuable contributions to the antiquarian literature of the city.

Christopher Anstey was born at Trumpington, near Cambridge, died at Hardenhuish, Wilts., 1st August, 1805, and was interred in Walcot Church, Bath;

tablets to his memory have been placed in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, and in the Abbey Church of Bath. At an early age, he evinced both taste and talent for poetry, to the prejudice of severer studies, and exercised this talent, generally, with too much liberty. His rustication from the University, was occasioned by an instance of this indiscretion. The fatal passage in his academical speech, was, "Doctores sine doctrina, magistri artium, sine artibus, et Baccalauri baculo potius quam lauro digni." Anstey's prolific pen produced numerous poems, and pleasant jeux d'esprit, but his "New Bath Guide" is his chef d'œuvre. (Vide Walcot Church.)

John Bowles, B.L., a political writer of some eminence, was brought prominently forward by his "Reply to Payne's Essay on the Rights of Man." He was born in London, but died in Bath, on the 30th October, 1819, and was interred in the Abbey, where a Latin epitaph now marks his resting-place.

The last melancholy memorial to be noticed here, is not the least deserving of respect, and should have been honoured with a more prominent position on the Abbey walls, as its purport is most exemplary. It records the benevolence, not compassion, of Mrs. Warner, who left £35,000 to certain trustees, who are to distribute the annual interest arising thence, for the relief of decayed widows.

Monuments, or other memorials of the dead, are very properly refused a place upon the clustered columns of the Abbey, and several have been removed thence to the galleries at the north-east end of the choir; but their preservation is of importance to society—of value to history. "Antiquities, or remnants of history," says Lord Bacon, "are tanquam tabulæ naufragii, when industrious persons, by an exact and scrupulous diligence and observation, out of monuments, names, traditions, fragments of stories, and the like, do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

The learned occupants of the Monastery of Bath had the advantage of a library,\* richly stored with works relating to the science of the middle ages. To this collection, John de Villula was a benefactor, and of this repository, Leland expressed his admiration. There were the gifts of Athelstan, Roman classics, poems of the middle ages, writings of eminent physicians, and, probably, the translations of Adelard, from the Arabic.

Of all this valuable collection, one perfect work only, "The Red Book of Bath," can now be traced, and this, fortunately is deposited in the library of Long-Leat, the residence of the Marquis of Bath. Nor can it be supposed that the works of Gildas Badonicus, the father of English history, who first mentions the victories of Arthur, especially the great battle of Mons. Badonicus, were absent from such a library. This is Gildas the Wise, who wrote de excidio Britanniæ, flourished about A.D. 495, and died in 570. He is not to be confounded with Gildas the Athenian. The only supposed evidence of

<sup>\*</sup> Vide "Connection of Bath with Literature, &c." by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., Bath. Published by R. E. Peach.

the monastic library still preserved in the Abbey, is an imperfect copy of "Walton's Polyglott."

The patronage of the Rectory of St. Peter's and St. Paul's has been vested in the trustees of Simeon's estate since the year 1836. (Vide p. 151.)

List of Rectors from 1712 to 1863.

W. Hunt, M.A., Archdeacon of Bath, Dec. 6, 1712.
T. Coney, D.D., Dec. 4, 1733.
D. Taylor, M.A., May 13, 1752.

D. Taylor, M.A., May 13, 1752. J. Taylor, M.A., June 27, 1767. J. Chapman, D.D., Archdeacon

of Bath, Oct. 6, 1768.

J. Phillott, D.D., Archdeacon of Bath, Aug. 18, 1786. C. Crook, M.A., Oct. 2, 1815.H. Law, M.A., Archdeacon of Wells, April 19,1818.

William John Brodrick, M.A., Oct. 23, 1839.

T. Carr, D.D., formerly Bp. of Bombay, July, 22, 1855

C. Kemble, M.A., Nov. 10, 1860.

Upwards of 400 children are educated in the district National Schools of St. Paul's and St. Peter's, and St. James's parishes, at Weymouth House, Abbey Green.

The contemplated alterations, in the internal arrangements of the Abbey, include a still further departure from its monastic, or cathedral character, and a total adaptation to parochial convenience. The organ is to be placed in the north transept, with the pulpit immediately in front; the screen that separates nave from choir, to be in advance of the west entrance: there are to be no galleries; the nave, now the upper chamber of so many monuments, will be floored, and furnished with modern seating, and the beautiful camera of the nave will be reproduced, in *stone* open tracery, from the original design, which is now reported to be only of lath and plaster.—Britton, Carter, and the Society of Antiquaries, have hitherto represented this much admired ceiling as being "solid stone tracery."

The organ, a valuable piece of workmanship, at once loud and sweetly-sounding, was substituted, just 30 years ago

for an equally powerful and mellow-toned instrument, which latter was purchased by Bishop Law, and removed, with the rejected altar piece, to the private chapel, in the Palace, at Wells. Being found to be both too large, and too loud for its new duties, it was sold to the Rev. D. M. Clerk, Vicar of Yatton, and is now heard in that beautiful edifice. Of the five figures, with which it was adorned in the Abbey, three, viz., David, St. Peter, and St. Paul, are at Yatton; the remaining two were presented by Mr. Clerk, to the Dean of Gloucester, then Rector of Weston, and are now in the church of that parish. The south transept of the Abbey, during the alterations might, with great propriety, be converted into a Baptistery; and, possibly, St. Mary's, Oxford, would suggest the best future disposition of organ, nave, and choir.

#### ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

"The bells ring forth—the long dark night is done, The sunshine of the Sabbath is begun."

St. James's Church is situated at the intersection of the Lower Borough Walls, with Southgate and Stall Streets, and near to the site of the old City Gate. To the east was the "Ham Gate," and the Almonry, where stores were kept for distribution to the poor, was on the West. This Benefice was originally a Rectory, vested in the Bishops of Bath and Wells; then in the Monks; at the Dissolution it was surrendered to the Crown; soon after consolidated with the Rectory of St. Peter and St. Paul (The Abbey), by Queen Elizabeth, who granted it to the Corporation, by whom, lastly, in 1836, it was sold to the Trustees of the Rev. Charles Simeon's estate. The old "Rectory House" stood in Bell-Tree Lane (now Beau Street,) but was removed to make way

for better hospital accommodation, and for general improvements.

In 1716 the old tower tottered, and was then partially strengthened; in 1728, the choir becoming unequal to the congregation, an aisle was added, and the tower rebuilt; in 1768–1769, Messrs. Jelly and Palmer, architects, furnished designs for the present structure. Funds necessary for the purpose were derived from subscriptions, and from a loan on the security of Church-rates and rents. Discontented with the incongruity of the choir and tower the parishioners applied to Messrs. Manners and Gill, architects, by whom the new tower, 152 feet in height, was designed, in 1848, the parish obtaining resources from the Diocesan Church-Building Society in aid of voluntary contributions.

The ichnographic plan of the choir is a rectangle, 60 feet in length by 58 in width; the roof is supported by four Ionic columns, the ceiling divided into three compartments, the central finished with an entablature and coving, with an architrave only at the sides; an ample stream of light is permitted to flow in through a spacious lantern in the roof, and through large side windows and eastern lunettes. The sanctuary is a semi-circular recess at the East end, embellished with columns and pilasters, above which is a Doric entablature; and the rere-dos, above the communion-table, is adorned with an altarpiece, Christ and his Disciples at Emmaus "breaking bread," by Benjamin Barker. The organ, long considered the finest toned in the city, was built by

Steed, of Bristol, in 1782. A peal of eight silvertongued bells is suspended in the tower; and eleven hundred sittings are provided in the choir. The Rev. Richard Warner (the Historian), was curate of this parish, for the period of twenty-three years.

When visitors resorted to Bath solely for the benefit of its mineral waters, bells were considered a great grievance, so much so, that Harrison, proprietor of the "Lower Rooms," offered a gift of £200, towards the purchase of an organ, provided the Wardens would consent to silence the bells;—the proposition was very properly rejected.

The endowment fund, contributed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and private individuals, amounted in 1863, to £2,500, and fifty pounds yearly were assigned from the income of the Rectory. Four hundred children are instructed at Weymouth House Central School, attached to the Abbey and St. James's Parishes.

"I never," writes the author of *Meditations*, "felt such impressions of awe, striking cold in my heart, as under these black-browed arches, amidst these mouldy walls, surrounded by such rueful objects, where melancholy, deepest melancholy, spreads her raven wings." This passage describes with accuracy the crypt of St. James's, where the remains of many persons of rank and reputation were entombed, at the period when St. James's Parade was the "quartier St. Germaine" of Bath. There are tombs to Marmaduke Fawkes, the head of an influential Yorkshire family—1753.—The Marriotts, of Hants, found here their last place of rest, from 1714 to 1764. The rust of time now nearly conceals the sculptured monument of the Brudenells and Broughtons, names that find a place in history. ment of the Brudenells and Broughtons, names that find a place in history. The design of this last monument-rather a singular sculpture—is a weep-

The design of this last monther — tather a singular sculpture—is a weeping cherub, with a hand over one eye, seated on the tomb of the departed.

The inscription details the high military rank attained by several members of the family, and gives the date, 1760, when the Lady Elizabeth Brudenell was entombed.

A shield, after the manner of the seventeenth century, is appropriated to commemorate the *Hon. Hugh Mackay*, son of Lord Reay, of Scotland, 1770. Here lie Walter Chittick, M.D., and George Stepney, of Chichester—1759, both eminent in their professions. The burial here of Gen. John Paslow and his family is recorded on a shield of marble, dated 1786. In the Church choir there is a monument to the Mainwarings, for whom the author of "The Annals of Bath" has secured a remembrance fraught with respect.

#### ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH\*

(BROAD STREET).



The Apse of St. Michael's.

<sup>\*</sup> The dedication of the famous church of St. Michael, on Monte Gargano, in Italy, on the 29th September, 493, gave occasion to the institution of that grand festival, called, in the Martyrologies of Bede and St. Jerome, "The Dedication of St. Michael's Church," in Rome, on Adrian's mole, performed in 610; and of many other churches in different parts of Europe, that were consecrated on the same day, with the utmost ceremony. (Vide Bailsit and Thomassen.)

WARNER furnishes extracts from the Parish Rolls of St. Michael's extra muros, from the year 1349, (reign of Edward III.) to 1551 (reign of Edward VI.), but the register of this parish, like those of the Abbey and St. James's, dates from 1570 only. The Parish belonged successively to the Bishop, the Monks, the Crown, the Corporation, and, finally, to Simeon's Trustees. Four Churches appear to have been erected, at so many different periods, on this central and ancient site, but, of two only are descriptions preserved. Standing in a thoroughfare, and where four ways meet, the service is not unfrequently disturbed by the sounds of passing vehicles, -an evil remediable by the adoption of wood-pavement. The second church of St. Michael's having become dilapidated and inconvenient, the Parishioners decided, in 1730, upon the erection of a structure, suitable to the parochial requirements. Mr. Wood sent in designs, but owing to some misunderstanding, they were rejected, and Mr. Harvey's services engaged. Whether this gentleman was incompetent, or that Mr. Wood was disgusted at the ingratitude of the citizens, the great architect denounced Harvey's plan, and prophesied its downfall, in terms of unmeasured bitterness.

"The inside," writes the angry Critic "of this chimerical fabric, is 63 feet in length, almost 37 in breadth, and has only a timber floor between the living and the dead. The roof is of a very uncommon kind, for the building being spanned at twice, to throw the whole weight toward the centre of its beams, and cause a lodgment of dirt and snow over the very middle of the Church. Thus, one absurdity, or

iniquity, accompanies another, for a timber floor and M roof are artful contrivances for the benefit of trade, (as knavish workmen term it), and time will demonstrate it in this structure."

This new Church was begun in 1734, finished in 1742, and the funds were raised by voluntary subscriptions, and by a Parish rate, to which was added a handsome contribution from General Wade. was in the Doric order, lighted by a dome, and the sacrarium adorned with two allegorical altar-pieces, Moses, representing the Old Testament, by Prince Hoare; and Christ bearing His cross, typifying the New, by Thomas Laurence, a pupil of Hoares, and then only sixteen years of age. This latter has been ascribed also to Robinson, a London artist, but, on insufficient grounds. The bells in the tower have been celebrated for their musical tones, and so vain and so fond were the parishioners of their harmony, that they actually mortgaged the pew-rents to purchase two additional, and complete the set. church of 1742, and those heart-burnings, jealousies and bitternesses which it occasioned, have passed away—a new parochial era has arrived. Harvey's Dome was condemned, Wade's altar-pieces, are still unsold, although put up for sale, and the manes of Wood at length appeared. A committee was appointed, subscriptions collected, (the corporation contributing £1000,) and the desirable old site secured; the irregularity of which, in the hands of a skilful architect, insured picturesqueness of design. At a meeting of the Parishioners on the subject, an appeal was made to his brother dissenters by Mr. H. Godwin,

so remarkable for its force of thought and language, but still more for the true Christian spirit there shadowed forth, that the reader will conclude "Dissent hardly implies difference," and that the speaker might have been doubly successful, first in increasing subscriptions for the new church, and secondly, in making converts to his own pure Christian creed."

"And here I shall be forgiven," said he, "if I urge it as the bounden duty of the members of the Church, to come forward on this occasion. If they really wish to uphold the Church, the best proof of their sincerity will be to rally round her, and aid her by their support. Nor shall I hesitate to appeal to the Dissenters also, as having their duty to do as Christians. Are we not all tainted with the same moral disease? All exposed to the same penalty of mortality, and alike destined and hastening to the grave? Do not all believe, or profess to believe, in the same common Salvation? and are we not all expectants of the same glorious immortality? Am I to be trammelled down by bigotry from aiding in so good a cause? I consider bigotry and Christianity as antagonist principles—they can never coalesce. Show me the man that is a bigot; and whether under the garb of a Puritan, the vestment of a Priest, or the ermine of a judge, I should say of that man "How dwelleth the love of God in him?" If I remember that the Dissenters had their Owens, their Baxters, their Doddridges, and their Wattses, I forget not that the Churchmen can point us to some worthies also: they had their Usshers, their Leightons, their Jeremy Taylors, and their Payleys. Let us then drop all party distinctions, and soar to higher regions, where the name of Churchman and Dissenter, of Conformist and Non-Conformist, will be wholly and for ever unknown."

The first stone of the present building was laid with much ceremony; and a copper box, containing thirteen specimens of the coinage of that reign—gold, silver, and copper, deposited under a brass plate, bearing the following inscription:—

"Other foundation can no man lay, than that is laid, which s Jesus Christ."—1 Cor. iii. 2. St. Michael's Church rebuilt by voluntary subscriptions. The foundation-stone of this building was laid on the 21st day, A.D 1835, in the fifth year of the reign of William the fourth,—George Henry Law, Bishop of the Diocese; Rev. Charles Crook, Rector; Rev. John East, Curate; Robert. Saxty, John Stothert, Churchwardens; George Philip Manners, Architect; David Aust, Builder."

On the 4th of January, 1837, a ceremony, still more imposing took place—the opening and consecration of the edifice. The procession from the Guildhall, on the occasion, included the Mayor, Corporation, Bishop and Clergy, besides a numerous body of laity. The sermon was preached by Mr. East, the Curate, whose text was taken from Chron. xxix. 3., after which £200 were collected at the door. Before the Lord Bishop retired, an interesting scene occurred,—the presentation of a silver salver to the Curate, by the working-classes of the Parish, for his zeal and energy in promoting the good work-it bore an etching of the Church, and the appropriate quotation from 1 Kings, ix. 3. The children presented a silver inkstand to the same gentleman, and the ladies, handsome clerical vestments.

The Church stands, non-ecclesiastically, North and South, a consequence of the shape of the ground. A square tower rises, in the south-front, to a height of 90 feet, having buttresses at the angles, terminating in octagonal pinnacles, and surrounded with a pierced parapet of trefoils. Within the parapet

rises a perforated octagonal lantern, from which ascends the spire, the vane on which is at the height of 180 feet from the ground. This ambitious structure overtops, but does not overpower, the venerable Abbey, which appears as she is, the mother of a graceful daughter. The West side presents a series of five triple-light windows, with buttresses between and at the angles, the latter surmounted by octagonal pinnacles. Base mouldings and drips surround the whole building, and enrich all the buttresses, which are of a massive character. Over the windows a carved cornice supports a pannelled parapet. The east side of the choir has a projecting wing, forming externally, a transept, but within, affording a vestry below, and a free gallery abovethis irregularity adds considerably to the picturesque character of the design.

Unity, uniformity, and consistency prevail throughout the whole conception of the architect, and are observable within and without. The interior consists of a choir and aisles, separated by lofty columns, supporting a groined ceiling, with ribs on the angles, and enriched with bosses at the intersection. The Sacrarium, at the North end, is semi-hexagonal, having isolated columns, and fixed sedilia for the Clergy, with trefoiled canopy-heads, labels, corbels, and finials. Above the sedilia are three windows, filled with stained glass. The most satisfactory view of the interior is had from the south-west entrance of the gallery, where the chaste, light pillars, groined roof, sacrarium, and semi-transept com-

bining, insure approval and admiration. There are sittings, in pews, for seven-hundred and fifty, exclusive of five hundred that are open and free. The cost of the building may be computed at £8000. Three hundred children are admitted to the District National School of this Parish.

### ST, MARK'S CHURCH,

(WIDCOMBE).

On the 13th of April, 1830, the first stone of this "temple of worship" was laid, with little ostentation, but, it is believed, with much sincerity. The Bishop of the united dioceses was present, and offered up the incense of a devout prayer, after which the stone was lowered into its place, having a brass plate on the upper surface, with the date, and these names: "Charles Crook, vicar; Rowland Mainwaring and John Wright, churchwardens; G. P. Manners, architect; James Chappel, builder." The consecration took place on Friday, the 27th of April, 1832, when the Vicar, who preached on the occasion, took for his text "This is none other but the House of God, and this is the gate of Heaven." A collection amounting to £70 was made on the occasion. The style is pointed but undecorated, the funds being devoted rather to enlarged accomodation than architectural embellishment. But was this wise or well considered? Is the plainest structure the most effective for the introduction of children to public worship? and is it not true, that the most inaffluent localities

actually demand the most noble temples of worship? Mr. Markland, in his Remarks on English Churches, says, "Sir Samuel Romilly describes the French Chapel he attended when young, as a large uncouth room, presenting to the view only irregular, unpainted pews, and bare plaistered walls—nothing was ever worse calculated to inspire the mind of a child with respect for religion, than such a kind of religious worship; might not," adds the author of Remarks, "Romilly's constitutional melancholy have been largely increased by the general gloom of his peculiar worship, so little adapted to a mind elegant and imaginative?"

St. Mark's is yet susceptive of ecclesiastical embellishment; the exterior is relieved by a lofty square tower, and the interior is divided into ten arched sections by eight light pillars and two pilasters. Galleries project from three sides, and, at the west end is the organ. The camera beams rest on plain corbels, and the side-gallery floors are horizontal, by which the light is too unequally distributed between the stories. On the central panel of the western gallery is this inscription:—

"This church, which is capable of accommodating 1200 persons, was built in the year 1831, by subscriptions, aided by a grant from his Majesty's Commissioner for building churches and chapels; in consequence of such grant, 630 sittings are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever."—Charles Crook, vicar, Joseph Large, Robert Ashman, churchwardens.

A laudable uniformity pervades the interior—two handsome altar chairs were presented by the archi-

tect; communion plate by Mr. Ashman; Prayer Books for communion table, and cloth hangings for Lent, by Capt. Pickering Clarke, R.N.; large Bible by Rev. J. S. Sawbridge; velvet coverings for the Lord's Table by F. Hedges, Esq.; and linen cloths for the same by Mr. George Shaw. Sir Wm. S. R. Cockburn, who co-operated zealously in the erection of the church, expressed himself memorably at the public banquet that followed the consecration:—

"After forty years' closest remembrances," said he, "of the religious institutions of Bath, I rejoice in this opportunity of expressing my regard for the Established Church, the great bulwark of Christianity—the rallying point against both infidelity and enthusiasm."

In the east window are allegorical figures in stained glass, of St. Peter, St. Mark, St. James and St. Michael, beneath the letters I.H.S.—a memorial to the late T. P. Clarke, Esq. The patronage of St. Mark's is vested in Simeon's trustees. Three hundred children receive instruction at the District National Schools of this parish.

## ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH,

(LAMBRIDGE).

In 1826, the inhabitants of Grosvenor and Larkhall expressed a strong desire for the erection of a district church, and residence of a pastor amongst them, and Miss Tanner having granted a suitable site, near to Beaufort Buildings, west, the bishop and improvement commissioners approved and co-

operated in the object; still it was not until the 2nd of April, 1829, that the first stone of St. Saviour's Church was dropped upon a number of coins of that period, and on a record of the event, inscribed on the inserted plate; it states "the date, reigning sovereign, and names of Dr. Moysey, Rector of Walcot, Charles Gray and Daniel How, churchwardens, John Pinch, architect, and Keeling, Son, and Aust, builders. On the 28th of April the consecration took place, when an impressive address was delivered by Rev. C. M. Mount, (in the absence of Dr. Moysey,) who took for his text, "Ye shall keep my Sabbaths and reverence my sanctuary: I am the Lord." The tower, a beautiful and commanding object in the broad vale of the Avon, consists of three stories, well proportioned, having the angles ornamented with octangular buttresses surmounted by pinnacles, decorated with sunk panels, crockets, and finials, and rises to a height of 120 feet. The intervals of the choir-windows are perforated by quatre-foils, the side walls are flanked by buttresses with crocketed pinnacles, between which are five pointed windows, with mouldings rich in tracery, &c.; the walls are everywhere capped with perforated parapets.

The interior is divided into a centre and side aisles, separated by a noble pointed arcade, of five openings on each side, with galleries on the north and south. Sustaining clustered columns reach a beautifully-groined ceiling, enriched with bosses; the centre of the choir is open, the pews being

placed near to the sides, and the east window is filled with stained glass, representing the royal arms, those of the united sees, together with the rose, shamrock, and thistle. There are seven hundred free sittings, and four hundred rented pews. Eight bells, suspended in the tower, were cast specially for this church, cost £600, and were munificently presented to the district by William Hooper, Esq., of East Hayes. St. Saviour's parish' is a rectory in private patronage. Two hundred children are received in St. Saviour's District National Schools.

### CHRIST CHURCH,

(MONTPELLIER).

Spiritual destitution in this district was calamitous. when Archdeacon Daubeney lived and lectured in Bath. At his suggestion the Free Church on Montpellier, in the parish of Walcot, was commenced. It occupies a site granted by Lord Rivers, and was consecrated to Divine worship on the 7th of Nov., 1798. The style is Modern Gothic, a very indefinite denomination, and is prudently free from excessive decoration; the choir, i.e., the aisle ground-floor (the standing-place of the faithful), is free to the poor, and accommodates eight hundred hearers, but the galleries are reserved and rented. The venerable diocesan, then in his eighty-sixth year, delivered the consecration sermon, a composition that was fraught with piety and learning—an appeal that was responded to with liberality. Amongst the donations to this house of worship, are the great bell, by the Rev. Mr. Sibley; an altar-piece and silver candle-sticks, by Archdeacon Daubeney; an organ, by subscribers; communion plate, by Mrs. Dennison; velvet covering for communion table, desk, and pulpit, by Mr. Barneton. The finish, execution, and workmanship in every part of the building are admirable, and reflect credit on Cave, of Bath, the contractor. The patronage of the incumbency is vested in the Bishop of the Diocese and certain trustees.

### TRINITY CHURCH,

(LOWER ST. JAMES'S STREET).

"The Sabbath bells! upon our path
Long may their sound endure;
The sweetest music England hath—
The music of the poor."

In the year 1812, the attention of the public in Bath was called to the scantiness of accommodation for the poor, in places of worship belonging to the Established Church, and a proposition for erecting a new Free Church in Lower St. James' Street, was warmly advocated. The Corporation gave £500, Parliament granted £4,000, which together with subscriptions, only reached to £6,250, while the final cost was £12,000. Erected at a time when Gothic architecture was little understood or even studied, this church is perhaps the solitary instance of a Gothic facade, designed by an architect who, although not possessing an entire apprehension of the style he wished to adopt, was yet aware of many

admirable points peculiar to Gothic. It is, therefore, matter of much regret, that an early death prevented his continuing his studies, as it might then have led the way to the "revival of Gothic." The idea was Grecian, but abandoned, and Florid Gothic adopted. A situation, pressed on by buildings on three sides, and the change of design during the building, occasioned increased expense, and so decided an awkwardness, that the interior appears only the section of a church. Criticism is justly disarmed, when the coercion of the committee in changing Mr. Lowder's design, is remembered. On the 10th of December, 1822, the solemn ceremony of consecration took place, the Bishop of Gloucester officiating as commissary, for the venerable diocesan of that day. Fifteen hundred tickets were issued for the gallery and aisle; and the building committee, mayor, and corporation were officially present. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Crawley, and a sermon delivered by the Bishop, from Psalm cxxxii. 8, 9, 10, after which £190 were collected. Besides previous liberal contributions, many presents were made, amongst them a communion service; £104 10s. for a communion table, pulpit, and lectern; Bible and Prayer Books; a fine-toned bell, by the Rev. Martin Stafford; and ornamental fronts for the galleries, by Joshua Watson, Esq. The aisle-floor is free, the galleries reserved, and the total number of sittings exceeds 1,300. Upwards of two hundred children are instructed in the National Schools of this district.

### ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH,\*

(WALCOT).

Walcot Rectory belonged anciently to the monastery of Bath, and the greater portion of the parish was included within the liberties of the city, through the influence and ingenuity of William Sherston, mayor at that period: the manor house long remained in tact. Before the dissolution, it paid £10:3 annually to the prior and monks of Bath Abbey; but in 1542 it was alienated by the crown, and passing successively through the families of Sherston, Snigg, and Sanders, became at length vested in Sir P. Rivers Gay, Bart. There had been a church here from an early age, but its condition and capacity becoming unequal to its objects, the present enlarged, or new church, was opened in 1780.

<sup>\*</sup> St. Swithin is altogether English, and died Bishop of Winchester, in the year 862. He was buried, by his own desire, in the churchyard, and where passers-by might tread on his grave, and where the rain from the eaves might fall on it. The monks, however, thought it disgraceful to have a saint in an open churchyard, and attempted to translate his remains into the cathedral, on the 15th day of July. But so violent was the rain on that particular day, and for forty days successively, that the reverend men concluded it was a prohibition from Heaven, at the saint's intercession; and accordingly left him at rest in the grave of his choice, and erected a chapel over it. The old rhyme preserves the tradition:—

<sup>&</sup>quot;St. Swithin's day, if thou dost rain, For forty days it will remain; St. Swithin's day, if thou be fair, For forty days, 'twill rain na mair."

. Still the population increased, and the parish was divided, ecclesiastically, into three districts—St. Saviour's, Christ Church, St. Stephen's, exclusive of the present portion of St. Swithin's. Nor are these the only daughters of Walcot, for St. Mary's, in Queen Square, All Saints', Margaret's, and Portland, were all, at one time, chapels of ease. When St. Swithin's was enlarged, or rebuilt, the prevalent style in Bath was Palladian, and the present design is simply characterized by that manner, although the modern Gothic, a spurious style, was the intention of the building committee, and St. James's Church their coveted original.

Several monuments are seen here, products of affection or of pride, graven with posthumous praises; those to the memory of a former rector, were probably deserved; but the most attractive are the composition of Georgiana Cavendish, Duchess of Devonshire, who brought to her aid, in acquiring literary fame, sparkling eloquence, wit, brilliant and surpassing beauty: she was—

"A woman loveliest of the lovely kind, In person perfect, and complete in mind."

TO JAMES HARE, ESQ., M.P.

"Hark! 'twas the knell of death! what spirit fled,
And burst the shackles man is doom'd to bear?
Can it be true? and 'midst the senseless dead,
Must sorrowing thousands count the loss of Hare?

Shall not his genius life's short date prolong?
(Pure as the ether of its kindred sky;)
Shall wit enchant no longer from his tongue,
And beam in vivid flashes from his eye?

Ah, no: that mind for every purpose fit,
Has met, alas! the universal doom:
Unrivall'd fancy, judgment, sense, and wit,
Were his, and only left him at the tomb.

Rest, spirit, rest! for gentle was thy course; Thy rays, like beams divine, no venom knew, For still benevolence allay'd the force Of the keen darts thy matchless satire threw.

Yet not alone thy genius we deplore,

Nor o'er thy various talents drop the tear;
But weep to think we shall behold no more

A lost companion and a friend sincere"

The subject of these lines was himself a bright star that shone in that gallaxy of talent, so conspicuous, in the literary atmosphere of his age, and which is believed to have paled, and waned, and grown dim, and finally faded away. He was representative for Knaresborough, in Parliament.

Although less favoured perhaps by fortune and fashion, still the tomb of the old pastor of St. Swithin's is treated with that tender respect, which is always the portion of the dead, when their lives have been marked by piety and benevolence.

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. James Sparrow, M.A., upwards of forty years rector of this parish, who exchanged this mortal life for a glorious immortality, March 18, 1773, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was a faithful and most assiduous labourer in the gospel vineyard, always going about doing good, after the example of his divine Master, and constantly practising those excellent and sublime virtues which purify and perfect the Christian character, and add the brightest lustre to the sacred functions. 'When the eye saw him, then it blessed him.' His amiable and exemplary manners gained him the love and veneration of his flock; and the consciousness of having performed his duty to God and man with sincerity, enabled him to exclaim, 'O Death!

where is thy sting? O Grave! where is thy victory?' He rests from his benevolent labours, and his works follow him to those mansions of glory where they who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever."

Walcot St. Swithin's Church stands at the point of divergence of two Roman roads, the Fosse, leading through Walcot Street into the city, and the vicinal way that ascends the hill towards Weston. To the east of the church is the disused parochial burial ground, with its modern Norman chapel, ages ago the Roman, or Saxon, "field of graves;"-there cinerary urns, Roman coins, and stone coffins, have been frequently found in turning up the ground. (vide p. 49.) The very material quality of heathenism created a desire in the consular Romans, to bury their dead where they might continually be remembered by the living, and the public highways, with Christians disreputable, were in honour, and esteem, and familiarity, with those military peoples. The Appian-way was lined with monuments, and the Fosse-way most likely was the favourite place of sepulture in Bathonia. Here, no doubt, once stood the altar-tomb of many a noble Roman, initially inscribed with "Siste Viator." These words assume a classical propriety when addressed from a monumental Cippus on the road-side, to the lighthearted traveller, but lose all their point, and pith, and propriety, when fixed against a pillar in the church's nave, in the grass-grown village churchyard, or in the modern joint-stock necropolis.

In number, sculptural excellence, and historic in-

terest, the tablets, and monuments of St. Swithin's rank next after those of the Abbey. Here lie the mortal remains, and over them are graven true records of the immortal exploits, of both soldiers and sailors, whose lives shed a lustre on the history of the country to which they were so gallantly devoted. Here, poets and painters, of world-wide reputation, have either desired to be entombed, or have contributed, by their literary and artistic powers, to perpetuate, to adorn the already bright character of departed worth. Beneath the organ-loft may be read a lengthened eulogy, yet too brief biography, of that "brave British tar," Sir Edward Berry. An escutcheon surmounts a broad shield, with the motto, "ad altiora;" and the inscription informs the reader, if there be any English reader to whom Nelson's name is still unknown, that-

"Sir Edward Berry, K.B., rear-admiral of the red squadron, resided in Bath, and died there on 13th October, 1831, in his sixty-third year. His distinguished services are recorded in the annals of his country. He was the friend and companion of Nelson, under whose command he fought at St. Vincent's, the Nile (on board the Vanguard), Trafalgar, and commanded H.M. ship, Agamemnon, at the battle of St. Domingo. He wore three medals for these great victories.

"Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."—Josh. i. 9."

This brave officer had encountered the perils of the deep, the flash of the enemy's artillery, the combined naval strength of two great nations, with the boldest daring, calmest deliberation, ripest patriotism. Off St. Vincent's he boarded the great Spanish first-rate, "The San Nicolas." At the battle of Aboukir a langridge-shot struck Nelson on the forehead, so that the bleeding skin hung down over his face, when Captain Berry, who stood near him, caught the brave admiral in his arms. Berry was sent to the commander-in-chief, with the despatches; but the Leander, in which he sailed, was taken by the French ship le Genereux. sequently he was left in command of the Foudroyant, by his admiral; but his celebrated exploit, the desperate action with the Guillaume Tell, is compared, by naval historians, to the sanguinary engagement between the Shannon and the Chesapeake. In this desperate conflict the Foudroyant expended 162 barrels of powder, 2,700 shot, and every gun was fired three times in a minute. Sir Edward Berry was slightly wounded.

These facts are familiar to every student of English history, but the impression on the feelings of the naval portion of society in Bath, on occasion of the hero's death, was manifested by the attendance of fifty veteran officers of rank, to see this great example of discipline and daring laid in the tomb, and "left alone in his glory."

At the west end of the choir also are tablets recording the decease of the Whitworths and Aylmers, of noble origin, to whose worldly rank, T. King, sculptor, of Bath, has done entire justice.

The memory of Maria Langham has had the happy accident of being recorded by the pen of

Hannah More. The language breathes faith and love; and friendship has seldom been expressed more simply and gracefully; for beautiful simplicity it may be taken as a type of its class. The tomb is dated 1793.

The north wall is covered with epitaphs, and with tolerable specimens of statuary art. These are of less interest than the biographies of the individuals they perpetuate. One instance will illustrate:—

"In the vaults beneath are deposited the remains of Christopher Anstey, Esq., born 31st of October, 1724, died 3rd August, 1805. A monument is erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. In the same vault, William and William Thomas, sixth and seventh sons, and Sarah, his fourth daughter, late wife of — Sotheby, also the wife of Christopher Anstey. Nat. 7 May, 1732. Ob. 1 Jan., 1812. (vide p. 211.)

S. M. of *Ralph Broome*, who departed this life 27th April, 1817, aged fifteen years.

"Time and the world, whose weight and magnitude
Bear on us in this now, and hold us here,
Curb'd and enthrall'd, what are they in the past?
And in the prospects of the immortal soul,
How poor a spark! not here her resting-place,
Her portion is not here; and happiest they
Who gathering early all that earth can give,
Shake off this mortal coil, and speed for heaven.
Such fate had he whose relics lie below.
Few were his days: yet long enough to learn
Love, duty, genuine feeling, and high desires—
Faith and devotion: these are deathless seeds
That have their blossoms in eternity.
And what besides could length of years have given?

Joys greater e'en than health or human life? Temptations, certain sorrows, sin perchance: Evils that wound, and cares that fret the heart. Repine not, therefore, ye who love the dead.

Southey."

Amongst the persons of high birth interred here, with "proud humility," is Lady Susanna Wright, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Levinge, Esq., and wife of Sir Nathaniel Wright, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal—1765. "A small shield" of white marble, and a few commemorative lines, are the only sepulchral honours paid to her worldly importance.

On the south side of the choir a meritorious exploit is justly recorded to the lasting praise of—

"J. Lewis Fitzgerald, son of Sir Robert Fitzgerald, who perished in an attempt to save Lieut. Gore, who jumped overboard to rescue a sinking sailor from a watery grave, on the 30th April, 1835. He was a lieutenant of the Melville, then lying, or cruising, in Algoa Bay."

A draped urn rests on the summit of a shield, gracefully designed, and beneath which is an escutcheon of arms, coloured. This unpretending monument is to the respected memory of the Rev. J. Sibley, Rector of Walcot for forty-four years; he died Oct. 5th, 1815, aged seventy-four.

A brass plate attached to the large column in the north-east angle of the choir, bears noble evidence of good works:—

"Fred Scotton Mahew and Miss Catherine Mahew left £3,244:18:8, the interest to be divided between six poor men and six poor women, of Walcot, who had never availed

themselves of parochial relief. A small legacy for a term is first to be deducted. He died 29th February, 1829, Miss Catherine the November following."

In the north gallery is the monument of an eminent Bath artist, whose cenotaph, it may be called, by Chantrey, is seen in the Abbey, on which may be read— (Vide p. 201.)

"In the vault underneath this place are interred the remains of William Hoare, R.A., who died 10th December, 1792, aged eighty-four; and of Elizabeth, his wife, who died 30th November, 1793, aged seventy-four."

Colonel Brooke, representative of an eminent Irish family, is called to mind by an unpretending epitaph, on a plain mural tablet in the north gallery; but he lived in troublous times, exhibited a firmness illustrated by the desolate rock over which he ruled, in the midst of the ocean. He received the thanks of his sovereign for his resolution and prudence, in the government of St. Helena, and died "in honour," in the year 1811. Near to this is the record of another Irish family, of higher birth, but not more manly qualities, the Rev. James St. Leger, Archdeacon of Cloyne, who died on the 23rd November, 1834; he was a member of the noble family of Doneraile.

A long and interesting (from its authoress) epitaph to the memory of Count Alexandre Jean Baptiste Piochard D'Arblay, the husband of the celebrated novelist, who is better known in the history of English literature, as Miss Burney, under which signature she published her Evelina, Cecilia, and Camilla. In this instance her composition is an extreme and

excessive display, but her romantic attachment to her gallant husband was a matter of notoriety. This brave soldier will, after all, be longer remembered as the beloved husband of Madame D'Arblay, than as the faithful follower of the Bourbon fortunes. He died 3rd May, 1818, aged sixty-three. Near to this last, and against the same wall, may be read the following:—

"Sacred to the memory of Frances D'Arblay, second daughter of Charles Burney, Mus. Doc., and widow of Piochard D'Arblay, the friend of Burke and of Johnson, who by her talents has obtained a name far more durable than marble can confer. By the public she was admired for her writings. by those who knew her best, for her sweet and amiable disposition, and the bright example she displayed of selfdenial, and every Christian virtue. But her trust was placed in God, and her hope rested on the mercy and merits of her Redeemer, through whom alone she looked for an inheritance, incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. She died in London, 6th January, 1840, aged eighty-eight years. Her remains are deposited in the adjoining churchyard, near those of her beloved husband, and in the same vault with those of her only son, the Rev. Alexandre Piochard D'Arblay, who departed this life 19th January, 1837. Aged forty-two." (Vide p. 128.)

At the east end, and against the gallery wall, is the monument of a man who acquired the respect and admiration of the educated classes—a large community—in Bath, by his devotion to the investigation of Roman remains, in this locality (vide p. 47), a circumstance frequently alluded to in the preceding pages. The armorial bearings of the deceased are over the tablet, and the inscription, in letters of gold, sets forth that Thomas Pownall, Esq.,

was governor of Massachusets Bay, New Jersey, and of South Carolina. He died on the 25th February, 1805.

On the south side of the great east window is a tomb of some pretensions, and no little artistic merit. An escutcheon appears at the top, a large mural tablet of white marble under. In the centre an oval is described, around an admirable head, in alto relievo, of Jerrie Peirce, Esq., F.R.S., who died 1st January, 1768. He was an eminent surgeon, and posterity are asked to credit the fact in a feeling, flattering notice, hardly an epitaph, of his genius and worth.

## List of Rectors from 1730 to 1863.

Rev. James Sparrow—1730. Rev. John Sibley—1774. Rev. Sir Henry Rivers—1816 Rev. Dr. Moysey—1819. Rev. Sir H. Rivers, Bt.—1834. Rev. H. Ley—1836. Rev. T. F. Woodham—1838. Rev. S.H.Widdrington--1840 Rev. J. B. Collisson—1858. Rev. F. D. Bernard—1863.

PORTLAND CHAPEL, dedicated to St. Austin, is situated in Abingdon Buildings, parish of Walcot, and was built by Mr. Young, in the year 1816. In the following year it was taken by an "Independent" congregation, of which Mr. Irons was minister; it passed next to a Roman Catholic proprietary, under Dr. Beane's control; and, finally, was purchased by the Established Church. Rev. S. H. Widdrington was the first incumbent, to him seconded Mr. Mung, and Rev. Mr. Hill was chaplain, 1863. The structure itself is unadorned, and claims no particular style of architecture. There are six hundred sittings, including those that are free.

### ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,

(LANSDOWN ROAD).

BISHOP HORNE says, "The senses and the imagination must have a considerable share in public worship; and, devotion will be depressed, or heightened by the mean, sordid, and dispiriting, or the fair, splendid, and cheerful appearance of the objects around." If authority, advice, admonition, were



St. Stephen's Church.

requisite, it is here supplied, to encourage the erection of churches possessing dignity, beauty, elegance, and splendour. Natural objects are not wonderful only; the lily and the rose are adorned, almost inimitably, with every beauty. Following the law of nature, then, the expression of a higher will our places of worship should be decorated whenever

resources can be found, and the original design, if costly, should be left unfinished; true piety and affluence, united as of old, shall complete the temple of the Lord in all its graces and proportions, in all the beauty that holiness impresses. St Stephen's is designed after a rich and expensive style, which was called for by the date, or age, of its erection (1846);—by its conspicuous position in the grand panorama of the valley, and, by views of ecclesiastical architecture, as warmly advocated, both by learned and pious prelates, as by the taste of the century. The icnographic plan is cruciform, the style adopted is decorated Gothic. The principal entrance is richly adorned by a deep soffit, and above it rise three stories that form a handsome tower, 120 feet in height, flanked with octagonal buttresses. A memorial window, in the sacrarium, is a record of filial affection; it was placed there by the rector of Walcot, and the Pindar family presented the Gothic mortuary cist that stands in the west transept. Seven hundred sittings are provided, of which 450 are free and unoccupied.

The subscriptions toward the erection were liberal, £700 having been granted by the London Church Building, and by the Diocesan Societies; still this very graceful structure, and most prominent feature in the valley, remains unfinished. James Wilson, Esq., F.S.A., was the architect of both the church and the almshouses in the adjacent green.

St. Stephen's is a chapelry, and has accommodation for a hundred children in its district National School.

# ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, (WIDCOMBE).

WIDCOMBE New Church, or St. Matthew's, is situated on the south of the broad and beautiful valley of Bath, and occupies a commanding position in the centre of a most picturesque locality. population having outgrown the ancient little temple, or oratory, or chapel, higher up the glen, a larger edifice was desirable, and the first stone of the present spacious Church of St. Matthew, the design of Messrs. Manners and Gill, was laid on the 29th of April, 1846. So expeditiously was the contract for building executed, by Vaughan, of Bathwick, that the church was finished, consecrated, and opened on the 27th day of July in the following year—the cost not exceeding £5,500. Archdeacon Brymer assisted the bishop in the solemnity. Three parallel sections, one hundred feet in length, constitute the choir and side aisles—the former being increased in length by a sacrarium, or sanctuary. A square tower, on the south side, is surmounted by a broach, and finished with a cross and vane, the latter rising to the height of 155 feet. Carved stone parcloses separate the east ends of the aisles from the sucrarium, near to the north side of which, in an excellent acoustic position, stands a stone pulpit, ornamented with tracery; a desk of carved oak occupying the corresponding place on the south. Sittings are provided for 1250 persons, of which 500 are free, and 290 appropriated to the children of the parish. Lord St. Germains once declared

in public, that the "Establishment" was essentially "the poor man's church:" the united number of free and unappropriated sittings, provided for the poor, in only three of the Bath churches, amounts to 1,680. St. Matthew's is a vicarage in the patronage of Simeon's trustees. Three hundred and fiftychildren receive tuition at the National Schools of this district.

## WIDCOMBE OLD CHURCH.



"Oh! better that the ivy-wreath
Should clothe the mouldering tower,
Than it should be a place of strength,
For passion and for power."

One of the old gray churches of our native land, the chapel, or oratory, or cell of Widcombe, was an appendage of St. Mary at Stalls, in the city of Bath. In the early Christian ages, when taste, learning, and perhaps piety, were the peculiar characteristics, often the privilege of churchmen, this situation was chosen for its deep retirement. The grandeur and luxuriance of the aged trees that, doubtless, then overhung the dell, the picturesque character of the scenery, and its actual sentimental beauty, filled the mind with solemn, and, at the same time, delightful emotion. Here, in a romantic glen, remote from noise and public strife, and peculiarly adapted to the exercises of devotion, the venerable monk, surrounded by his humble little flock of worshippers, knelt and prayed. For him the cell of the narrow green vale was ample, and so warm was his attachment to the cross that was reared there, that, during centuries of time, a temple for Christian worship has been maintained on this consecrated spot. There is evidence that a church stood here before the year 1502, for, by an authentic parochial instrument now accessible, it appears that the "old walls were taken down, the stone used in building the present church, and the work itself finished in 1502." Confirmation of this evidence was afforded by the fragments of three different styles which preceded that of the present structure, discovered during the restoration in 1862. The earliest of these was a Norman gable cross. precisely resembling, in form and dimensions, that

found at Bathampton. Fragments of an early English roundel moulding, a decorated roll moulding, and a portion of late decorated tracery, were also discovered.\*

The nave of the present building is short, without aisles, open on the west to the tower, and on the east separated from a modern sash-windowed chancel, by a late perpendicular panelled arch. The ivv-mantled tower, whose dark image is reflected and relieved on a back-ground of sylvan scenery, and on hills clad with verdure, is so embosomed in picturesque accompaniments, as to disarm scientific criticism, and shutting up its faults in its folds, it presents naught save a time-hallowed mantle of "ivy green." There are no tombs of artistic pretensions, nor epitaphs of literary attraction, in the little gravevard that encirles the chapel. The Bennetts, who lived in the beginning of the eighteenth century, seem to have been amongst the most affluent of their companions in death; yet their praises are restricted to a few simple terms recordative of Christian faith and brotherly love.

Among the many interesting improvements recently made in the interior of this little ancient oratory, those of the chancel are in remarkably good taste. Insufficiency of space is concealed by a happy and ornamental arrangement. A vestry-room is gained from a recess on the south of the chancel, and enclosed by a stone screen of very

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Ancient Landmarks of Bath," By C. E. Davis, Esq., F.S.A.

rich tracery, the upper half open, the lower filled with stained glass, forming windowlettes, in memoriam of three youthful kinsmen, who, like the more youthful Marcellus, were just shown on earth, then snatched away; their brief epitaph confirms the Poet's philosophy:—

"This life can little more supply,
Than just to look about us and to die."

### ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

BATHWICK.

In 1813, the want of increased, and improved church accommodation, for the wealthy parish of Bathwick, was generally felt, and the Earl of Darlington (the late Duke of Cleveland) willingly contributed to supply the deficiency by the grant of an eligible site for a church, on the south side of Sydney Place. On the 1st of September, 1814, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of St. Mary's, Bathwick, took place, beneath which was placed a collection of coins, medals, and tokens. A long inscription, referring to the downfall of Napoleon, was graven on the upper side, followed by the titles of the grantor and Bishop of the Diocese, names of the rector, Rev. Peter Gunning, of Mr. Pinch, architect, Mr. Harris, builder, churchwardens, and members of the building committee. On the 4th of February, 1820, King George IV. was proclaimed in Bath, and on the same day the new church of Bathwick was dedicated and consecrated, with the usual ceremonies, the Bishop of Gloucester

officiating for his reverend and venerable brother, the diocesan; his lordship took his very appropriate text from Haggai ii. 9.

The style of the architecture is a modern adaptation of perpendicular, very elaborate in character, but sadly deficient in design. The tower, with pinnacled octagonal turrets at the angles, rises to the height of 125 feet. The interior is divided into nave and side aisles, with an hexagonal sacrarium at the eastern end. The columns which divide the side aisles from the nave support a panelled lintel. on which rests the clerestory, lighted by small traceried windows, and crowned by a flat four-centred lath and plaster groin. The altar-piece was painted by Benjamin Barker, an eminent native artist, who generously presented it to the church. The arrangement of the interior of the church was confided to a committee who thought fit to reverse the usual practice of facing the congregation to the east. The seats, with the exception of those in the gallery, all face west. The pulpit is elevated on a bridge across the western end of the aisle—the reading desk, and the desk for the clerk, forming a pendant on either side. The inconvenience consequent upon this arrangement is so obvious, that it is a matter of surprise it should have existed so many years. It is therefore suggested, that the pulpit and reading desk be removed to the east end, to their proper ecclesiastical position, and the pews reversed.

The number of charitable foundations that adorn

the parish, point naturally to their parent, the Rev. H. M. Scarth, as the best qualified individual to be entrusted with alterations in the parish church. Upwards of £20,000 were expended upon the completion of the original design.

One hundred and fifty children are instructed in the District National School of the parish. St. Mary's Rectory, Bathwick, with the Curacy of Wooley, is in the gift of Lord W. Powlett.

#### ST. JOHN'S BAPTIST CHURCH,

(CLEVELAND ROAD, BATHWICK).

"He loveth our nation, and He hath built us a synagogue."

This very beautiful little Chapel of Ease to St. Mary's, Bathwick, was built at the sole expense, almost, of the Rev. L. R. Hamilton, who had assisted the rector of the parish, gratuitously, during six years. Lord William Powlett granted the site, Mr. C. E. Giles was the architect, and the consecration took place on the 1st day of August, 1862, when Lord Auckland, Bishop of the Diocese, delivered a discourse, (taking his text from Isaiah ii. 3,) that reflected honour on himself, did justice to the founder, and gave an instructive lesson to the hearers. A population of two thousand poor dwell around this locale, the whole area of the new chapel is assigned, for ever, to their accommodation. Mr. Hamilton's bounty was augmented by £270 from the Church Building Societies, and by £330 from private donors.

The church consists of nave and chancel, with porch at the N.E. angle, which forms the basement of the tower, two small transepts on the south side, and vestry opposite. The length from E. to W. is 85 feet; breadth of nave 21 feet. It is designed to accommodate 300 persons. The style is early pointed, and the chancel end apsidal; the windows are single lancet lights, the west being in three. Bath freestone, from the Combe-Down quarries, alone is employed: the outside wall-facing is disposed in bands of smooth dressed stone, alternate with the axe-picked dressing, which relieves the uniformity of the surface. The E. and W. windows are embellished both inside and outside, at the spring of the arch, with carved capitals surmounting small shafts of red Mansfield stone; similar shafts being placed at the centre of the relieving arch of the windows of the nave. The pulpit, which is of Bath stone, is an excellent specimen of the sculptor's art—and is one of the many gifts so generously contributed by individual donors; also the font, being a basin enclosed in an octagon, and inscribed-"Buried with Him in baptism, wherein also ye are risen with Him through faith." This is supported on a dwarf shaft of red Mansfield stone, and raised on a base, bearing a memorial inscription. The chancel seats are arranged for two readers, and a small oaken eagle (vide p. 38, note), the gift of the sculptor, serves as a lectern. The floor is paved with encaustic tiles—the passages of the nave being of the plain red tile, and the paving of the chancel being disposed after a pattern of various colours. In the centre of the rere-dos is a cross composed of coloured marbles, flanked on each side by a monogram device worked in alabaster. On one of the diagonal sides of the apse is the Decalogue, on the other are the Creed and Lord's Prayer. These have been executed by amateurs; they are painted on slate, and set in panels, the outside borders of which are formed of a flat column, incised and filled with ornamental work in black cement, representing the vine, the wheat, the lily, and passion flower. The three lights of the apse are filled with coloured glass, (by Clayton and Bell,) representing subjects appropriate to St. John the Baptist. This window is the gift of a lady to

the memory of her mother. The furniture of the communion table, including the altar cloth (of rich Utrecht velvet, adorned with devices in needlework), besides the altar vessels, are also gifts; likewise the kneeling cushions in the chancel, the church books, alms-boxes, &c. The church is well placed, however, for the purposes for which it is built, being easy of access on both sides to the working people of the parish, but little removed from the spot where the original parish church stood, and where the present road to Cleveland Bridge passes.

THE MORTUARY CHAPEL (Bathwick).—This miniature church is picturesque in exterior design, and happy in position, being seated on the banks of the Avon, almost at the foot of a beetling hill. A mantle of ivy lends an additional beauty to the picture, and imparts an additional air of melancholy to a scene "where sadness ever dwells." The interior of the chapel is divested of ornament, but supplied with sufficient accommodation for mourners; there is preserved the round baptismal font that belonged to old Bathwick Church. The unromantic act that closed so many burial places does not extend to this little "country churchyard," still a subject of interest, from its past history; and here many persons of rank and affluence were entombed. A stately tomb, surmounted by a richly carved cinerary urn, marks the burial-place of the Barclays, and of their relative, Dame Elizabeth Ross, relict of General Sir John Ross, of Ballygowan Castle, Scotland. A motto taken from Revelation xiv. 13, enriches the bowl of the urn. A still more costly sepulchre

is raised here to the memory of Helen Maria, wife of Capt. Peter La Touche, who died in 1845. The family has been settled in Ireland since the renovation of edict of Nantz: and their pious, charitable, and wise example has had the most salutary influence in that part of the United Kingdom. Here also lie the remains of a lady long resident in Bath, where her influence and fortune were employed for its prosperity: the Lady Wm. Wynne, relict of Sir William Wynne, Knight, of Maes-vnewadd, Merionethshire, who died in 1862. Sir Wm. served gallantly in India, where he received a severe wound; for this he was knighted, but shelved by the appointment of "Governor of Sandown Fort," in the Isle of Wight. Seldom has any administration more perversely overlooked the peculiar utility of its servants, than happened in the case of Sir Wm. Wynne. He possessed the keenest powers of observation, great knowledge of the world, a just estimate of all whom he encountered, friends or enemies, and a remarkable tact in defence and repartee; his wit sparkled and slew, like that of the brilliant men of our own Augustan age, "who cut their bright way through." He once was candidate for the representation of his native county, but retired in disgust, and cultivated a mind already richly stored with sound views of political economy.

It would be unjust to charity—unpardonable to completeness, to omit the name of John Ellis, of Southwark, who passed his closing years in the

genial climate of Bath, and lies buried here. He exercised his clear faculties in founding charities for the relief of the sick poor; ob., 1856, aged 89. (vide Cleveland Dispensary.)

ANCIENT CHAPELS. - Exclusively of the three parish churches, St. Peter & St. Paul, St. James, and St. Michael, there existed several ancient chapels, of which it may be said stant nominum umbræ; St. Mary intra muros, near to the north gate, the tower of which served as a prison, so lately as in 1770, and, the choir as a school. St. Mary's extra muros, eastern, on the Avon's banks. St. Michael's intra muros, within the west gate. For the chapels of St. John and St. Michael, vide St. John's Hospital. The chapel of St. James, on the south-east rampire. The chapel of St. Winnifred (fair countenance), on the Lansdown-road. St. Helena, between the north gate and Walcot, and St. Laurence's on the Old Bridge. Previously to the erection of this bridge, in the fourteenth century, the only access to the fair of Holloway, was by a dangerous ford. chapel was the property of the monks, and St. Laurence, the friend of all travellers, its appropriate patron. We are told that "whatever Laurence possessed became immediately the treasures of the poor." The Oratory of St. Werburgh, built in 1701, at the request of Prior Peter, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and Saints Catherine and Werburgh, stood at the north end of Broad Street. In Wood's time "it was an ale-house, over the cistern

that received the water to supply the conduits in the upper part of the city. To this cistern succeeded the block of houses, called from this site, "Fountain's buildings." Etymologists wish to derive the name Werburgh from ware, a sanctuary, others from were, a fine, or amercement; but St. Werburgh, daughter of Wulherus, King of Mercia, and who is entombed in Chester Cathedral, was worshipped in the west of England, and especially in Bristol, where a church, under her tutelary guardianship, was built at an early date, and re-edified so lately as in 1761. In this church, John Wesley first appeared in Bristol. It is unnecessary to say that Werburgh does not mean expiatory, for the initial syllables of such terms would be Croe, or Croy, as in Croyland.

### ST. MARY DE STALL,\*

(DE STABULA, OR DE SCALLS, i.e., De Aqua Calida).

Or this, one of the most ancient religious edifices of Bath, no remains are now traceable, save those, perhaps, of the crypt, or vaults, which were (in 1863) appropriated as wine-cellars. The church, whose dedication is rendered intelligible by a reference to the second chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, and whose name is preserved in that of the adjoining

<sup>\*</sup> The original chapel at Bethlehem, still so much visited by pilgrims, is called "The Chapel of the Manger," and the stable, or stall, containing this object of worship, according to the custom of that country, is under ground.

street, stood at the corner of Cheap Street, where now four ways meet. St. Mary of Stalls (de Scalls), with the chapel of Widcombe, was assigned by W. Button, Bishop of Wells, to the prior and monks of Bath, in 1236. It was further arranged, in 1322, that the vicar should have a residence, with the small tithes of Lyncombe, Widcombe, and Berewick, including wool, hay, milk, geese, and pigs, with all kinds of oblations issuing from the chapel of Widcombe. John de Dudmaston, the first vicar, was appointed in 1322, and Sir Walter Denys, immediately after the dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII., was permitted to nominate. In 1584, the mayor and corporation assigned the consolidated parishes to Sir Richard Meredith, who granted building leases of all the consecrated ground, to the citizens, reserving to himself the vicarage house of Stalls. From this period, St. Mary's de Stabula declined: divine service was discontinued: time's abrading power was allowed free action; the dilapidated walls were removed, so that even the precise spot where they stood is with some hesitation pointed out. Stall's churchyard was covered with houses, and the Abbey Church degraded, disfigured, and partially concealed by mean residences, almost attached to its venerable walls. In the year 1819, a sermon was delivered in the Abbey Church, by the Rev. F. Skurray, in which he eloquently expostulated with his hearers, on the desecration of the Abbey precincts. His forcible appeal was felt, and acted on, by the corporation, who resolved, on the

22nd of October, in that year, "that no further renewal of the leaseholds in Wade's passage should be granted:" in 1823 they passed a similar resolution with reference to the houses on the south side of the Market Place, and a beginning of the good work was made by the removal of Mrs. Wright's and Mr. Webster's houses.

ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL.—Christians make pilgrimages to Jerusalem, even in the nineteenth century, to pay their vows in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. That venerable and venerated temple was built by the Empress Helena, in the fourth century, and is of an elliptic form, the major axis measuring 400, the minor 200 feet in length. The design was imitated by the Knights Templars, in their church of Jean de Luz, in the south of France, and St. Mary's, attached to the Inner Temple, in London; both existed in the twelfth century. Less ambitious imitations exist in the churches of St. Mary de Rotonda, at Rome, St. Sepulchre's, at Cambridge, St. Chad's, in Shrewsbury (opened in 1792), All Saints' Chapel (1794-26th October), and Laura Chapel (1796), both the latter in Bath. All Saints' is situated below the noble range of mansions, Lansdown Crescent, on a conspicuous elevation. Palmer, the architect, adopted the ancient model, and preferred the Greek manner to the Gothic. An exquisite example of this style is preserved in the mausoleum of the Orleans Family, at Dreux, in France. All Saints' Chapel is seventy

feet in length, sixty across, and thirty-one in height, with a recessed sacrarium. Eight columns sustain an encircling gallery, and rising to the roof, branch off in ribs, and lend it support. A large oval panel, six feet in depth, occupies the centre of the ceiling, which is ornamented with stucco-work. Twelve large windows light the gallery and choir, being charged with heads of the twelve apostles, in brightly-stained glass, and in the window above the communion table is a transparency representing "The Last Supper." The altar-piece was designed by Thomas Barker, and the building was erected by subscription. All Saints' is a chapelry in Walcot parish.

St. Mary's Chapel (Queen Square).—This monument of Wood's architectural taste stands at the south-west angle of the square. Admiration of the beauties of Bath has induced many visitors to compare its buildings to the great works of antiquity, or to the best of our own middle ages. The Maison Carree, at Nismes, has been supposed the original of Wood's design in this instance, but the facade of that grand temple consists of six detached fluted Corinthian columns, with two more on either side of the portico, while St. Mary's Chapel presents a pretty Palladian front, of only two Doric columns, and two pilasters. Others find its type in the tuscan portico of St. Paul's, (Covent Garden,) built by Inigo Jones, in 1640. This was the first proprietary chapel erected in England, and Bath Abbey was the

last great monastic edifice. Wood's enthusiasm united eleven subscribers, who, with himself, purchased the site from Mr. Gay, procured the privilege of celebrating marriages, and of having sepulchral vaults, and, at their private expense, laid the first stone bearing a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—

"D.S. Robert Gay, Esq., lord of this manor, deputed John Wood, architect, to lay the first stone of this chapel, dedicated to the service of God, upon the 25th day of March, A.D. 1732, and in the 5th year of the reign of King George the Second."

The Doric order characterizes the exterior of the chapel, the Ionic the interior. Twelve noble columns sustain an entablature adorned with rich stucco-work, by the Francini, brothers, and the roof rests becomingly on this substantial adjustment; four three-quarter columns decorate the sacrarium, which has a semi-elliptical dome. The ichnographic plan measures sixty-seven feet in length, by fifty-eight in breadth, and the height of the choir is thirty-six feet. A gallery has been added, with judgment, to the original design, and a fine-toned organ erected there. The Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary is auxiliary to St. Swithin's, Walcot, and the patronage is in certain trustees. It was opened for Divine service on the 25th day of December, 1734.

LAURA CHAPEL.—Churches may be called after founders, or others. St. Peter's at Rome was at first distinguished by the name of the spot it

stood on. This chapel takes its origination from Laura, Countess of Bath, on whose estate it was erected in the year 1796, on a tontine or survivorship scheme, by the Rev. Mr. Leeves; from him it passed to Dr. Randolph, and afterwards to Mr. Grinfield. In 1841, the pulpit was filled by the Rev. Edward Tottenham, a popular preacher of that day, and remembered from the part he took in the "Downside Controversy." The design is a plain oval apartment, after the idea of Temple Churches, (vide All Saints' Chapel,) but so totally destitute of ornament as to excite observation. Chrysostom calls the church "a place of angels, a palace of God." Hooker reminds his readers of the exhortation "to worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." Bishop Jebb thinks "that the architectural graces of the building should be answerable to the service of our church, which is at once cheerful, simple, majestic," and a great authority writes, "too long have the beauty and order of the services of the church been marred by the poverty and meanness of the buildings in which they are celebrated." Laura Chapel is situated in a populous and wealthy locality. It is spacious, enriched by a gallery supported by coupled Corinthian columns, and most conveniently arranged for auditors. It is auxiliary to St. Mary's, Bathwick; the patronage is private.

MARGARET CHAPEL.—It is a subject of regret, that the proprietary and district chapels have not

shown a bolder front, assumed fairer and more architectural features, and become tributary to the ornamentation of the city, while they invite worshippers to enter and offer praise to God. Laura, the Octagon, and Margaret chapels are securely concealed from view by the houses that continue the street, and their entrances resemble the ports coches of a private mansion. Margaret Chapel is at the rear of the houses in Brock Street, as well as those of Margaret Place and Catherine Place. It is called from Mrs. Margaret Garrard, lady of the manor, and patroness of the living of Walcot, at the time it was built, in 1773, as a complimentary return, and grateful testimony of respect, by Wood, the architect, for the valuable building leases she had granted to him. It aspires, but humbly, to the Gothic manner, is fitted with a convenient gallery, measures seventy feet in length, by sixty in width, and is thirty-seven feet high. A large recess forms the sacrarium, in which, and above the communion table, is an excellent painting by Williams, of the wise men's offering. whole design, being devoid of columns or other roof supports, has alight, cheerful, and imposing air. 'The building fund was provided by the Rev. Mr. Martyn, Cornelius Norton, and Mr. Linley, organist; Mr. Wm. Linley was the contractor and builder. The organ is admired for its power and sweetness. There is a melancholy memory attached to the history of Margaret Chapel. The consecration sermon was preached by the Rev.Wm. Dodd, D.D., who was

conspicuous for talents, taste, learning, eloquence, but also remarkable as a victim to that false and cruel system of legislature, which made death the inevitable punishment of forgery. Margaret Chapel is auxiliary to St. Swithin's, Walcot.

THE OCTAGON CHAPEL stands at the rear of the houses forming the east side of Milson Street, and, like Laura and Margaret chapels, also proprietary, has neither tower, belfry, spire, or street frontage-additions that could be made with facility, and at comparatively moderate cost. It is a chapel of ease to St. Michael's, is very agreeably situated, was consecrated to public worship on Oct., 1767, and has always been attended by the affluent and elite of the city. The name indicates its form, and the light and graceful manner of the interior has always commanded admiration. Built at the expense of Mr. Street and the Rev. Dr. Decheir, agreeably to a design by Mr. Lightholder, architect, it has a private foundation. The altar-piece, representing the lame man healed at the pool of Bethesda, was painted by Wm. Hoare, whose remuneration was £100, and a pew in the chapel. Dr. Gardiner was proprietor and officiating minister for many years. Mrs. Piozzi's account of her escape from the morning service at the Octagon Chapel is highly coloured, but, with some qualification, represents the crowded auditories that have often been assembled here. "You will rejoice to hear," writes the venerable

lady, "that I came out alive from the Octagon Chapel, where Ryder, Bishop of Gloucester, preached on behalf of the missionaries, to a crowd such as in my long life I never witnessed; we were packed like seeds in a sunflower."

THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE.-Walter Hosate gave this chapel, with the capital messuage at Holloway, to the monastery of Bath, on condition that the monks should keep it in repair: and in 1332 an indulgence was granted to those who contributed to that pious work. The present building, situated under Beechen Cliff, was erected by John Cantlow, Prior of Bath, between the years 1489 and 1499,\* but to the regret of the antiquary, enlarged in the years 1823, and opened on the July, 1824. For this great accommodation to the vicinity the inhabitants were indebted to the Rev. Chas. Crook, Rector of Bath, and Master of the Hospital, who caused the celebration of Divine service to be continued here until the opening of Widcombe Church, in 1833. It has a battlemented bell-turret at the west end, and is entered by a south porch, in which is the following inscription :--

"Thys. chapell. floryschyd. wt. formosyte. spectabyll.

<sup>\*</sup> Leland (Itinerary, 1830) writes, "Or ever I came to the bridge at Bath, that is over the Avon, I came down by a rocky hill, full of springs of water, and on this rocky hill is set a long street as a bulwark to the city of Bath, and in this street there is a chapel of St. Mary Magdalen."

In. the. honowre. of. M. Magdalen. prior. Cantlow. hath. edyfyde.

Desyring. you. to. pray. for. him. wt. yowre. prayers. delectabyl.

That. sche. will. inhabit. him. in. hevyn. there. evyr. to. abyde."

The interior, forty-six feet long, and fourteen wide, is lighted by three square-headed perpendicular windows, and by the original eastern two central windows, which have been aided by two three-light windows, opened in 1760, with good intentions, but bad taste. The ceiling is waggonheaded, with small ribs and bosses; on the chancel walls, and on the exterior and interior of the porch, are the remains of five tabernacles, mutilated, but still retaining features that are a sufficient index to just restoration. Four are eminently beautiful, and backed by good tracery, the fifth is later and in-In the western window are remains of ferior. stained glass, representing two monks, the head of St. Bartholomew, and a head of the Virgin. There were here originally full lengths of the Virgin with the Infant Saviour, and under written Sca. Maria; two monks bearing croziers, the Crucifixion, St. Bartholomew, with his name, and Mary Magdalen. Divine service, however, was discontinued for some years, and admission given indiscriminately to visitors, who gradually carried away much of the glass. Against the north wall of the chapel a tablet records that-

"This chapel was repaired and fitted up for Divine service in the year of our Lord, 1760."

## And on the same wall the following inscription:

"Neare unto this place lyeth buried Anne, the wife of Nath. Biggs, of this parish, who after his decease Marryed Tho. Nicholas, citizen of Bath. Shee dyed April the 6th, 1662, Ætatis suae, 63.

"Reader, stand still and wonder! here lies Shee Who others did excel in piety: Worlings to riches doe for shelter fly: But her seraphic soule aspir'd more high. Shee to religion fledd for her defence: A saving fayth shee had, and innocence. And therefore here with innocents would lye, That with them shee might live eternally: Hopeing with those hereafter to attayne A Crown of Glory, ever to remayne. Her God shee serv'd, and for her sins shee griev'd, Shee lov'd her neighbours, and the poore reliev'd. In all her actions, God was still her guide, A pious life shee lived, a saint shee dy'd. Thus living well, her zeal hath made the way After this life in blisse to live for aye."

"Vivit post funera virtus."

"Arms: Or, on a fess sable three plates, between as many ravens proper; a crescent for difference."

# Against the south wall—

"Here lies the body of John Coxe, esq., late of the city of London, who departed this life October 20th, 1763, in the eighty-ninth year of his age."

## On a marble tablet—

"Near this place lyeth the body of Anne Philipps, spinster, who died December 23rd, 1743, aged 60."

On an old stone just without the chancel steps (in old English letters)—

"I desire you of pure charity for the souls above written pray ye."

In the adjoining burial grounds is a fine specimen of the Judas tree, a standard, measuring seventy inches, at the height of three feet from the ground. An hospital for idiots was adjacent to the chapel, and evidently having the same founder. It was, however, so much neglected, that in Wood's time it was a poor cottage, under the management of a nurse receiving £15 per annum stipend. One idiot was in the hospital in 1863. In 1837 the performance of Divine service was resumed. The patronage is vested in the crown.

CORN STREET CHAPEL (St. James's Parish) is devoid of architectural interest, but admirably adapted to the religious requirements of the locality in which it is situated. About sixty feet in length, with a breadth of twenty-five, and well lighted, it affords accommodation to four hundred of the parishioners, who are unavoidably excluded from St. James's Church. A semi-circular recess, or apse, for the Lord's table, increases the space for worshippers, and completes the resemblance of this simple Christian Basilica to the first Lombard churches. One hundred and fifty sittings are free. In 1785 this building was purchased by the Roman Catholic community, with part of the sum (£3000) awarded as compensation for damage done to the chapel in St. James' Parade, by the "No Popery" victors in 1780, but in 1809 they migrated to the old theatre in Orchard Street, and allowed this chapel to become episcopalian.

St. Paul's Avon Street Chapel (Trinity District) possesses even less pretensions to architectural beauty than the little church in Corn Street, but is placed precisely where it is most likely to be useful—in the centre of a poor and densely peopled district. Here are two hundred free and unappropriated sittings in a building of the simplest character. St. Jerome set little value on paintings, or sculptures, silver, gold, or precious stones, he rather advised his rich friends to lay out their wealth upon the living temples of God.

There is an Episcopal Chapel at the Gas Works, in the Upper Bristol Road, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, erected by the company.

#### DISSENTING CHAPELS.

Lady Huntingdon's Chapel (The Vineyards).—One morning in the year 1760, when the Pump Room at Bath was occupied by a large and fashionable assembly, a fair member of the Society of Friends rose, and addressed them on the vanities and follies of this life, and their forgetfulness of that which was to come. Symptoms of disapprobation were soon manifested, and so decided as to excite uneasiness. At this moment, a lady of commanding presence, calmness, deliberate expression, advanced from her seat, walked up the room, the crowd involuntarily making way, and reaching the preacheress, said, in a firm but gentle tone:—"I thank you for the courageous testimony you have given to the truth, but I am not of your persuasion,

nor has it been my belief that our sex are deputed to be public teachers; but God, who gives the rule, can make the exception, and He has put it in the hearts of all His children to honour fidelity to His commission." Then taking the Quakeress by the hand, she conducted her to the door, secured her from affront, bade her farewell, and resumed her seat at the assembly. This graceful servant of the truth was Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, and it was this pious and benevolent person who purchased a piece of ground in the Vineyards, at Bath, and erected there a house and the beautiful chapel that bears the foundress's name. It was first opened for Divine worship on the 6th of October, 1765, George Whitfield preaching the inauguration sermon in the morning, and the evening address having been delivered by the Rev. Josiah Townsend, Rector of Pewsey, Wilts. At first, although the chapel was licensed under the toleration act, as a dissenters' meeting house, the service was performed by clergymen of the Established Church, amongst whom were the Hon. Walter Shirley, Romaine, Madan, Venn, Pentycross, Fletcher, Andrews, and Dr. Haweis, Rector of Aldwinkle; afterwards Wesley, Howard Davies, and Daniel Rowlands appeared occasionally in the pulpit. During Whitfield's ministry, the chapel was attended by the titled, affluent, and serious, in such numbers, that the eloquent chaplain is reputed to have said, "such an assembly of the mighty and noble I never saw attend in Bath before." If he did say so, it was not well said. Subsequently the duty was performed by her ladyship's chaplain, for whom a handsome residence is provided adjoining the chapel.

The area of the building is sub-divided into a Dais, on which stand two lecterns and a pulpit, each supported by a spread eagle, carved in wood, a choir, furnished with convenient seats, benches, and a sacrarium, gained from the south end by a semi-circular recess, above which is the organ. In 1783, a gallery, supported by fluted pillars, was erected, and enclosed by handsome panelling. The eagle, as a pulpit, is not a proper or ecclesiastical emblem. (Vide p. 138, note.) Behind the pulpit is a mural monument, with an inscription enumerating the faithful services of the Rev. J. Owen, thirty years pastor of the connexion, who died regretted on the 29th of December, 1858. Of 750 sittings provided for the congregation, 150 are free and unappropriated; part of the liturgy of the Established Church is read at every celebration of Divine worship. Horace Walpole has described this chapel, and the efforts of John Wesley to convince his distinguished audience, in his peculiar manner, and directs attention to the balconies for elect ladies, but the biographer of the Countess of Huntingdon quaintly adds (vol. i. p. 477): "There was something else which Walpole did not see-a seat for the bishops." The witty and eccentric Lady Betty Cobbe, daughter-in-law of the Archbishop of Dublin, and cousin-german of the countess, used to bring bishops to the chapel, and smuggle them

into the curtained seats behind the door, where they heard without the disgrace of being seen; this seat Lady Betty familiarly termed Nicodemus's Corner.\*

Besides the chaplain's residence, there is a committee-room adjoining, in which are portraits of Lady Huntingdon, Rowland Hill, and George Whitfield, and in the story above is a free day-school.

When the chapel was built, the whole range of houses on the terrace was called Harlequin Row, from their irregular and fantastic facades, but this title has been exchanged for one not less singular, *The Vineyards*, as if by *antiphrasis*, because vines do not grow there, nor grapes ripen.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, (Argyle Street).—This congregation held their meetings originally at their chapel, Lower Borough Walls, under the ministry of the Rev. Thomas Tuppen; but outgrowing their old tenement, they sold it to the Society of Friends, and removed to Argyle Buildings, when the first stone of their new chapel was laid by their pastor (Tuppen) in the year 1788. At the expiration of only one year, the building was finished, and opened for divine worship on the 4th

<sup>\*</sup> Amongst these were the Duke of Bedford, the Lord Chancellor (Camden), Lords Northington, Chetham, Powys, and Buckingham: Ladies Malpas, Powys, Buchan, Trevor, and Dr. Barnard, Bishop of Derry, who at Wesley's recommendation ordained Mr. Maxwell the *first* methodist lay-preacher.

of October, 1789. The structure itself is not without architectural pretensions, but its greatest distinction and claims to recollection are due to its having been the scenes of Wm. Jay's ministration during 63 years: of him who was distinguished in early life as The Boy Preacher; in advancing years, for eloquence and piety; and at the close of his useful pilgrimage, for his literary excellence. was of humble parentage, but his addresses, abilities, and early piety attached to his chapel the most eminent public characters of his time, amongst whom were Pitt and Wilberforce. He delivered the address on the opening of what may with propriety be called Jay's Chapel, and was appointed its minister on the 30th of January, 1794, Tuppen having died on the 22nd of February, in the preceding year.

Two pillars, one votive to Jay, erected at the expiration of his fifty years' faithful ministration,—the other, commemorative of the foundation of the chapel, stand near to the pulpit.

Jay's discourses increased the number of his hearers from time to time. An enlargement of the chapel took place in 1814. In 1821, H. E. Goodridge, Esq., gave a classical design of the lower story of the present elevation; and in 1852, the professional aid of Messrs. Hicks & Isaacs, architects, of Bath, was called in to raise the roof and the upper story of the present handsome elevation, which was effected at a cost of £2,000.

The congregation availed themselves of the Bicentenary anniversary for the re-edification and



re-opening of the chapel, the latter on the 6th of April, 1863.

In Grove Street there are convenient school-rooms, built from the design of Mr. H. E. Good-ridge, where a hundred receive instruction.

Percy Chapel, Independents, (Charlotte Street, Queen Square).—By a mode of nomination, rather unusual, this very elegant building is called, not after a founder, benefactor, or tutelary personage, but after "Percy Place," in this City, where the Rev. W. Jay (who never officiated here) resided for years. The date of its erection is so recent that its associations are still chiefly architectural, its history is but just begun.

The chief feature in this somewhat elaborate design is the irregular decagon, which rises from above the vast centre of the building, and was adopted in order to overcome, by obeying, the irregular shape of the ground. The ten columns, carrying the lantern, are of purbeck marble, only one foot in diameter, and, with the piers in basement, that carry those not resting on the walls, rise (from concrete), to the springing of the arches, forty feet. The galleries form a tie to the columns, and are an essential part of the construction. The arches are turned with precision, and each stone so fitted as to maintain the equilibrium of the voussoirs and obviate thrust. The voussoirs, at the springing, are secured with oak dowels, and every stone set in Portland cement. Three rings of

hoop-iron, set in Portland cement, and secured at the angles, run all round the lantern, between the sills of the windows and crowns of the arches, and on these ten arches rests a weight of two hundred tons nearly; and with the exception of the principals of the roof and the two side arches over wheel windows, the lantern stands wholly independent of the outer walls. The roof exerts only a vertical pressure on the walls, but each bay is bolted together, and the feet of the principals inserted into a cast iron shoe, with tie rods all round, there being no wall plate. With sufficient power, and suitably posited, the whole roof might be lifted off as a cap glass.

The cost of erection was estimated at £4000; the time occupied at less than nine months; the number of sittings at 1000; and its acoustic and visional arrangements have secured approval. The design, which is Byzantine, was furnished by Messrs. Goodridge and Son, of Bath.

In the spacious apartments beneath the chapel is held a girls' school, attended generally by one hundred children.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, OR IRVINGITES' CHAPEL, (the Vineyards).—The sect, or community, to whom this chapel is appropriated, take their denomination, with propriety, from their founder, Edward Irving, whose character has been faithfully and feelingly pourtrayed by Mrs. Oliphant. The publication of this Journal, with its revelations

of his inner and his outer life, shows, we would observe, that in that impassioned orator there was nevertheless a servant of Christ. The honesty and simple-hearted devotion and heroic aims of the man are undeniable, through all the halo of applause that surrounded him.

Several Anglo-Norman Chapels have been erected and dedicated in Bath and its suburbs in the last half century; of these the Irvingite is the best and purest specimen. The design consists of a choir, which is rectangular and unadorned; a semi-circular apse, with a semi-dome, entered by a lofty arch supported by columns with carved capitals. The sacrarium is lighted by proper loops filled with stained glass. Here stands the famous old oak chair, with a beautifully carved back-board, representing the Baptism of our Saviour in the Jordan. The arms are massive, and finished with lions' heads. Simple well-proportioned benches are in keeping with the plainness of the interior, but the pulpit is of oak, richly carved. On the west end of the choir the Decalogue is set up. The chapel was opened in the year 1840; Messrs. Manners and Gill were the architects.

MORAVIAN CHAPEL, (Charlotte Street).—The excellent discipline of the United Brethren has formed a frequent theme for eulogy, and they are generally considered valuable members of the community, on account of the moral and industrious habits successfully inculcated by their system. Although their

institutions date no farther back than 1727, and their origin foreign, they have been established in Bath for very nearly a century. Mrs. Schimmelpenninck gives an interesting and romantic description of the way in which her acquaintance with the Moravian Church commenced, through the instrumentality of "the only voice, that of a Moravian labouress, which for many long years had been raised in kindness and care for her soul."

The old chapel in Monmouth Street, built in 1765, was assigned to the Plymouth Brethren, on the removal of the Moravian congregation to their present architectural place of worship. On the 19th of March, 1834, the foundation-stone of the new chapel was laid by Thomas Slater, Esq., of Bath, and on the 10th of October, in the year following, Divine service was performed here for the first time. The elevation (Roman) consists of a central porch of entrance, adorned with two Corinthian columns, and two pilasters, sustaining a pediment, and of wings pierced for two windows. The whole design, which is by James Wilson, Esq. architect, includes the chapel, minister's home, and school-rooms, completed at a cost of £2,852. There is accommodation for three hundred persons, and the sittings are, for the most part, free.

BETHESDA CHAPEL, (York Street).—In the year 1817 the Freemasons resolved on erecting a hall for their meetings, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 4th of August, in the fifty-seventh

year of the reign of George III., and in the year of Masonry 5817, by brother Charles Geary, agreeably to the "Book of Constitutions." In front is a portico, the Ionic order, and on the summit were placed statues representing "Faith, Hope, and Charity." William Wilkins, R.A., himselfabrother, introduced the emblems of the brotherhood in every decoration, even to the triangle knockers on the outer doors; and the building rose in all its architectural beauty, under the auspices of Earl Manvers, the proprietor of the ground. The great hall, fifty feet by thirty, was occupied by Masonic emblems and furniture: the master's chair stood on a throne of black and white marble, supported by lions, their feet resting on balls. The "all-seeing eye" was painted in the front of the gallery, and opposite a compass and bevel: the hall is lighted by two handsome lanterns, rising from the ceiling, at a height of twenty-five feet, and a rich double-gothic cornice is entwined all round. In the basement story was the lodge room, the Tyler's apartment, and a kitchen, suitably furnished. On the 23rd of September, 1819, the Hall was formally dedicated in presence of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, Grand Master; "When," says Captain Mainwaring, "perhaps, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of this city, there was not known so great an influx of strangers as thronged to witness the ceremony." On the following day, upwards of two thousand persons were admitted to view the Masonic emblems courteously displayed in the Hall.

But the beautiful allegorical figures have disappeared from the pediment—all symbols of Freemasonry have been removed—the brotherhood themselves have migrated, and the Hall appropriated as a place of Christian worship.

BAPTIST CHAPEL (Kensington) forms the centre of an architectural terrace, in Piccadilly, Kensington, and is private property, built by subscription, in the year 1795. It is a plain rectangular choir, sixty-two feet in length, by forty-three in width, exclusive of an apse, or recess, twenty-one feet deep, by a breadth of twelve feet, and was designed by Mr. Palmer. Originally a Chapel of Ease to Walcot, the incumbent was licensed by the rector, and it was under that arrangement that the Rev. Edward Tottenham, the champion of the Established Church, ministered here so beneficially. (See also Laura Chapel.) Some time after the subdivision of the parish, and erection of St. Saviour's Church, the license was withdrawn, and the chapel was let, by the Proprietary, to a Baptist congregation. Number of sittings, seven hundred and fifty.

The Baptist's have chapels in Chandos Buildings, —Dolemeads,—Somerset Street (the first Baptist Chapel erected in Bath, A.D. 1768),—and Providence Chapel, Lower Bristol Road.

Wesleyan Chapel, (New King Street).—The foundation-stone of this chapel was laid, it is supposed by the founder of the doctrines that are taught

within it, in the year 1779. Increased numbers, the acquisition of wealth, and position consequently acquired in society, demanded a place of worship superior in extent and embellishments. The plain old building was therefore removed, and the admirable professional taste of J. Wilson, Esq., engaged in the erection of the present very graceful design, in the year 1847. It appears as if these passages in the Scriptures had been long forgotten by all but the Roman Catholic and Established Churches. "Costly stones were for the foundation, pure gold and precious stones for beauty," (vide Kings, Chron.,) but revived in the nineteenth century, for, in many places the chapels of dissenters are superior in architectural embellishment and beauty to the parish churches. King Street Chapel presents a handsome Gothic front, of stately proportions, supported by octangular turrets, and adorned with a noble Flamboyant window. The interior is in a corresponding manner, both as to correct taste, and judicious arrangement. The seats, which accommodate one thousand persons, are open, as in modern free churches; the pulpit and reading-desk are of stone, enriched with tracery, and an organ is placed in the upper story of the apse, or recess, corresponding to such in the types of our churches. The volume of light from the great window is increased by the insertion quatre-foil clerestory lights, and by windows of stained glass on each side of the organ loft. The new chapel was opened for Divine worship on the 10th of December, 1847, and the

consecration sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Jackson. (Vide Wesleyan College).

WALCOT WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—The foundation stone was laid on the 31st March, 1815, and the chapel opened for Divine worship on the 30th May, 1816. It is 71 feet in length, 52 in width, having an apse, or recess, for communion service, above which is a large and well-toned organ. The elevation, which is architectural and sufficiently graceful, has a porch in the Ionic order, rising one story. In a tablet, inserted in the tympanum of the pediment that crowns the facade, is inscribed "Walcot Chapel," 1815; and, "Deo Sacrum" is the simple motto that adorns the frieze. Underneath the chapel is a school-room, capable of receiving seven hundred children, but seldom attended by more than one hundred. W. Jenkins, Esq., of London, architect, supplied the design, which was executed creditably by Mr. Cave, of Bath.

The Wesleyan Denomination have a chapel in Dafford Street, Larkhall, with three hundred sittings, and another in Claverton Buildings, Widcombe, where two hundred persons find accommodation. Both congregations are presided over by Lay preachers. The United Wesleyan Free Church in York Street, was formerly a Baptist chapel, and the Reformed Wesleyan congregation meet at their new chapel in Quiet Street. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, accommodating five hundred brethren, in Westgate Buildings. The Quakers, or Society of Friends, occupy

the old Roman Catholic Chapel, near St. James's Parade. The Jews have a Synagogue in Corn Street, built to commemorate their patron and benefactor in this city, Mr. Samuel, in 1841. Service is performed on Fridays and Saturdays.

THE UNITARIAN CHAPEL, (Trim Street).—The first settled minister of this congregation, Christopher Taylor, was appointed about the year 1628; Bath being then a clothing town, the brethren met · in a Shear Shop. In 1692 they removed to a larger place of meeting, in Frog Lane (New Bond Street). But no registration of baptism was made earlier than 1719, when that sacrament was administered, by Dr. Bennet Stevenson, to three hundred and forty-three children. During the ministry of this much respected pastor, many persons of rank and property attended here, amongst them, the Lady Levett, widow of a London alderman and knight, who bequeathed books to the value of £20, for the use of the minister and his successors, which sum the trustees uniformly pay to each minister on his election, and receive again on his ceasing to officiate. Mr. Howse, one of the executors, has been succeeded in that duty by his direct descendants, through three generations. About the year 1780, the character of the congregation became changed, the vacancies created by the retirement being filled by the affluent and persons of social position. "A circumstance to be regretted," says the historian (Jerom Murch), "whenever it occurs, as it generally

indicates, if not the preaching of some other gospel than that which was preached by the Saviour of mankind, &c." The new style of preaching appears to have attracted persons remarkable for prudence, professional distinction, literary reputation, and moral worth. This reunion included Sir Bobert Clayton, Dr. Cogan, Rev. J. Simpson, Dr. Parry, Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Mr. Twiss, and Lord Carrington. In 1793 it was thought expedient to relinquish their chapel in Frog Lane (New Bond Street), and erect a building elsewhere; this led to the foundation of a chapel in Trim Street, at a cost of £2,500, of this sum Mr. Howse contributed £400. The original design was plain; and remained unaltered until 1860, when, under the direction and from the plans of J. W. Green, Esq., of London, architect, it assumed its present graceful and architectural character. The interior is a chaste and elegant exemplar of the Byzantine manner. An apse occupies the site of the old vestry; side galleries are supported by cast iron pillars with foliated brackets, the capitals being of Bath stone, carved to represent foliage flowers of different kinds—the lily, passion-flower, and others. Above the galleries is a row of Portland stone columns, enamelled by Magnus, of London, in imitation of Aberdeen granite, with carved capitals; from these spring semi-circular arches, groined into a coved ceiling, and terminating at the north end in a dome over the apse: the dome is filled with windows of stained glass, having on an ultra-marine ground scriptural

emblems, as the cross, dove, thorns, painted by Bell, of Bristol. Light is furnished at night service by one of Strode's sunburners, and equable temperature maintained by Magnus's stoves, which are enamelled in porphyry. The communion table is placed in the centre of the apse, with a lecturn and reading desk on one side, and pulpit on the other. The wall of the apse is divided into three compartments, in each of which are sentences from the Scriptures. An excellent organ, built by Clark, of Walcot, is placed in the gallery, and the choir of this chapel is proverbially excellent. The new chapel was opened with much ceremony on the 10th of May, 1860, when prayers were read by the Rev. W. J. Odgers, and a suitable discourse delivered by the Rev. Wm. Gaskell, and £40 collected at the doors. A meeting was held on the evening of the same day at the Assembly Rooms, to celebrate the event, at which Jerom Murch, Esq., presided. school for fifty poor children is supported by the congregation, in Chandos House. The Unitarians have, for a lengthened period, made collections twice in each year for the Mineral and United Hospitals. Dr. Bennet Stevenson took an active part in establishing the former, and his name is inserted in the original act; his successors in the ministry have been accorded the same honour, under the sanction of the general meetings.

An inscription on a handsome mural monument commemorates the virtues of an early member of the brethren in Bath:—

"In memory of Henry Edward Howse, Esq., nine years chamberlain of this city. He was a kind friend to the poor, the ignorant, and the afflicted; a generous contributor to the erection of this (1795) chapel. A zealous friend to the diffusion, and a faithful witness to the efficacy, of uncorrupted Christianity. He died 5th Dec., 1834, aged eighty-two; and his remains were interred at Lyncombe, in a cemetery presented by him to this congregation. In simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God, I have my conversation in the world."

#### Ministers to 1863:—

Christopher Taylor 1688	Thomas Broadhurst 1797
Benjamin Coleman 1692	Joseph Hunters 1809
Henry Chandler 1700	Jerom Murch 1833-1846
Bennet Stevenson 1719	Robert Wallace, F.G.S. 1846
John Frank 1753	<b>—</b> 1850
Edward Armstrong 1780	Robert Campbell 18511852
David Jardine 1789	W. J. Odgers 1852*

The New Church, (Henry Street).—The followers of Emanuel Swedenborg first established themselves at Bath in October, 1829, in a hired apartment, No. 2, Chandos Buildings. There, under their present minister, Mr. James Keene, they counted one hundred and fifty converts to their views. On the 21st of July, 1844, taught by the same zealous pastor, they removed to the new building in Henry Street, where the centenary of their foundation was celebrated in 1856. The church presents a handsome elevation of cut stone, and in the Ionic order, adorned with columns and pilasters, supporting a pediment. Six hundred sittings are provided for

<sup>\*</sup> History of the Presbyterian and General Baptist Church in the West of England, by Jerom Murch.—1835.

the congregation, and beneath the choir is a lofty, spacious school-room for one hundred children, besides a valuable lending library of works in polemic divinity. Henry Underwood, Esq., of Bath, furnished the design, and the cost of its erection may be estimated at £2000.

There are also chapels in the following places:
—Monmouth Street (Christian Brethren), Lower Borough Walls (Friends' Meeting), Westgate Buildings (Primitive Methodist), York Street (United Methodist Free Church); but none of these possess any peculiar architectural merits or distinction.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—ROMAN CATHOLIC, (South Parade).—This church, built from the design of Charles Hansom, Esq., of Clifton, stands in a conspicuous position at the end of the South Parade, not far from the railway station, and may be regarded as the first object of architectural interest to visitors entering Bath by rail. The site was purchased from Earl Manvers; and, though set back some distance from the main road, can never be hid from view, as the intervening ground is to be devoted to an ornamental garden. The first stone was laid in October, 1861. The internal dimensions of the building are one hundred and forty feet by sixty, increased at the transept to seventy-three feet. The spire, when completed, will be two hundred feet high. The arcade, separating the nave from the aisles, has circular pillars of polished red Devonshire marble, surmounted by elaborately-carved capitals of Ancaster stone. There will be no plastering internally, the walls being faced on both sides with freestone. chancel is the same height and width as the nave. and terminated by a semi-octagonal apse; on each side of the chancel are chapels, connected therewith by moulded arches. Around the lower portion of the chancel walls is an arcade of moulded arches, resting on marble shafts. Marble shafts are also employed in the window jambs above. The sacristies are placed at the south-east, and connected with the chancel by a corridor running round the apse, and entering behind the rere-dos of the high altar. The ground at the east end being considerably lower than the street, a second range of rooms is obtained under the sacristies, having a corridor communicating with the adjoining presbyterv.

The first record of a Roman Catholic Chapel in Bath, subsequent to the Reformation, dates back to the year 1730, when the Rev. Wm. York opened a place of worship at Bell-Tree House, St. James's Parade. In 1780, Dr. Brewer erected a plain edifice in lieu of the above, and in the same street; this was destroyed, when about to be opened, during the "No popery riots," commenced in London by Lord George Gordon. From the £3000 compensation, and the proceeds of the sale of the ruins, another chapel was erected in Corn Street in 1785. This was superseded, in 1809, by a chapel constructed on the area of the old theatre.

### MEMOIR OF RICHARD NASH, ESQ.

"He knows his faults, he feels, he views, Detesting what he most pursues; His judgment tells him all his gains, For fleeting joys, are lasting pains."

"THE GAMESTER."

BEAU NASH, the titular King of Bath, who moved in an orbit peculiarly his own, and in which he resolved to suffer no eclipse, was the son of a merchant in Swansea, who had acquired a tolerable fortune by his connection with a glass manufactory. His mother was of gentler blood, being the niece of Colonel Poyer, who was executed by Oliver Cromwell for his fidelity to Charles I. in gallantly defending Pembroke Castle. Born on the 28th of October, 1674, Nash became the pupil of Mr. Mattocks at Carmarthen Grammar School, and was entered of Jesus College, Oxford, at the age of sixteen, preparatory to his removal to the Inns of Court, in London. Evincing little taste for classical learning, and an obvious distaste for the law, he lapsed into a vortex of dissipation. The natural consequence of this career was an imprudent attachment, the parties being disproportioned in age, and in other much more objectionable respects. Fortunately he hearkened to those friends who assured him, that

> "Grief oft treads upon the heels of pleasure, Marry'd in haste, he'd repent at leisure,"

and consented to retire from Oxford, and chivalrously to seek the "bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth." Nash made his selection, and became a voluntary candidate for military honours. The subordinate duties which military discipline imposed, soon became insupportable to one who had never known restraint in his pursuit of pleasures, and who had deviated from order without reproof. Quitting the service in disgust, he embraced the least irksome of those alternatives afforded him by his family and his fortune, and entered himself a student of the Middle Temple. Possessed of a commanding person, and prepossessing address, he soon became

"The Count," an emblem of the beau monde, and a drawingroom was considered finished, when graced and enlivened by
the presence of Mr. Nash. The fame he had acquired for
dress, wit, and gallantry, was so decided that it recommended
him to the benchers of the Temple, as the most accomplished,
and therefore best qualified, master of "the revel and pageant," with which they were about to entertain King William III. on his accession. The idea, which had ever enslaved Nash, now fully developed itself, and loosed the reins
of his ambition. The revel was conducted with so much
elegance, decorum, and order, as to justify, most entirely,
the choice of the grave Templars.

King William proposed to confer on him the honour of knighthood:—"Please your majesty," replied the young arbiter elegantiarum, "if you do so intend, I wish it may be one of your poor Knights of Windsor, and then I shall have a fortune, at least equal to my title."

From this date Nash became a man of fashion, in fact a leader in the beau monde, and as London was then the only theatre for the pleasure of gambling, the popular vice, he too partook of the insalubrious draught. Although gambling had been introduced in the licentious age of Charles II., still its destructive influence was confined to London. arena therefore all the greatest dupes and most accomplished sharpers from every country congregated during winter, but the light of summer dispersed them to the principal watering places, Aix, Spa, Bath, Tunbridge, and Scarborough. Although not totally plunged into the abyss of vice, nor an associate of the dissolute and abandoned, Nash participated in that mania under which many men fancy greater happiness in acquiring what they want, than in the fruition of what they have. Upon this principle, perhaps, added to the general corruption of morals that was imported into England at the Restoration, and, lastly, to the arrival of Queen Anne at Bath, in the year 1703, Bath became the rendezvous of families of distinction. Then the country dance was seen on the bowling green, the suburbs afforded the most romantic walks, and two rows of sycamore trees in the (Orange) Grove formed the fashionable promenade and

lounge in fine weather. The salubrity of the waters was proclaimed by Dr. Jordan, and the amusements of the healthy, who attended the infirm, were placed under the direction of a Maitre des Ceremonies. The first person installed into this dignity at Bath was Captain Webster, whose biography is to be found in Lucas' "Lives of Gamesters," so that before the arrival of Nash, Bath must have been frequented by men of that propensity. It was Webster who induced the company to abandon the Bowling Green, and adopt the chief apartment in the old Guildhall as their ballroom.

Nash illustrates the truth that prodigality is nearer akin to benevolence than penury, for he exhibited compassion for the suffering, but wanted prudence in the bestowal of his bounty. An instance of his humane generosity forms the subject of a paper by Sir Richard Steele in the "Tatler." Amongst the items in his accounts presented to the Master of the Temple there was a charge of £10 "for making one man happy." This was his explanation; having overheard a poor fellow declare to his wife and children that £10 would make him happy, he could not refrain from trying the experiment. If however the Master disapproved he would refund the money. The Master requested that the sum might be doubled.

Another anecdote told of him, while he was a Templar, is equally creditable to his humanity, but less so to his honour. His experience of life had not then taught him that offences, insults, even blows are often forgiven in society, but debts never; and his evasion of a debt of £20, which marked his inexperience, exposed him to an artifice by which the creditor received from his generosity, what he failed to obtain from his justice. This was effected by sending a friend, who pleaded distress, to borrow £20 from Nash, which he handed to the claimant, and then acknowledged his fault. Nash regretted the success of the trick, observing "to pay him would not have strengthened our friendship, but to lend you was procuring a new friend."

Removing to Bath, where a vacancy was created by the loss of Webster, who fell in a duel, Nash presented himself.

and found the amusements neither elegant nor conducted with delicacy. The nobility preserved a gothic haughtiness. refusing to associate with the gentry at places of public entertainment; smoking was permitted in the saloons; ladies appeared in aprons, and gentlemen in top-boots; the pump house was without a director; ladies and gentlemen could not walk home after night-fall secure from insult. An eminent physician, Dr. Ratcliffe, but of a vindictive temperament, unable to endure the coarse treatment he received, and possibly professional disappointment also, published a pamphlet setting forth that toads had access to the waters, or that "he would cast a toad into them." Webster's melancholy death, and the disorganised state of fashionable society, created an opportunity for the exercise of the talents which Nash possessed. He became not only the master, but the champion (vide p. 96) of society generally, and was chosen by acclamation "Master of the Ceremonies." "Arbiter Elegantiarum," and ultimately acknowledged King of Bath.

Under his auspices, Bath quickly emerged from the obscurity in which it had been hidden: roads were repaired, public charities instituted, places of public amusement opened, pump-rooms and baths supplied with new accommodations, the heterogeneous assemblage of visitors reduced to order and propriety of conduct. Under Nash's impartial administration, no rank could shield the criminal who infringed his laws, no influence obtain a suspension of their action.

The Princess Amelia once applied to him for one dance more, after he had given the signal to retire; he firmly assured her that "his rules were as unalterable as the laws of Lycurgus." White aprons were forbidden by the king's commands, but the Duchess of Queensborough, through inadvertence, having entered the ball-room with a valuable apron of white lace, he deliberately commanded her Grace to take it off; with which order she at once complied, and handed to him the forbidden decoration. The king immediately threw it to the back benches, observing "that only abigails appeared in white aprons." Her Grace acknowledged her error, and sued for pardon.

He was the patron and participator of all amusements,

and, if king in the ball-room, the very prince of gamblers in the apartments allotted to that perilous recreation. Some of his pleasantries were as coarse as his restrictions were refined. Having a distaste for horsemanship, he ridiculed that exercise, but the Duke of Beaufort rallied him on the fancy of his pretended squeamishness, and promised that if Nash would only send him a hare which he (Nash) had fairly hunted, he would send him in return a buck at the proper season. Nash agreed, procured a leveret, which he caused to be hunted by six turnspit dogs in a large room in Westgate House, and to be taken alive in his presence. Next day he wrote a letter to the duke, directed his running footman to take both hare and lletter to Badminton, and bring his Grace's answer. Bryan was a sporting character. and no sooner had he reached Lansdown than he started the hare, loosed his dog, and resolved on having a spirited course. He threw off his coat, laid down the basket, and flew nimbly in the wake. The hare, however, eluded the trusty hound, escaped into cover, and Bryan returned to the starting-place, whence coat and basket had been removed and appropriated. The letter still was to be delivered. When he arrived at the hall, being a known character, he was shown into the library, and delivered his despatch. "I am glad," said the duke, on reading, "that the hare is come." "Come!" said Bryan, "so am I, your honour; but is my coat come too?" Explanation followed, and the duke, regretting his loss, gave him the buck for his master.

This Bryan was the Beau's running footman, who accompanied his master's cortege on the high road. His agility was proverbial, and frequently proved beneficial to his master in many ways. At Nash's table a bet of £200 was offered, and accepted by the host, that Bryan could not run to London in one day and return the next. Bryan did perform the exploit, but caught a fever of which he died. Nash gave the £200 to his widow, and added the amount of a hand-some subscription which he collected.

It will be asked naturally how Nash derived revenues equal to the maintenance of his hospitable palace in St. John's Court, which still remains an evidence of his regal splendour; and to the support of an equipage such as earthly kings alone presume to require. To which the answer is as decided as it is deplorable,—from play. This included games the very [names of which now sound barbarously—Gleek, Primero, In & In; to those succeeded Ace of hearts, Pharaoh, Basset, and Hazard; all games of chance. An act of parliament was passed, declaring such games unlawful, and the offender liable to a penalty of two hundred pounds. A game called Passage was invented to elude the penalty, besides others, called E.O., Marlborough's Battles, and Rolly Polly; the first of these was the most ruinous to its victims, amongst whom were some of the very legislators who had forbidden gambling.

While Nash ruled and revelled at the gaming-table, he was the friend of the inexperienced young men who were anxious to destroy their own prospects. He invited them to his table, named the notorious gamblers they were to avoid, offered them sage counsel, and protected them in danger. A young gentleman of good fortune brought his beautiful bride to Bath; but, fascinated also with play, he appeared hastening into the charmed vortex. Nash employed an experienced head and [practiced hand to play with him daily, and this deputy soon won his wealth, and completed his ruin, as he supposed. Rushing to the door of the apartment, with intentions never communicated, he was met by his youthful bride, whom he rudely put away, calling out, "he was unworthy of her love; he was reduced to beggary." "No," replied she, "your property is safe—here it is: take me to you again; Mr. Nash has saved us both." Many tales as true, some more melancholy and fatal, are related of Nash's power and government.

Nash was one of the three promoters and founders of the noblest charity in Bath, the Mineral Water Hospital. A duchess, more remarkable for her courtesy than her charity, passed the Master in the ball-room, while he was soliciting subscriptions for his hospital, and giving him a gentle pat with her fan, said, "You must put down a trifle for me." "With pleasure, my Lady, if your Grace will tell me when to stop." Then, taking out a handful of guineas, he began

to tell them into his white hat. "Hold, hold," said the duchess; "consider what you are about." "Consider your rank and fortune, Madam," said Nash, and continued to count ten. Here her Grace seemed angry. "Pray, Madam," he interposed, "don't interrupt the work of charity—fourteen, fifteen." The duchess now caught hold of his hand. "You shall have your name written, Madam, in letters of gold, on the front of the building—nineteen, twenty." "I won't pay a farthing more," said her Grace; "you frighten me out of my wits. I shall die." "Not with doing good, my Lady, and if you do, so much the better." Then a parley ensued, and the telling out was suspended. Her Grace was fortunate at the card-table, and handed Nash ten guineas more for his charity, on condition that neither her name, nor the sum, should ever appear.

Nash's course was run—his star had reached its zenith—the tide of his popularity had surged up to the highest mark—the three seasons of his life were passed, and the last now loomed in a dark horizon. Chesterfield now essayed to vent his venom against the benevolent beau, but fading fashionable; his works of charity were forgotten; prosperous, affluent, envied Bath, who owed all her splendour to Nash's "tyranny of ideas," broke her plighted faith. Well and truly might he have exclaimed, in a paroxysm of grief at the ingratitude of Bath—

"However my foes may condemn,
The Fates will reverse the decree;
For Justice can witness, though guilty to them,
I have been but too faithful to thee."

Nash's popularity, prosperity, and power continued for a longer period than is usually allotted to public men. His easy manner, courteous address, and unvarying cheerfulness, argued the gentleman, and secured to him the affection and even esteem of society; while his admirable skill in play provided him with ample funds for his extravagant expenditure. But extravagance is not remembered as hospitality or bounty—it rather belongs to ostentation in the individual. The gaiety, that marks the spring-time of life, ill suits the autumn of our years; and those who grow old together as compan-

ions in pleasure or frivolity, either envy or despise him who too tenaciously clings to the amusements of the years that have passed away for ever. It was in vain the M.C. protector of youth and virtue, friend of the rich and the noble. endeavoured to retain the admiration bestowed on his government in its meridian brightness. Nash was only subjected to the lot that falls to excessive assumption on one side, and rarity of gratitude on the other. Wolsey, the magnificent minister and ecclesiastic, climbed too high, but was a faithful servant; even before old age he fell, and was fixed to the earth by the ingratitude of his royal master. "He had ventured in a sea of glory, but far beyond his depth; his high-blown pride at length broke under him, and left him weary and old, to the mercy of a rude stream." The parallel between the prodigality of Wolsey and of Nash is very close, and their end still more analogous, although their missions, and the manner of them, were so very different.

Nash was now no longer the gay, thoughtless, idly-industrious idol of the beau monde; his fortune, his faculties almost gone, he was abandoned by the nobility, \* to whose happiness, even interests, he had so long ministered, and who had oft partaken of his hospitality. Against these calamities he had made no provision, so that the once celebrated Beau Nash died + in sorrow, neglect, and poverty, in the centre of his former kingdom and its affluent inhabitants.

<sup>\*</sup> Lord Chesterfield and Mrs. Brereton have left pasquinades commemorative of Nash's folly, which have been industriously misquoted, misstated, misplaced by the literary debtors of Richard Warner. The correct version is given in page 125 (preceding); to which Britton prefixes, still mistaking the Pump Room for Wiltshire's Ball Room, this stanza—

<sup>&</sup>quot;Nash represents man in the mass, Made up of wrong and right; Sometimes a knave, sometimes an ass, Now blunt and now polite."

The asinine qualities of Nash were never suspected until he was overtaken by poverty. "As riches and favour forsake a man, we discover him to be a fool, but nobody could find it out during his prosperity."—Bruyere

<sup>†</sup> Beau Nash expired at his house in St. John's Court, Feb. 3rd, 1761, agedleighty-seven years. The house he first resided in, now the Garrick's Head, was built by Thomas Greenaway, a stone-cutter, in 1720; "and

Not having left sufficient estate to defray the charges of his funeral, he was interred at the expense of the corporation, in Bath Abbey, where the inscription, previously quoted, marks the spot.

Timon expended his vast wealth in liberality, hospitality, and benevolence, yet the Athenians, when he was reduced to poverty, only left him the privilege of erecting, with his own hands, "his tomb upon the very hem of the sea."

#### THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

"Life in its many shapes was there—
The anxious and the gay—
Faces that seemed too young and fair
To ever know decay."

More than a century since, public recreations were confined to the Orange Grove, and the old Spring Gardens on the opposite bank of the river. But in 1708, Mr. Heaven's small tea-room, an incipient effort in refinement, was improved and enlarged. In 1718, the first regular public Assembly Room appears to have been established by Harrison, at the suggestion of Beau Nash; but, the ball-room was not added until 1750. Mrs. Hayes (afterwards Lady Hawley) succeeded Harrison. Hayes then erected a spacious rival Assembly House, on the Terrace Walks, where York Street now crosses, and there Mrs. Linley, a public singer, was once the conductress, to whom, ultimately, Mr.

the profuseness of the ornaments," says *Wood*, "tempted the M.C, to make it his first official residence. None but a stone-mason would have gone to such expense in the enrichments. It was the most decorated specimen of domestic architecture in the city till that time." From this he removed to the palace built by Wood for his reception.

Wiltshire succeeded. At both these establishments there were well-executed portraits of the first Master of the Ceremonies; but, it was the copy in Wiltshire's room, placed between the busts of Newton and Pope, that elicited the epigrammatic lines of Mrs. Jane Brereton, and the supplement by Lord Chesterfield. (Vide Pump Room—p. 125.) From this period the amusements of Bath rolled on in endless variety, and with increased popularity,—breakfasts, concerts, card-parties, promenades, kettledrums, and balls—pleasures pushing countless pleasures on.

In 1750, the Lower (Mr. Gyde's) Ball Room occupied an area ninety feet in length, by thirty-six in breadth, with a height of thirty-four feet; the cardroom was sixty feet by thirty, with a carved ceiling; and the tea-room was forty feet in length, having a width of twenty-four. There Nash commenced his reign, in a kingdom of his own creation; he suggested the idea of the great palace of pleasure; he urged Harrison to its completion; reduced the amusements of Bath to a system, introducing, at the same time, a spirit of order and decorum, which, ever since his assumption of empire, had characterized society here. In the year 1742 he drew up his Leges elegantiarum, which, with their postscript, were called "the Laws of the Twelve Tables;" and these rules for the reciprocation of courtesy, and establishment of social refinement, were suspended in the Lower Rooms, until the year 1786, when a new Table, composed by Mr. James King, M.C., was substituted.

### Rules by general consent determined.

- 1. That a visit of ceremony at coming to Bath, and another at going away, are all that are expected, or desired, by ladies of quality and fashion—except impertinents.
- 2. That ladies coming to the ball appoint a time for their footmen's coming to wait on them home, to prevent disturbances and inconveniences to themselves and others.
- 3. That gentlemen of fashion, never appearing in a morning before the ladies in gowns and caps, show breeding and respect.
- 4. That no person take it ill that any one goes to another's play, or breakfast, and not to their's—except captious by nature.
- 5. That no gentleman give his tickets for the balls to any but gentlemen. N.B.—Unless he has none of his acquaintance.
- 6. That gentlemen crowding before ladies at the ball, show ill manners; and that none do so for the future—except such as respect nobody but themselves.
- 7. That no gentleman or lady take it ill, that another dances before them—except such as have no pretence to dance at all.
- 8. That the elder ladies and children be content with a second bench at the ball, as being past or not come to perfection.
- 9. That the younger ladies take notice how many eyes observe them. N.B.—This does not extend to the "Have-at-Alls."
- 10. That all whisperers of lies and scandal be taken for their authors.
- 11. That all repeaters of such lies or scandal be shunned by all company—except such as have been guilty of the same crime.
- N.B.—Several men of no character, old women, and young ones of questioned reputation are great authors of lies in this place, being of the sect of *Levellers*.

In the year 1820,\* these noble apartments, and the whole of the buildings known as the Kingston (or Lower) Assembly Rooms, were destroyed by an accidental conflagration, the southern portico alone escaping. This untoward event, combined with a growing partiality for the higher, or upper, town, contributed to detract daily from the once undivided popularity of these rooms; and induced the then proprietor of the Kingston† estate, Earl Manvers,

<sup>\*</sup> In this, the last year of the existence of these 'enchanted halls,' and the last of her own existence, Madame Piozzi (Mrs. Thrale) celebrated her eightieth birthday by a concert, ball, and supper, to between six and seven hundred persons, on the 27th of January. Her health was proposed, and her talents eloquently eulogised by the brave admiral Sir James Saumarez. Dancing commenced at two o'clock, when she led off with her adopted son, Sir John Salisbury, with astonishing elasticity, and an air of dignity that might have been expected where youth, beauty, wit, rank, and fortune are combined.

<sup>+</sup> The estate of the Abbey House was purchased in 1567, by Fulk Morley, Esq., from whom it descended to the Duke of Kingston. Rachel Baynton, the enriched successor of John Halls, of Bradford, marrying with William Pierrepont, Lord Kingston, only son and heir of Evelyn, Marquis of Dorchester, afterwards Duke of Kingston, brought this, along with other properties, into the Pierrepont family. This lady was left a widow before she had completed her nineteenth year, and with two children—Evelyn, second and last duke, and Frances, who married Sir Philip Meadows. The second duke espoused the celebrated Miss Chudleigh, alias Mrs. Hervey, alias the Countess of Bristol, who was found guilty of bigamy, and died at St. Petersburgh. She was not the lawful duchess, but the estates settled on her for life, descended to Charles, the son of Frances, lady

to doubt the probability of its revival, and to welcome, therefore, some happier appropriation of the site. By a well-judged sacrifice of land and tenements in the vicinity, over which the English Roscius observed "the genius of Bath would always hover and preside," carriage roads were formed from the Parades and from Stall Street, and this attraction, added to the splendid panoramic view, possibly induced a number of the resident gentry not to incorporate, but establish "The Literary Institution." (q. v.)

Mr. Collett was the immediate successor of Nash, who died in 1761; but the situation being now one of profit and partial dependence, the Master occasionally submitted to trifling infringements of his laws, without punishment or menace. His agreeable manners secured the favour of the fairer portion of the subscribers; while his aversion to gambling weaned from him the regard of "the Master of the Rooms," as well as the lovers of that ruinous indulgence. He displayed, however, remarkable agility in the dance-was an admirable mimic-could assume various characters with a marvellous rapidity-and was an accomplished player at "shuttle-cock." But these acquisitions were not sufficient to command the substantial support of the public, and he wisely retired, after a brief and profitless reign. A different character in all

of Sir Philip Meadows, who assumed the sign manual, surname, and arms of Pierrepont, and was created Earl Manvers in the year 1806. (Vide Kingston Baths.)

respects succeeded Collett: this was Samuel Derrick, an Irish gentleman, respectable both by birth and literary attainments; he was author of "Letters from Killarney," and other pieces of merit. Derrick resembled Nash in one respect only, that was in wearing a white hat, but his diminutive figure marked rather strongly the contrast between him and the great original, independently of its almost disqualifying him for the discharge of his official functions with sufficient dignity. He expired on the 28th of March, 1769, after an uneasy reign of five years. Derrick's deputy during his fatal illness, Major Brereton, was precisely the opposite in personal qualifications; he was tall, manly, graceful, and conciliated the best feelings of the subscribers so entirely, that he was looked on as the certain successor to the vacant throne. But another party arose, who invited Plomer, conductor of the balls at Bristol, and the result was one of the most extraordinary scenes that ever occurred in a representation of any sex, party, principle, or position in our modern history. Brereton held his appointment during Derrick's illness only, but Derrick expired on the precise day of a ball. Notwithstanding the obvious charge of "indecent haste," a meeting was called, and Brereton elected on the very day. A protest was made by Plomer's friends, who proceeded to a second election, and chose their candidate, so that Bath was now doubly provided with supreme arbiters of fashion.

There were now two Masters of the Ceremonies,

and the violence of partizans was displayed in handbills, squibs, pasquinades, some, of course, possessing wit and argument. This will be readily admitted when it is remembered that Daniel Webb and David Garrick were amongst the writers of these ephemera. One party was represented in these placards as gamblers, fortune-hunters, adventurers, the other, as rope-makers, chandlers, and cheesemongers. Scurrility ran wild. The gentlemen were steady and persevering, the ladies restless and resentful. On the first night of Plomer's official appearance, one of Brereton's partizans actually led him by the nose out of the assembly room. This was the last passage but one in the history of this election; the next night was the climax. It was then that anarchy, confusion, and riot prevailed, which could never have been anticipated and provided for, and has never since been paralleled in civilized life. Attempts to read explanations were interrupted by vociferations, groans, and hisses. Insulting epithets were answered by blows; whilst the gentler sex, insensibly mingling in the affray, and taking up the spirit of partizanship, actually proceeded to assault each other's lace, gauze, silks, and other insignia of fashion, which flew like the books in the battle, from bench to bench, in various directions. Some exclaimed, "Will not the mayor, then, and his brethren come?" others replied, "The mayor is here at hand." Amidst this confusion, his Worship and the city officers entered, and the town clerk having read the Riot Act (aloud) thrice, the hurricane was stilled, and the reign of peace restored.

When the waves were stilled, and deliberation practicable, Charles Jones, a gambler and adventurer, from London, presenting himself, protested against any election not sanctioned by the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's household. was suspected before, he now became ridiculous, and his folly appears to have made an opening for William Wade, nephew of the marshal of that name. But negotiations were now entered upon between the friends of Plomer and Brereton, and it was at length arranged that a part of the subscription should be divided between the two declining candidates: that Mrs. Brereton have an annual ball. from which she was to be insured £200: and that Capt. Wade was to ascend the throne so recently disgraced by unseemly confusion and riot.

The Upper Assembly Rooms.—A site between Bennet and Alfred Streets was selected; a company of seventy persons subscribed £20,000; designs were furnished, and the first stone laid on the 24th May, 1769, by John Wood, the architect and director of the undertaking. The building was completed and opened to the public in October, 1771. The chair-entrance is on the west side, beneath a Doric portico, where three doors open into the hall, and carriages set down and take up at the pavillions, without intrusion upon the chairs. From an octagonal ante-chamber in the centre, a

doorway on the left leads to the grand ball-room, another in front opens to the corner, or card-room. while the tea-room is on the right of this ante-chamber. These constitute the noblest suite of apartments of the class in England, whether we regard the simplicity and elegance of the design, the fulness of their convenience, or the taste employed in interior decorations. The ball-room, one hundred and five feet eight inches in length, is adorned with forty columns and pilasters twelve feet high, with an entablature, curiously enriched, above which is a plinth, ornamented with a Vitruvian Scroll, whence rises the cove eleven feet six inches; the soffit is divided into compartments, decorated with garlands, palm and laurel branches; the ceiling is also divided into a like number of panels, with embossed reeds, from which gaseliers are suspended. Thirteen windows admit sufficient light, opposite to which are the orchestra and niches for figures.

The card or octagon room has a diameter of forty-eight feet, and is finished in the manner of the ball-room. In panels prepared for the purpose are the portraits of Capt. Wade (by Gainsborough), of Nash and Heaviside (by Shaw), and of Tyson (by James). The concert or tea-room is sixty feet in length, forty-two wide, and has a colonnade of the Ionic order, eleven feet six inches, the entablature of which is continued round the room. These columns support a Corinthian colonnade, forming the orchestra, the same lighter order being carried all round, and consisting of thirty columns

and pilasters, with festooned capitals; the entablature is in stucco; the line of the cove is received by a swelling soffit of laurel leaves and berries, continued from column to column, across and along the ceiling, forming a net-work, embellished with garlands, vines, laurels and wreaths of flowers. The whole suite of apartments are of precisely equal height, forty-two feet six inches, in which arrangement beauty and salubrity have been consulted.

Capt. Wade presided alternately at both Assembly Rooms, until July, 1777, when he forfeited his position'at Bath, and migrated to Brighton. On Wade's abdication, Mr. Brereton was named to officiate at the Lower, and Dawson at the New, or Upper Rooms. In the last week of October, 1777, three years after his appointment, Brereton resigned office, and Richard Tyson, from Tunbridge Wells, became his successor. In 1785, on the retirement of Mr. Dawson, Tyson was translated to the Upper Rooms, and James King, an Irish gentleman, of influential connections, and who had gathered laurels in the service of his country in the American war, was unanimously appointed to the Lower Rooms. In 1805, to the regret of the subscribers, Mr. Tyson resigned, but his place was immediately filled by Mr. King, who made a vacancy at the Lower Rooms for M. Le Bas. No further change of government took place until the decease of King, in October, 1816, soon after which Capt. Wyke was appointed, after a warm contest, by ballot, and was invested with the insignia of officer, by the

fair hand of Lady Caroline Morrison, in presence of nearly a thousand ladies and gentlemen. Capt. Wyke only held office till 1818, when his place was taken by James Heaviside, who had previously resigned his appointment at the Lower Rooms.

The fading popularity of the Lower Rooms had now reached its winter, and Le Bas, unable to avert decay's effacing finger, retired in despair. An attempt was made to revive a favourable feeling for the scene of Nash's ceremonial achievements, and for the pleasant memories of Bath, by the nomination of Mr. Guynette, who tried in vain to revive the lost partiality for the Lower Rooms, but, at length made way for Capt. Marshall.

The installation of Mr. Heaviside, on the 9th of Feb., 1819, was an event of interest, from accompanying circumstances. Supported by Lord James O'Brien and Col. Browne, and followed by the whole committee, the room being completely filled, and the band playing the National Anthem, he was led to the throne of the Lady Patroness (the Dowager Lady Dunally), who gracefully placed the ribbon round his neck from which the medallion of office was suspended.

On the 21st November, 1825, Mr. Heaviside asked leave to resign the office of M.C. conditionally, and the committee having acceded to his request, Lieut.-Col Jervoise was chosen to succeed him, after a brief interregnum. During fourteen years, and whilst his military promotion was unaffected, and the colonel had become major-general, his

discipline of the ball-room was a subject of admiration, but on the 22nd July, 1849, he tendered his resignation, having been appointed military-governor of Hong Kong. N. H. Nugent, Esq. was chosen by ballot on the 27th November, 1849, and shortly afterwards was invested with the ribbon and medal by the Marchioness of Thomond. On the resignation of Mr. Nugent, a warm contest again menaced the tranquillity of the honorary managers of the Assembly Rooms. The struggle, however, was ultimately reduced to single combat, in which W. H. Emerson, Esq. succeeded, being chosen by a large majority, on the 2nd of February, 1863.

Mr. Emerson's installation took place at the third subscription ball of the season, and was attended with all the interesting ceremony usual on such occasions, under the auspices of Lady Montague, and in the presence of a numerous and fashionable assemblage.

# THE THEATRE.

"Plays are like mirrors, made for men to see How bad they are, how good they ought to be."

ATTACK, or defence, of dramatic exhibitions is not called for here; either would be but individual opinion, while a simple narrative of events, past and current, fulfils our duty. However, opportunity invites to speak of the growth of dramatic poetry, especially of that species on which the English drama, to which our language owes its present

perfection, is founded. To retrace no farther than the middle ages, when every thing noble was buried beneath a deluge of barbarism, the dramatic art was lost, or existed only in plays improvisated at carnivals, and similar festivals. These were violently attacked by the moralists, and courageously defended by the people, so that the clergy compromised by encouraging theatricals, provided the subjects were restricted to sacred history. Hence the origin of those miracles that passed into mysteries, and these into moralities, prevalent in Germany, England, and the South of Europe. At Easter-tide were celebrated, in churches, the Festa Asinina, in which mass was performed by persons dressed like asses. In vain did the Pope endeavour to suppress these mummeries. Albertino Mussati took a better course, for, by writing excellent dramatic pieces, he diverted public taste, and directed it into a purer channel. Cardinal Bibbiena, pursuing the policy of compromise rather than antagonism, came to his assistance, and wrote the first genuine Italian comedy. From this period the higher orders of society patronized theatricals, and Leo X. was amongst the number. Hence it happened that the brightest talent in Spain, and in England, almost simultaneously, was devoted to the cultivation of dramatic literature. In England this species of writing reached its meridian in Shakespeare, while Lope de Vega was almost as successful in Spain.\*

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;There has always been in human nature an inherent love of the drama, and the consequence is, that those who wish well to

The history of the English theatre and drama is divided distinctly into two periods; the first begins with Elizabeth and ends with Charles the I., when the Puritans prohibited all dramatic exhibitions, and theatres were closed by them for upwards of thirteen years. Under Charles II. they were again thrown open, but his example was so pernicious, that they exhibited a licentiousness never exceeded in any other Christian community. After this period, no literature was more admired and cultivated, vet none more debased, than dramatic. And it was just before this time that plays, interludes, games, were prohibited in churches and chapels. For this purpose Bonner, Bishop of London, issued a proclamation in 1542; but it was not till the reign of our first James that the desecration was effectually suppressed. In Bath, mysteries were performed in

their race should make corresponding efforts to meet the general want. This want has been felt, from the artizan to the sovereign, in all ages, from the most barbarous to the most civilized. What is the testimony of that divine old Book which we all revere? It may startle some persons to hear that even a portion of its contents is dramatic, and that St. Paul actually quoted from Menander. What a list might be presented of those who, from Sophocles to Shakespeare, have shadowed forth the form and fashion of the world in plays. Remember, also, how the purest writers of modern times, Mrs. Hemans, Joanna Baillie, and Hannah More, caught the genial infection. While I prize the rarest ties of social life, would so direct moral training as to make every man attached to home, would cultivate a love of reading, science, and nature, I still feel that we cannot spare the drama."-Vide Address of Jerom Murch, Esq., to the Shareholders of the proposed New Theatre at Bath, in the year 1862.

the church of St. Michael, in Edward the Third's reign. From this suppression till Charles's time, the only dramatic entertainments exhibited were those of itinerant mimes, or strolling histriones, whose waggon was their stage—a temporary booth their theatre. As the strolling players appeared only by license from the mayor and magistrates, on the erection of a new Guildhall (after the design of Inigo Jones) in 1626, dramatic exhibitions were prudently permitted there in preference. During the age and influence of Prynne, the theatre was discouraged, but on the return of Charles II., and the joyous era of his reign, "when mirth and youthful jollity" prevailed, the heroes of the sock and buskin established a regularly licensed theatre on the site where the Mineral Water Hospital now stands. This house, under Hornby, was not successful, although aided by Lady Hawley, who purchased the site, but who understood the nature of her property too well for the infant state of the drama at that date. The premises, however, were reserved for another destination, and the company found accommodation in a spacious apartment beneath the old Assembly Rooms, now the Literary Institution; there the proprietors succeeded in their vocation; but "increase of appetite grows by what it feeds on," and, in 1747, John Hippisley, not content with his fortune, drew up, and submitted to the public, a scheme for the erection of a permanent theatre, to be second only, in beauty, dimensions, and importance, to those of the metropolis. To

give increased confidence in the project to the subscribers, the proprietor of the Old Play Room, or cellar, gave an undertaking not to let the room again for a similar purpose. On this promise, in addition to a bond, Mr. Palmer, an eminent brewer in Bath, with nine of his fellow-citizens, raised a sufficient sum, and built a convenient theatre in Orchard Street, near to the Parades and Assembly Room. Influenced by a singular species of treachery, scarcely was the theatre erected, when Mr. Simpson, the proprietor, opened the cellar, and let it to a rival establishment. The ruinous cost of litigation alarmed the shareholders, who sold their interests to Mr. Palmer (his son subsequently represented the city of Bath in parliament), who compromised with his opponent, enlarged his own new building, obtained an act of parliament for the protection of theatrical property, and a patent from the crown, to himself, his heirs, and assigns, in the spring of the year 1768,—hence the prefix "Royal." By the union, and participation of Bristol in their patent, the patentees were much strengthened, and secured from rivalship; and it was under the privilege and monopoly thus guaranteed to Palmer and Dimond, that Bath became the school where talent was trained and matured, and from which there went forth to the country teachers of elocution, and of the English language. Edwin, Henderson, King, Dimond, Abingdon, Crawford, Braham, Siddons, Murray, and Elliston, were alumni of the Bath theatre. Dimond, the younger, one of the patentees,

was the author of several popular dramatic pieces. Arthur Lee and Keasberry were associated with Dimond in the management of Orchard Street Theatre. Orchard Street became so celebrated by its successful patronage of the dramatic art, that it could no longer accommodate its patrons, and a new theatre was in consequence erected in Beaufort Square and Sawclose, from the design of George Dawe, architect. No similar building in England obtained more undivided praise, for its acoustic perfection, and uninterrupted view of the stage. The decorations were splendid, and the ceiling ornamented with exquisite paintings by Andreu Cassali, which were purchased at the sale of Fonthill Abbey, in 1801,\* by Paul Methuen, Esq., and presented to this theatre, which they continued to beautify until the year 1839. Becoming dimned by the smoke from the gas lights, Davidge, the lessee, removed them from the ceiling, and, in 1845, they were sold to Col. Blathwayt, of Dyrham Park, who engaged the assistance of Mr. Wilkinson, of Bath, to fix them in their present position in his mansion. These paintings are octangular, and on a large scale; as to their subjects, one represents an assembly of heathen deities, the others are allegorical,—history, time, architecture, astronomy, music, and painting.

On Good Friday, in the year 1862, this favorite

<sup>\*</sup> These fine paintings were supposed to have been fixtures, painted on panels, but a handkerchief thrown up by one of the visitors, during the sale, told the real state of the question, and they were consequently sold.

place of amusement was destroyed by fire, the origin of which was never ascertained; but so strong was the sympathy felt on the occasion, and wide the regret, at the loss of a public building so connected, during fifty-seven years, with the amusements of Bath, that subscriptions, representing £12,000, were so rapidly contributed, that a new company was enabled to raise a successor from the ashes of the old house, equal in beauty and convenience. It was commenced on the first of October, 1862, from the design of C. J. Phipps, Esq., F.S.A., and, by that gentleman's professional diligence, was opened for the reception of an auditory on the fourth of March in the following year.

"It is constructed on an ingenious and very elegant plan, combining all the most modern improvements, with a degree of convenience and accommodation so much required, and so unfrequently found, in buildings of this class. The decorations are interesting and characteristic, properly taken from Shakespeare's personifications, and prudently interpolated with heads and heraldic devices of the English kings, whom the great master of characteristic poetry has made the heroes of his plays. The first of these subjects is the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' because this was the first drama to be represented in the new theatre; the last, from 'Much ado about nothing,' which was the last of Shakespeare's plays enacted in the old theatre, and in which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean sustained the principal characters. The proscenium arch is, also, richly and appropriately adorned by a representation of 'The Seven Ages of Man,' and the designs include heads of Wolsey and Falstaff, as tragedy and comedy. The old theatre accommodated 1600 spectators; the new affords ample room for a still larger number."

# PUBLIC CONCERTS.

Music may have originated in a desire to relieve the fatigues of a march, give connexion to tones of joy or sorrow, enable numbers to unite in the utterance of the same tones, or be referred to a love of order, which is so universally operative. And if we seek its origin more reflectively, we see the germs from which it grows up in common life, we perceive a distant relation between the emotions of the soul and a sense of hearing, so that, combined with the love of rhythm, one of the most general principles of humanity, it pervades all classes, all thinkers, all nations, all ages; it alleviates all labour, it exhilarates drooping spirits, it expresses our feelings, and thence our ideas; lastly, the productions of the greatest masters delight much more universally in music than in the best performances in other arts. In these natural and sentimental impressions the society of Bath shared at an early period of the revival of taste for the arts in England. In the last century there lived here Henry Harington, Esq., He was the last of the race of physicians, so far as regarded dress: he was a poet and musician, in both characters admirable. In 1756, he published a collection of poems, entitled "Euphæmia, or the power of Harmony;" from which the "Witch of Wookey," verses full of elegance and point, has been copied into the "Percy Reliques." His musical genius and scientific knowledge of the art, have

been long and widely acknowledged; and even at the age of three-score years and ten, the evening of his days, his composition, "The Passion of Christ," taken from the words "Eloi, Eloi," &c., breathe all the freshness of his life's morning, uniting majesty and simplicity, harmony and delicacy, expression and pathos.

Dr. Harington warmly seconded the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Bowen, in forming a new Harmonic Society\* upon the fragments of the old "Catch Club," and left it in a state of prosperity, and of usefulness, administering to moral public amusements. The society held their first meeting on the 18th of December, 1795, and continued their assemblies during the winter and spring months, at the "White Hart Hotel," in Stall Street, opposite the Pump Room,† for many years.

The chain of music's history, in Bath, is continued memorably and meritoriously by *Rauzzini*, whose compositions are marked by airiness and elegance,

Seu edamus, Seu quid aliud faciamus, Deo gratias agamus, Ejusque laudis concinamus.

<sup>\*</sup>These sons of harmony conducted their meetings as orderly as Nash did the movements of the Assembly Rooms. No political or party toasts or conversations were permitted. And before they partook of their cold supper the following grace was sung:—

<sup>†</sup> The members wore gas-blue ribbons, with embroidered plumes, a privilege conferred on them by their royal patron, the Prince Regent. And, on the roll of the society stood the titles of the Dukes of Gloucester and York, underwritten by the names of nearly one thousand noblemen and gentlemen.

and often distinguished also by force. This energetic leader, composer, and practical musician, was supported in his efforts to acquire for Bath the reputation of musical superiority, by the famous violinist, La Motte. Entire success attended Rauzzini's concerts; and, at his decease the mantle fell on Ashe, the celebrated flautist, who was supported by the eminent vocal abilities of his wife. Rauzzini's talents as a composer are appreciated by the best judges; but his address, in communicating a knowledge of his art, may be concluded from the names of Braham, Storace, Incledon, Mara, Mrs. Mountain, and others, his pupils. The Bath Subscription Concerts now attained a high reputation under the superintendence of Linley and his gifted children, Linley, Junr., Miss E. Linley (Mrs. Brinsley Sheridan), Mrs. Tickell, and Miss M. Linley, with whom Guest, Crotch, and other able performers, felt it a distinction and advantage to be associated.

Evening concerts are less fashionable now than in Linley's, Ashe's, or Rauzzini's time, and musical parties have undergone a mutation with the manners of the ages through which they have passed. A very general, and very perfect acquaintance, with the theory and practice of melody, has superseded the assistance of professors at musical parties, and sent them back again to the assembly and concert rooms, and theatre. The principal instrumental and vocal performers of the metropolis, now visit Bath, periodically; and perform generally at the Assembly Rooms. There, as well as at the Guildhall, public

lectures of a beneficial tendency are delivered; but at the latter place, when for religious, moral or charitable objects, the great saloon is thrown open *gratis*.

There is a well disciplined and harmonious orchestra, "The Hanoverian Band," acting under a Committee, which performs during the season, on appointed days, at the Sydney Gardens, and also in the Victoria Park. In the winter season a very full and excellent band occupies the gallery of the Pump Room on the afternoons of three alternate days in each week, when the whole apartment forms a fashionable promenade.

#### SYDNEY GARDENS.

Spring Gardens long constituted the favourite promenade, and scene of festive amusements, but was obliterated by the building projects of Sir William Pulteney. To these succeeded, and for them were substituted, Sydney Gardens, at the extremity of Pulteney Street, and foot of Bathwick Hill. These comprised, originally, an area of sixteen acres, and were laid out by Mr. Masters, planted with rare trees, that are now luxuriant, and were opened in the year 1798. After this Mr. Farnham, an early lessee, added considerably to their convenience and beauty, so that they soon grew to be a popular place of recreation. The scenery was varied by artificial cascades, pavilions, and an intricate labyrinth, leading to a romantic grotto or hermitage. The Kennet and

Avon Canal which intersects the ground, is here spanned by two bridges, that increase the pleasing effect of this choice specimen of landscape gardening. Here public amusements, now behind the age, were conducted, including breakfasts, morning concerts, promenades during the day, and illuminations and fireworks at the approach of night; in fact, this was the Vauxhall of Bath for several years, and 4000 persons have not unfrequently been assembled at its galas. A grand hotel, at the entrée to the gardens, of a graceful and classic design, formed the chief entrance, and was the admired termination of the noble vista of Pulteney Street. The privacy and integrity of these grounds, however, were violated by the intersection of the railway. The same great modern introduction has limited the necessity for hotels on their old construction; Sydney Hotel has been converted into an educational institution, but the Gardens are still preserved, open to subscribers, and twice in each year exhibit a scene of gaiety, beauty, interest, and usefulness, during the exhibition of prize flowers, by the Horticultural Society, that is not exceeded in the West of England. A popular tourist writes "that it was in the grotto in Sydney Gardens Sheridan left those exquisite stanzas for Miss Linley's perusal, by which, possibly, that Syren of Bath was captivated." This was not the case, for Mrs. Sheridan (Miss Linley) was laid in the tomb, beside her sister Mrs. Tickell, in Wells Cathedral, just three years before Sydney Gardens were opened. The memorable grotto in which those equally memorable verses

were written, and left like Sibyl's leaves, was "the bower she loved so much," on the banks of the Avon, and at the east end of the North Parade, not far from the ferry, where visitors were rowed over to the Spring Gardens. At this ferry, says Mrs. Piozzi, on Thursday (the 15th of May, 1817) the corporation endeavoured to cross the river, when the machine was upset and sixteen of them drowned, at noonday, in sight of the walkers on the parade. Mr. Marshall, curate of the Abbey, having refused to join the party, walked round to meet them, and witnessed the melancholy catastrophe." The number lost was six, not sixteen.

#### FROM SHERIDAN'S POEM TO DELIA.

Then tell me, thou grotto of moss-cover'd stone,
And tell me, thou willow with leaves dripping dew,
Did Della seem vex'd when Horatio was gone?
And did she confess her resentment to you?

Methinks now each bough, as you're waving it, tries
To whisper a cause for the sorrow I feel;
To hint how she frown'd when I dar'd to advise,
And sigh'd when she saw that I did it with zeal.

True, true, silly leaves, so she did, I allow;
She frown'd; but no rage in her looks did I see:
She frown'd; but reflection had clouded her brow:
She sigh'd; but, perhaps, 'twas in pity for me.

So may'st thou, green willow, for ages thus toss
Thy branches so lank o'er the slow winding stream;
And thou, stone grotto, retain all thy moss,
While yet there's a poet to make thee his theme.



# THE ROYAL LITERARY INSTITUTION.

Baden, the too successful rival of Bath, in many respects, resembles her also in the possession of a "Museum palæo-technicum," which, with its pedantic sound, is the correct title of the Literary Institution; for, its most valuable treasures are "the Roman Remains," exhumed in the city and suburbs. The situation has ever been chosen by Bathonians for shelter, salubrity, and its commanding prospect. Close by are the Parades, the Orange Grove, and Abbey; and the view of Avondale, of Bathwick Hill, and its villas, embosomed high in tufted trees, its terraces and palaces climbing the bold brow up to Hampton down, and the conspicuous memo-

rial, "Sham Castle," is uninterrupted, and health-breathing.

This glorious prospect was justly estimated by the patrons and proprietors, for here stood formerly "Simpson's Assembly Hall," succeeded by the "Kingston Saloon," and this by the "Lower Assembly Rooms." The last was rebuilt in 1810, in the Doric order, by Wilkins, but reduced to ashes by a conflagration on the 21st of December (St. Thomas's day), in the year 1820. The fate of these particular buildings is typified by the Indian Lotus Lily, the emblem of "death and regeneration," for early in 1823, the present building began to arise, slowly but surely, like the phænix from the dying embers of its parent, and on Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1825, the Institution was opened to the subscribers. S. A. Underwood, Esq. was the architect, but the south portico, by Wilkins, survived the fire, and suggested the model.

The idea of such an Institution originated with Dr. Edward Barlow, and the constitution of society in Bath, where the aged, educated, wealthy, and elite have ever dwelt, rendered the project not difficult of execution. The undertaking also was promoted by a timely publication of Mr. Hastings Elwin.\* Lord Manvers + undertook to reproduce

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Reasons for establishing an Institution in the City of Bath." 1820.

<sup>†</sup> The second earl, whose father, Charles Meadows, succeeded his uncle, the last Duke of Kingston, and took the name of Pierrepont.

the design of Wilkins, for which the south portico, then and still standing, afforded sufficient instruction. The Duke of York became patron; the Marquis of Lansdown, president; and the Corporation presented a donation of one hundred guineas. Lord Manvers granted a lease of the building and garden to Sir J. C. Hippesley, Sir J. P. Acland, Sir J. Keane, Rev. I. Leman, F. Ellis and H. Elwin, Esqrs., in trust for the proprietary; and, in the deed a clause was introduced, authorising the subscribers to elect, annually, thirteen of their confreres to assist the trustees in the management of the Institution.

The interior arrangements are equal to the objects professed, and include an entrance hall, reading room, library and museum, besides, on the basement story, which looks out upon the gardens, a laboratory and phrenological collection. In the entrance hall, lobby, and south vestibule are preserved the Roman antiquities found in Bath; they are the property of the Corporation, deposited here for public instruction, and include altars, sepulchral and votive pillars, bronze ornaments, fragments of masonry, statuary, and coins.\*

A Monumental Cippus to a Pontifex.

Two Sepulchral Cippi commemorative of an officer of the VIth Legion. Two altars of gratitude, by a Freed Man, for benefits to Marcus Aufidius, from the Baths.

An Altar Stone, to Jupiter and

<sup>\*</sup> A Syllabus of the Inscribed Stones was prepared by Mr. Hunter, and transcribed into the transactions of the Institution

Hercules Bibax.

A Sculpture of a Naval Officer, perhaps Carausius.

Fragments from a Temple restored by C. Severus.

Stone Coffins, found in the City, and suburbs.

Part of a pediment from a temple of *Luna*.

A sculptured stone bearing the equestrian figure of *Geta*: here placed, for convenience, over a commemorative tablet to Vitellius.

Bronze Head, supposed to be of an Apollo.

Tympanum of a Temple of Minerva (Vide p. 42).\*

An inscription, setting forth the piety of A. C. Ligurius A stone inscribed to Novantius, who had been influenced by a Dream.

One apartment, fifty feet in length, thirty five wide, and about twenty in height, is appropriated to a museum, and, besides being sufficiently lighted by lofty windows, the ceiling is adorned with four paintings, of which it is ample praise to say "they

\* Vide Gov. Pownall's volume on Roman Antiquities, 1791, and Rev. H. M. Scarth, B. A. Assoc., 1857, and also Paper on Sepulchral Remains, *ib.*, 1854. Published by R. E. Peach.

Amongst the Numismatic Curiosities are fifty coins; eight are engraved in Guidott's work, and the earliest is of Nero. Coins were found in 1824, near the East Gate; others in Bathwick, in 1829, now in the possession of H. E. Goodridge, Esq.; others chiefly of Constantine, on the site of the Abbey House, and where the Office of the Union Board now stands. In 1840, two coins of Nero, two of Domitian, one of Vespasian, a Carausius, and a Constantine, were found by the workmen employed in repairing Sainsbury's Brewery, Walcot, and a Carausius was found in 1863, by the workmen employed in building the Market Hall, designed by Messrs. Hicks and Isaacs.

The foundation of this Cabinet of Coins was laid by Mr. Wiltshire, of Shockerwick; and Dr. Nott gave the numerous consular and family medals; and, the cabinet of foreign matrices of seals was presented by the Rev. Mr. Battell. (Vide "Connection of Bath with Literature, &c., by Rev. Joseph Hunter, 1853. Published by R. E. Peach.)

once adorned Mr. Beckford's palace of Fonthill Abbey." The subjects are single figures representing Ceres, Pomona, Pan, and a winged deity, discharging the office of a Triptolemus; they are by the hand of Andreu Cassali, an Italian, who came to England in 1750, and was much patronised by the affluent. Here are casts from the antique, numerous and rare specimens in geology, zoology, and botany, which were classified and disposed by Mr. Wood, the eminent naturalist, and Mr. Lonsdale, afterwards curator of the Museum of the Geological Society. The Library, which communicates with a Reading Room, is a spacious apartment, and enriched by a large and choice collection. Amongst its principal works may be enumerated a set of the French Transactions, once the property of Mr. Beckford; Parliamentary and Record Commissioners' reports, Dictionaries, Standard, and Works of Reference. Mr. Leman, an original trustee, deposited here many volumes of his genealogical collections, along with various valuable memoranda on English Antiquities. And here also are two volumes of Annotations on Shakespeare, by Dr. Sherwin, the literary champion of Rowley. "The Chapman Collection" takes its name from a family long and meritoriously connected with Bath, and it literally contains a copy of every printed volume, every published portrait and illustration, every chart and chartulary, ever published upon the history, antiquities, or topography of the city during the last three centuries. This very interesting assemblage of literary documents is also the property of the Corporation.

There are two collections preserved here that possess a general interest. One was made by Mrs. Godfrey, and so far as it extends, is an unequalled selection of birds of rich plumage. H. E. Goodridge, Esq., succeeded in obtaining for the Institution a geological collection, from S. Australia, together with a geological map of that country, made by Sir T. Mitchel, surveyor-general of Australian coal fields. The specimens were collected by S. W. Keane, Esq., government inspector of mines.

Amongst the statuary may be noticed:—

A Marble Bust, Francis, Duke of Bedford, Nollikens, 1802.

- ., Cicero.
- " Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart., Chantry, 1819.
- " Lucius Verus.
- " Britannicus.
- " Hastings Elwyn, Chantry, 1826.

The Literary and Philosophical Association hold their weekly meetings at the Institution, when papers on science and literature are read, and their contents discussed.

BATH AND COUNTY CLUB, 21, Queen Square.—
The whole management and control of this society is vested in a committee of twelve members, one third of whom retire annually in rotation. The rules and regulations are precisely analogous to those of the West End Clubs in the Metropolis, except that there is a limit assigned to the stakes to be played for in the card and billiard rooms. Members are admitted by ballot, one black ball in

every seven excluding. The entrance fee is £5; annual subscription three guineas. The expense of founding and furnishing the club-house (in 1852) was provided for by debentures, of two classes, one of which only bears interest. The parent society, established in 1790, met in York Buildings.

THE COMMERCIAL READING ROOM AND TOTTEN-HAM LIBRARY was founded in the year 1847, and held their first meetings in the old Rectory House, which occupied the site of the new Mineral Water Hospital. On the conveyance of that estate to the Hospital, the society removed to York Buildings. The Rev. Edward Tottenham, member of an Irish family, was then minister of Laura Chapel, Bath, and a popular preacher. His ministry, or rather his zeal, was distinguished by the part he took in what is usually termed "The Downside Controversy." At his early decease, in 1853, his library was purchased by a public subscription, vested in Trustees (amongst whom are the Rector, Mayor of Bath, and Head-Master of the Grammar School) who have placed the collection in the library of the Commercial Reading Room. It is accessible on payment of 5s. per annum, or by becoming a subscriber to the Institution.

THE ATHENÆUM (Library and Scientific Institution), in the *Orange Grove*—the original Mechanics' Institute,—was opened in 1825, with objects similar

to those of the Commercial Rooms. It possesses a very agreeably circumstanced reading room, and well-selected collection of works in modern literature. The printed catalogue contains above five thousand volumes, accessible to a subscriber of twelve shillings per annum.

NEWSPAPERS.—Not in their original, but in their diverted state, it is, that these journals constitute one of the most remarkable phenomena of modern times. They (notizie scritte) were invented, in 1563, for the purpose of communicating military and commercial information, during the war which the Republic of Venice waged against Solyman II. in Dalmatia, and, a file of these Venetian journals, called "Gazetta," from a coin of that name then current, which was the exact price of one of them, is preserved in the Library at Florence. How entirely they have changed their character, been diverted from their primary object, made the medium through which society is affected in all its relations, and become a powerful political element of modern free nations, is now universally understood,-yet even beyond this, such periodical literature claims thanks and reward, from its wide and rapid diffusion of intelligence, and the recreation that journals afford to the educated classes, in all countries. In this last but least important sense, they are entitled to a place amongst the modern amusements of Bath. On the decline of that besetting sin, gambling, journals

rose in the horizon, and so early as 1771, there were two periodicals of this class, and both liberally patronised, in Bath.\*

Established

October 16, 1757. The *Chronicle*, in St. James's Street, by R. Crutwell, continued by Carrington, until his decease, in Feb., 1859—now published on Thursdays, in Kingston Buildings, by T. D. Taylor.

1742. The Bath Journal, by Messrs. Keene—published in Kingsmead Street, on Saturdays; formerly on Sundays.

March 3, 1792. The Herald and Register, by T. S. Meyler,† in the Orange Grove, after in the Abbey Churchyard—incorporated with the Express in 1862.

1812. The Bath and Cheltenham Gazette, by George Wood, first in Union Street, afterwards in Old Bond Street, by G. H. Wood, on Wednesdays.

October 6, 1855. The *Express*, by S. Hayward—published in Green Street, on Saturdays.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES. It is vain to imagine, and bold to assert, that polite literature was not cultivated amongst the Romans; that its light subsequently, and for centuries, faded almost to dimness, and then revived, and shone with a

<sup>\*</sup> It is a curious fact that, in 1777, there were only two weekly newspapers in Bath—the *Chronicle* and the *Journal*; and these mere vehicles for political controversy, and mainly abridged from the London Journals.

<sup>† &</sup>quot;We may with truth say, that no inhabitant of the city lived more respected, or died more lamented, than that worthy gentleman."—Mainwaring's Annals of Bath.

brilliancy that dazzled the world since the invention of the art of printing. It is more true to say that the wisdom and wit of Horace have not been exceeded; and that Virgil found an imitator in Tasso, a worshipper in Dante. General literature could not have attained such excellence in an age incapable of appreciating it, and we have the testimony of S. A. Victor, that twenty-eight circulating libraries existed in Rome even before his time, exclusive of numerous private collections. These treasures were destroyed, or dissipated, by the barbarians, and by the iconoclasts, and, omitting Charlemagne's reign, we do not find an accumulation of works of learning until the twelfth century, when the Monks formed seventy public libraries in Spain, of which one, that of Cordova, contained 250,000 volumes. These public libraries, in the ages before the art of printing, were analogous to circulating libraries in the present.\* The dark, the feudal, and the classic ages, may certainly boast of occasional scholars, who had mastered learning; gifted men, like star-lights, few and far between; but a general ignorance pervaded society, manners were coarse, and social propensities degenerate. Manly sports succeeded, and a military mania arose, while games of chance, and their attendant dishonesty, crept in, and wholly possessed the higher classes of society in Western Europe. From this infection Bath did not escape, and that

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The Holidays made amends for this penury (of books), and Bull's *Circulating* Library was then to me, what the Bodleian would be now." (1823.)—*Southey's Life*, vol. I., p. 84.

profligacy which has been rather hastily ascribed to the greatest friend of modern Bath, is but the form and impress of the age he lived in.

Increased encouragement rapidly multiplied Circulating Libraries, not in Bath only, but in Great Britain; a fact that appears from a chronological arrangement of these establishments; but this very number prohibits its introduction here, and obliges us to be content with a few representative names, taken promiscuously from the Libraries that have existed here during a century.

Bally, John, Milsom Street. Barratt, New Bond Street. Davies, Abbey Churchyard. Hazard, Cheap Street. Lewis, Saville Row. Noyes and Son, Bladud Bdgs. Oliver, Milsom Street. Peach, (Pocock) Bridge Street. Rattle and Brine, Brock Street. Simms, George Street. Upham, Terrace Walks.

# FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

"Doctrina promovet vim insitam."

This school was founded by Edward VI., and endowed with a moiety of the lands of St. Catherine's Hospital. Although the patent of foundation dates as far back as the 12th July, 1553, when the choir of St. Mary's was appropriated to the scholars, and a master appointed at a fixed stipend; nevertheless the public trust was neglected and fell into desuetude. In the reign of Charles II., the old Grammar School received an impulse from a more active state of society, and in 1711, the Rev. Walter Robinson, then master, filed a bill in Chancery, against the Corporation, by which, in the year 1734, they were obliged to declare

the trust, agree to erect a new school-house, receive ten sons of freemen gratis, pay the master £10 per annum extra, and, at the expiration of 35 years increase his salary to £50, and, accept the patronage, under trust, of Charlcombe Rectory, the advowson of which had been purchased and presented to the charity, for the benefit of future masters, for ever, by Mr. Robinson. In obedience to this writ, the first stone of the present structure, in Broad Street, was laid, in the year 1752. This foundation stone bears a Latin inscription, of which a translation is given in the foot-note.\* The school is now placed under the Trustees of the Bath Municipal Charities. Fifty sons of Bath residents receive here gratuitous instruction. The master, a graduate of one of the ancient universities, is provided with a residence, is Rector of Charlcombe, and has a stipend of £80 per annum.

A second suit was instituted in 1832, for a further and more distinct declaration of the Trust, the result of which was the cession of the site of Bladud Buildings, and the payment of £2,548 to the Trustees for account of the charity. These suits were indispensable for the interests and protection of the parties to them.

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;May this edifice, so well and wisely designed, rise auspiciously for the dissemination of polite literature and the liberal sciences. Francis Hales, mayor of this city, laid the foundation hereof, on the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1752, and in the 25th year of the reign of George the Second."

### BLUE COAT CHARITY SCHOOL.

This Charity owes its foundation to "the benevolent Robert Nelson, author of "A Companion to the Festivals and Fasts," who, in the year 1711, collected subscriptions sufficient to initiate the charity. "The objects of the founder were to train up industrious and valuable citizens, by fitting the boys for useful trades, and by instructing the girls in housewifery; above all, teaching them their duty to God and to their fellow creatures." In this work of love he was assisted by Dean Willis, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and other persons of rank and fortune, so that the trustees were soon able to admit sixty children of each sex. The boys receive elementary instruction, are comfortably clothed, and, at the age of fourteen, apprenticed to those trades to which their dispositions seem adapted, with a maximum fee of six pounds; only five being given with the girls. Both teachers and children must be members of the Established Church, and the latter residents of Bath. Casual donations, voluntary subscriptions, and collections made at churches and chapels, augment the annual income. These are administered by trustees, ten in number, the Mayor, Rector of Bath, and two Justices, being ex-officio members of the board. The old building becoming inconvenient, a new school house was erected, from the design of Mr. Killigrew, the Corporation contributing liberally, and granting a desirable site,

the first stone of which was laid on the 12th of October, 1728, by Mr. Hoare, and graven with this grateful confession—" God's Providence is our inheritance."

On the 18th of October, 1860, the new building, designed by Mr. Manners, was completed, and opened. The elevation claims no uniform style, the main portion being Elizabethan, the quadrangular tower, or campanile, with five stories, is finished with an old English flêche; within are two schoolrooms, and other requisite apartments. A fragment of Roman tessellated pavement, found during the excavations, is inserted in one of the floors.

Schools supported by Government Grants, and voluntary subscription, are numerous here, and varied in their modes of discipline, and objects proposed. They include Weymouth House, capable of receiving 400 pupils; Bath and Bathforum School, Kingsmead Street; Guinea Lane, for 300 pupils,—the design of which, by J. Wilson, Esq., is one of the most ingenious in Bath; Sutcliffe Industrial, Walcot. Each parish, also, has a charitable educational institution of its own.

MILITARY FEMALE SCHOOL—(Formerly Lansdown Proprietary College).—The style of the building is Gothic, of the geometric period. The principal front comprises a lofty central tower with a spirelet at the angle, 148 feet high. From this centre two wings run north and south, containing halls for the various classes. Opposite the entrance is the staircase, which, ascending by a broad central flight, and branching into two at the first landing, gives an approach to the large school-room in the north wing, containing an area of 3,500 square feet. The roofs throughout are open timbered, and coloured in pattern between the rafters. In the south wing there is a similar room, with a raised stage at one end. On this floor are rooms also for the lady principal and

vice-principal, and a spacious library. In the south wing, on the ground floor, is the dining-hall, and adjoining it a residence for the janitor, with a good kitchen. The entrance to the grounds from the Lansdown Road is by an arched gateway, surmounted by the royal arms and motto, carved in relief. The works have been executed from the design of J. Wilson, Esq., F.S.A., architect, of Bath.

This noble building was sold to the trustees of an establishment for the education of the orphan daughters of officers of the army who are to be educated and maintained at the *minimum* cost for which that benevolent object can be accomplished.

NEW KINGSWOOD COLLEGE, Lansdown, for the sons of Wesleyan ministers.—The building occupies 15,000 square feet, in the form of the letter H, the front being towards the south. The principal entrance is in the centre of the south elevation. opening into a spacious hall, which is square, on plan, having a groined ceiling, with arched recesses on either side. The principal staircase is in the centre, beyond the hall, from which, on the right and left, the several parts of the building are approached by a spacious corridor. On the right are the committee room, the governor's apartments, and the dining hall; and to the left are the visitors' room, students' library, seniors' and juniors' schoolrooms, class room, and masters' room. The seniors' schoolroom, and the dining hall, each 70 feet long, by 30 feet broad, occupy the projecting wings of the building, carried up a clear height of 22 feet 6 inches, lighted, in addition to the windows, on either side, by a spacious and handsome bay window, the whole height of the apartment. An inclined way from the students' passage, leads to a gymnasium under the schoolrooms, opening by a series of arches into the boys' play-ground. On the first floor are bedrooms for the governor and servants, clothes room, bath room, &c.; and on the second floor are the students' dormitories and masters' bedrooms, and an infirmary. A tower in the centre of the building, rises above the entrance hall to a height of 82 feet, forming in the principal, or south elevation,

the most striking feature. The front of the building is continued on either side, on a line with the face of the tower, to a frontage of fifty-four feet, when it recedes about four feet on either side, angular bay windows occupying the centres right and left of the tower. The receding portions of the elevation, are bounded on either side by projecting wings, making the entire frontage 210 feet. The building is in the perpendicular style, and was erected from the designs of J. Wilson, Esq., F.S.A., of Bath. It will accommodate 150 pupils.

### BATH UNITED HOSPITAL.

In the year 1747, a humane institution, called the "Pauper Scheme" was established on the Lower Borough Walls, for the relief of the sick poor of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, St. James's, St. Michael's, Walcot, and Bathwick parishes, at their own homes. This scheme was extended, in 1792, for the reception of a limited number, in an establishment called the Bath City Infirmary and City Dispensary. W. Gore Langton, Esq., president; J. S. Soden, Esq., one of the surgeons; and Rev. R. Warner, chaplain.

In the year 1788, "The Casualty Hospital," truly Samaritan in principle, was projected by Surgeon James Norman, for the reception and relief of "accidents or casualties," the occurrence alone being their claim to admission. Charles H. Parry, Esq., was principal physician, George Norman (son of the projector), surgeon in chief.

From the incorporation of these charities, in 1824, arose "The Bath United Hospital" in Beau Street (Bell-Tree Lane). The first stone was laid in an unostentatious manner, by the daughter of one of the trustees, on the 6th of August, 1824, a number

of coins being placed beneath it. A musical festival was held in the Abbey, and subsequently, an eloquent appeal by Bishop Law, in aid of the charity, was answered by contributions to the extent of £420, which were placed in the treasurer's hands. The building was designed by Mr. Pinch,—the miniature chapel by Mr. Manners. The substantial edifice, with its imposing facade, was completed and opened for the reception of patients on the 24th of June, 1826, at a cost of £7,000. The elevation consists of a centre, adorned with three quarter columns, sustaining a pediment, with the city arms in the tympanum, and the monotony of the whole is relieved by a rusticated basement. It is proposed to improve the present hospital accommodation (in 1863) by the assistance of a fund for a memorial to Prince Albert, whose bust is placed in the hospital hall. The following inscription, on the plinth supporting the bust, was suggested by her Majesty, "His life sprung from a deep inner sympathy with God's will, and therefore with all that was true, beautiful, and right. The efficiency of the charity is aided in various forms, amongst them are contributions from The Flannel Charity, The Samaritan Fund, established in 1831, by Sir Wm. Cockburn, Bart., and The Sutcliffe Fund, confined to the pensioning of superannuated nurses. The receipts of the year 1862, were £5,500, the expenditure £5,000. The number who availed themselves of the charity within that period 12,414, of whom 1,139 were In-patients; and the total number of Out-patients was 11,275, shewing an increase of 866 over the year 1861.

DISPENSARIES.—The Western Dispensary is in Albion Place, Upper Bristol Road; the Southern in Claverton Street, Widcombe; and the Eastern in Cleveland Place, established in 1832. The last named is so celebrated for the convenience of its arrangement, that it is considered—a suggestive type—a normal structure of its species. It was built in 1845, from the design of H. E. Goodridge, Esq. On the principal story is a spacious and handsome committee room, with waiting room and three private chambers. The elevation consists of a centre, and side screens, the former decorated with two three-quarter columns, and two pilasters, supporting a pediment; above the principal entrance, is a tablet, bearing, in characters of gold, this inscription:—

"In memory of John Ellis, Esq., formerly of Southwark, and for many years a resident of Bath, to whose persevering labours and munificent benefactions this Dispensary mainly owed its pecuniary support. He died October 31, aged 86.—Erected July, 1837."

The Ear and Eye Infirmary, established in 1837, owes much of its high character to the persevering attention of the late J. S. Soden, Esq.

# THE PENITENTIARY,

Ladymead.

THE Magdalen Hospital, and other similar asylums in London, suggested the establishment of this Reformatory, for the voluntary retirement of that unhappy class of females who have forfeited the respect of one sex without securing that of the other.

In the year 1806, several philanthropic individuals, under the leading of Mr. Parish, agreed to establish a Penitentiary and Lock Hospital, where 46 females of fallen reputation should find shelter, advice, and encouragement to return to the paths of virtue; and so successful were the promoters, that in ten years the happiest results followed; the benevolent were induced to patronise the charity, and the premises, Cornwell House, Walcot, were enlarged. The penitents, after submitting to the prescribed discipline, are provided with situations, supplied with suitable clothes, and promised a becoming reward after the expiration of two years, should they have adhered to their promises. Besides the support derived from subscriptions, a revenue accrues from the chapel, which was built at the sole expense of Mr. Parish, in 1825, and re-edified in 1845; it is capable of accommodating 300, and the seats and pews are generally rented. The building is a plain Basilica, the recent improvements of which, as well as the frontage towards Walcot Street, were designed by Jas. Wilson, Esq., F.S.A.

St. John's Hospital, or the Blue Alms.—The foundation may be traced to Reginald Fitz Joceline, A.D. 1180. Animated by the example of Robert, first Bishop of Bath and Wells, who, in 1138 erected here the hospital of St. Lazarus, for Leprous Poor, and provided it with "The Leper's Bath." St. John's Hospital was endowed with lands in or near Bath, to which the Prior and monastery made such liberal

additions, that the bishop placed the charity under their control. Early in the 14th century, Bishop Walter withdrew the grant, allowing 100s. annually to be paid by his bailiff. Until the dissolution the hospital belonged to the abbey, but being secular in its objects, it escaped absorption, and was vested in the crown. It was then valued at £22 16s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . It was next assigned to St. Michael's (intra muros) and the mastership belonged to the Rector, who was bound to maintain the brethren and the building. The new master omitted to fulfil his engagements, so that in Elizabeth's time "nominis umbra" alone appeared. The patronage was next transferred to the Mayor and Corporation, who restored the building, A.D. 1573. The masters now were so corrupt, and the property such a temptation, that it was thought advisable to transfer the Hospital estate, and the latter was vested in the Mayor of Bath, ex officio. The remedy, however, was worse than the disease, for the Corporation dismissed the alms-people, desecrated the chapel by converting it into an ale-house, and let the building go to decay; imagining themselves secure in their illgotten riches, they neglected to present, by which the patronage lapsed to the Crown. After the Restoration, Charles II. presented his chaplain John Rustat, on the 12th February, 1662, but subsequently restored the Hospital to the Mayor and Corporation. Corruption being repeated, John Chapman, then master, filed a bill in Chancery, and the cause was argued on the 26th November, 1713, before Sir J.

Trevor, Master of the Rolls, who decreed this settlement: -viz., two thirds to the Master, who is to keep the chapel, clock, and hospital in repair, and one third to the co-brethren and sisters: that vacancies be filled up by the master, from inhabitants of ten years residence and unmarried, and the chapel be rebuilt by the Corporation. In 1716 Killigrew, the architect, received £540 from Mr. Bushel, then Mayor, on account of the chapel, which was dedicated to St. Michael. John Wood, senior, was employed by the Duke of Chandos, in the year 1728, to rebuild the Hospital on the site of the former. Six infirm men and as many women, passed the age of fifty, are admitted, allotted a separate apartment, coals, and 4s. 8d. per week. By the decree of 1713 the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, Master of the Rolls, and Bishop of Bath and Wells were to be visitors ex officio, but the Charity Trustees have prepared a scheme for the future.

THE BLACK \* ALMS—Called also St. Catherine's† Hospital, and the Bimberries,‡ owes its foundation to Edward VI., who granted to the Corporation of Bath eighty tenements, dwellings, cottages, stables, and gardens, besides a plot of ground called St. War-

<sup>\*</sup> So named from the color of the mourning worn, as a mark of regret for their royal founder.

<sup>†</sup> One of the tutelar saints of the city.

<sup>‡</sup> From two sisters, who had previously built an hospital here, in the passage called "Bimberry Lane."

borough chapel, for a double purpose, the endowment of a Grammar School at Bath, and maintenance of ten poor folk within the said city for ever; but the Corporation having abused the trust, in the year 1737, a decree of the Court directed £500 restitution by the Corporation, and provision for an increased number of poor. In 1863 there were 14 widows, or daughters, of inhabitants of the Borough, of not less than 55 years of age, lodged, paid 5s. weekly, and presented biennially with a black cloak. This charity and the Free Grammar School are on the same foundation by a new scheme, and under the management of "Charity Trustees." The old building was removed in 1829, and the site assigned to the "United Hospital," and the present, in the plain Tudor style, was erected in its stead, by G. P. Manners, Esq., city architect. Above the entrance is inscribed:-

"St. Catherine's Hospital was founded by Edward VI., for the relief of poor aged persons, A.D. 1552. Rebuilt and enlarged by the Corporation of this City, A.D. 1829. Wm. Tudor, mayor."

Bellot's Hospital.—This charity stands in Beau street, formerly called Bell-tree lane, on a plot of ground belonging to St. John's Hospital, granted to the Mayor and Corporation, by Tobias Rustat, lessee of John Rustat, Master of St. John's, on the 25th March, 1672; to be held free of fine for ever. It has been commonly called Rustat's Charity. Bellott, the true founder, was remarkable for piety, charity, and partiality to Bath; he gave £200 towards the

restoration of the Abbey; paid £60 for glazing the great east window (p. 172), which as his memorial is Bellott-wise; paved the cross aisle at his own expense; constructed the New, now called "Queen's Bath" (vide p. 112), for the poor; and lastly, crowned his charitable works with this foundation. These acts of benevolence afford presumptive evidence that Bellott, \* not Lord Exeter, whose steward, trustee, or executor, he once was, established this charity. This compassionate scheme provided for twelve poor strangers who should be licensed to come to Bath for the benefit of its waters. trates of the peace were commanded by an Act passed in 1593 (Elizabeth's reign), to grant license to paupers requiring it. Acts were passed in the reign of James I. and Charles I., which promoted Mr. Bellott's philanthropic design; and Lady Elizabeth Scudamore left an annuity of £8 per annum, to be paid by the Corporation, to a physician who should give advice to Poor Strangers on their arrival in Bath. A brass plate, with an inscription indicative of her benevolence, was placed in the wall near the Common Pump, whence it was removed to the Loggia of the Private Baths in Stall Street, and there fixed against the wall, near to the entrance.

"All poor persons, not being conveniently able to maintain themselves, and resorting to the Bath for cure of their diseases or

<sup>\*</sup> Bellott placed his great patron's shield above the entrance, through respect; and we have the poetic assurance of Sir John Harrington, in favour of the accredited founder,

<sup>&</sup>quot;Hospitals, baths, streets, and high-ways, Sound out the noble Bellott's praise."

infirmities, may take notice, that there ought to be a Physician yearly nominated by the Mayor and Aldermen of Bath, who is to give his best advice, from time to time, to the said poor persons without any reward from them, there being a salary provided for that purpose by the charitable gift of Dame Elizabeth, Viscountess Scudamore."

Twelve poor strangers are now admitted here, who have furnished apartments, use of the Leper's Bath, medical advice gratis, the attentions of a nurse, and 2s. 1d. a week, with coals. There are separate sleeping rooms, and distinct day-rooms for the sexes. The Hospital is open from Lady Day to Michaelmas, and applicants have only to produce a certificate from the officers of their parish to be admitted. The funds of the charity include legacies, bequests, entitled Scudamore's, Mager's, Langton's, Tower's, and Clement's, besides the rents derived from an estate at Donat's St. Mary, Shaftesbury. These funds are administered by "The Charity Trustees." Above the entrance are the civic arms, with the motto, "Cor unum via una;" lower still, "Ne dormias in thesauris tuis quod pauperi prodesse potest, dormis securus paupertas est tibi mutua." And under, "Founded, 1609.—Rebuilt, 1859."

Partis College.—Fletcher Partis, Esq., devised estates for the foundation of the benevolent institution that bears his name; but, dying before the period required, by the statute of Mortmain, to elapse, between the execution of the testament and assignment of bequest, the instrument became void.

An equally benevolent purpose, and an undying conjugal affection, prevented this frustration of the testator's intention.

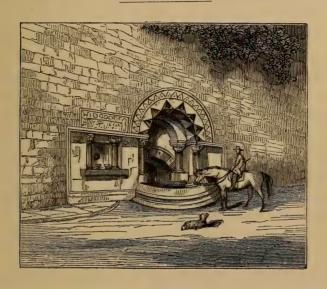
There are, in Germany, "Chapitres," offering a desirable residence to ladies of respectable social position, but they vary little from private hotels. Of this class was Bailbrook House establishment, "for improving the situation of ladies of respectable character and small fortunes," which the zealous Lady Isabella King instituted in the year 1805, near Bath, under the highest patronage. There each lady was required to pay £50 per annum.

The Partis asylum, was commenced in 1824, completed in 1826, admits thirty reduced gentlewomen, to each of whom is assigned a separate house, and a stipend of £30 per annum. Candidates are to be members of the Established Church, possess an income not less than £20, nor exceeding £30, per annum, and have attained the age of fifty years. Ten vacancies are appropriated to the widows, or unmarried orphan daughters, of clergymen.

The new chapel, an object of architectural interest, occupies the central portion of the building, and was consecrated on the 10th April, 1826. The estate is vested in thirteen trustees; the chaplain is resident; the Lord Bishop, visitor.

On the 8th of January, 1863, the chapel was reopened, and divine service performed for the first time, after the very decided alterations made by Mr. Scott. An apse was adopted, and a Basilica character given to the whole. The stained glass window, the gift of

the ladies of the college, represents "The Women at the Cross." The lecturn was presented by the chaplain, and the red marble shafts, that adorn and support the apse, by Mr. Skrine, a trustee. An excellent organ, made by Sweetland, of Bath, is placed over the entrance.



The Fountain in Ladymead was presented to the Corporation of Bath, by Miss Landon, of the Royal Crescent. It consists of a bold recessed arch, sunk into the wall beneath Paragon Buildings, with a semi-circular basin beneath for cattle, and on the left a recess for the drinking fountain. It is composed of specimens from all the various building stones found in the immediate neighbourhood, with the addition of granite and white marble introduced with reference to colour. The design, which is a most

harmonious composition, and singularly adapted to its situation and purpose, is in the Romanesque style, from the pencil of C. E. Davis, Esq., the present city architect.

### THE ROYAL VICTORIA PARK.

THERE is not a fairer form of pleasure gardens in England than the Bath Victoria Park. Sheltered by an architectural wonder, perfectly unique amongst the cities of Europe - the Royal Crescent, - it occupies the west of a gently-rising hill; one of the rich and verdant forms that constitute the encircling amphitheatre of the "Hot Springs." The valley below is adorned by the windings of the deep-flowing Avon, the width of the vale leaves the salubrious breath of nature to float along with the current of waters, unconfined, so that it may expand and invigorate, and vivify. The bold Beechen Cliffs in front, frown darkly over the valley, contrasting strongly with the scene of peace, and harmony, and fertility beneath. On the left is seen the city, with its suburbs mounting the steep acclivities of one hill, or climbing the gradual ascent of another. Streets, and churches, and high-poised casinos, and pendent villas, and mock embattlements, and mimic towers, look out, one above the other, from the continuous brows that beetle over the vale, and form a combination, claiming for itself an absolute picturesque triumph. This lovely spot, the viewstation of one of the most graceful landscapes in the west counties, lay long neglected; nor were its merits appreciated until the social changes of this century extinguished, partially, those amusements that were destructive to health, and the reign of prudence, which then commenced, taught the greater virtue and value of exercise, regulated and aided by such circumstances as would contribute to realise the expectations of the valetudinarian, and of the resident from choice.

The idea of converting the neglected "Subscription Walk" into a magnificent pleasure ground and spacious park, free to all the world, save the rich residents of Bath, and to them also, should they deem its beauties, or its breezes, deserving voluntary support, originated with Mr. J. Davies and Mr. T. B. Coward, who called a meeting at the York House, on the 11th of August, 1829. To this little band accessions were repeatedly made. W. Tudor, Esq., mayor, gave his support; the Corporation and Freemen manifested equal zeal. The Freemen granted their land at a reasonable rent. Lady Rivers allowed the privilege of a passage through the Crescent fields, and, on the 1st of January, 1830, J. H. Spry, Esq., mayor, presiding, conclusive resolutions were moved by Lord J. O'Brien (Marquis of Thomond), Sir T. Strange, Bart., Sir H. Bayntun, Dr. Parry, and Alex. Tudor, Esq., which resulted in a subscription, amounting shortly afterwards to £5000, exclusive of a donation of £100 from the Corporation, and the £100 a year,

which was discontinued on the passing of the municipal Reform Bill. Mr. Edward Davis's plans were approved, and the work of landscape gardening -an exquisite specimen-including one of the most beautiful and healthful rides, with broad and winding walks, was commenced in the lower common fields; extensive plantations of rare and choice trees and shrubs were made, and promenades opened, in the course of the same year, in both divisions. The Park covers about 46 acres, and the cost of maintenance is about £700 per annum. Mr. Hanham, in his lucid, elaborate, and interesting botanical "Manual for the Park," furnishes a minute history, and a catalogue raisonnée of the rare shrubs and trees that were originally planted there. His view of the advantages derivable from such an agreeable and unrivalled place of recreation is clearly and professionally expressed: "By its proximity, its easy and gentle ascent, an extensive and richly diversified prospect of the surrounding country is readily attained, whilst its varied undulations are admirably adapted, under a tasteful hand, to relieve the tameness of uniformity in its design." Therefore a drive of two thousand yards was formed, gravel walks of greater extent, and twenty-five thousand forest trees, evergreens, and shrubs were planted. A very picturesque cottage, close by the Victoria column, in the Gothic manner, was erected by the Freemen as their farm house; it is in perfect harmony with the rustic accompaniments around.

On the 23rd of October, 1830, the corporation

availing themselves of the happy opportunity afforded by the presence, in Bath, of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, the opening of the Park was performed with much ceremony and rejoicing; I. F. Davis, Esq., M.D., Mayor; the Bishop of the Diocese, and Lord J. O'Brien conducting the procession, followed by several thousands of the inhabitants. Her Royal Highness contributed £25 towards future improvements, accompanied by the desire that the beautiful grounds should thenceforth be called "The Royal Victoria Park." Amongst the objects of embellishment contributed by the arts, is a colossal head, of freestone, from the chisel of John Osborne, a native of Bath, and a self-taught artist. It is of one block of freestone, upwards of six tons in weight. The pedestal on which it stands is after a design by T. Barker, the eminent painter. It is well placed and tastefully surrounded by rock and rustic work. At the side entrances, over the Queen's Gate, leading to the Royal Avenue are Bronzed Lions, presented by Mr. Geary, and at those of the Rivers's Gate, are Sphinxes reclining on pedestal pillars, presented by Isaac Williams, Esq., and Mr. Reeves, the statuary. The classical vase, that stands beneath the Babylonian willow, is the gift of the late Alderman Hancock. The entrance gates and avenues form part of Mr. Davis's original design; of him the Park Committee have spoken thus in their report (alluding to Prince Leopold's admiration of the whole plan), that they disclaim any participation in that just meed of praise so

liberally bestowed by the Prince (King of the Belgians).

"It belongs to Mr. Edward Davis, architect, and to him exclusively, who has, in this instance, so happily blended the luxuriance of nature with the classic proportions of art, as to render the Park at once an ornament to his native city, and a lasting memorial to his own fame."

To commemorate the event of her Majesty having attained her regal majority, the first stone of the Victoria obelisk was laid on the 24th May, 1837, after a design by Mr. Manners, city architect. It is bayonet formed; the material, freestone; three well carved lions couchant adorn the pedestal; but pieces of ordnance are rather at variance with the smiling landscape around. In what we hastily styled the halcyon days of Bath, and before the rude but verdant downs were transformed into an elysium, presenting sunny walks and silent glens, sylvan scenes and shadowy glades, garden thickets and broad carriage causeways, the Sydney Gardens were the daily rendezvous of fashion in fine weather, and, before their popularity attained its height, the Orange Grove, with its seven parallel rows of linden trees, whence the view of the Avon-vale, a grand expanse that stretches away from the very streets and market place to the foot of the Bathwick and Claverton hills, was the attraction. It was in this Dutch-like pleasure ground, where gravel was profusely employed, and convenient benches fixed, that the then world of fashion held their daily promenade; there were to be seen the belles of the day with their tantalizing demi-masques, some

wearing hoops or crinoline; cavaliers, with bag and sword, squires in great double boots and hunting frocks, clergymen wearing gowns and bands, all confined within the limited area of the "Orange Grove," and all apparently content, pleased with their lots. They were then unacquainted with steam power or railroad velocity, and inherited a respect for "the inclosure of a compact ring fence." Progress demanded the formation of a nouvelle promenade, and the Victoria Park was the result. Costumes only excepted, the scenes of a century back are re-enacted; there the carriage rolls, the chargers capriole, the ladies command admiration and receive respect, and these exquisite pleasure grounds far exceed the rectangular parterres, and right-line walks, imported from the Low Countries. But the ideas that influence, the hopes and fears that agitate, the sun that shines, the climate that confers longevity on the Bathonians, remain unchanged in the on-flowing current of time, so that St. Leon would believe the index of time's horologe had not moved during the centuries of his absence.

The loyal City of Bath, so often honoured by visits of Princes of the English and Foreign thrones, is always naturally forward in expressing its grateful sentiments: and, on the 10th of March, 1863, the loud note of preparation sounded along the vale and through the city streets, like the rich tones of those old bells, that so oft proclaimed welcome to majesty through ages. The festivities of that day have been, and will be oft, recalled by the pleasant

chroniclers of pleasant memories. But there is one event so connected with the Victoria Park, that its mention is called for, its omission would be unpardonable, that is, the Planting of the young Oak, to be called the Prince of Wales's, henceforth and for aye. Mr. Green, chairman of the Park Committee, having reminded the joyous assemblage of the august person who had named their place of meeting, and pointed to a sapling decked with ribbons, requested the Mayor to perform the ceremony of plantation. This, it is recorded, was skilfully and cheerfully performed by his worship, with the assistance of "a fairy damsel, dressed in white" the daughter of Mr. Parfitt, City Surveyor. His Worship then named the tree, amidst shouts that rent the air, the roll of drums, the ineffective music of many bands, and the roaring of artillery. When the storm and the thunder of joyous expression subsided, his Worship turning to his faithful fellow citizens addressed them in terms suited to the happy occasion, and to his own eminent position.\*

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;At the request (said his Worship) of the trustees of this beautiful Park, and in response to the expressed wishes of many of my fellow citizens, I have planted the Prince of Wales's oak on this eventful day, to commemorate the auspicious marriage of His Royal Highness and the Princess of Denmark. It is a day long to be remembered by all of us. What we are doing here is repeated by millions, all affected by the same love of our Royal Family, and all desiring to evince their loyalty. I now drink the healths of the Prince and Princess from 'the Prince of Wales's largess cup.' The Corporation of Bath possess a golden cup given to them by Prince Frederick, great grandfather of our present Prince. Such a cup no other Corporation can boast of, and I

## CEMETERIES.

The custom (rather the law) of extra mural interment is one of the most ancient practices amongst nations, even partially civilized. Our cemeteries, therefore, are not, like railways, an invention or progression, simply a revival of a sanitary regulation. There are Indians in South America who place their dead on scaffolds, cover them with leaves, and abandon them: the Romans burned their dead, and placed their cinerary urns by the road side; the Ægyptian Chimiai (chymists) embalmers, prepared bodies for deposition in the catacombs. Saxon laws enforced extra mural interment: and the Chinese, Jews, and Turks, formed their cities of the dead at a distance from those of the living. The Roman laws of the XII. Tables, prohibited cremation and sepulture within the city. So similar are the sepulchral ceremonies now adopted in England, that even burial clubs are formed amongst us as in Rome. The amianthus, in which bodies were burned by the ancients, was too costly for the humbler classes to purchase unaided.

imagine that this is a fitting occasion to use it. The Mayor then drank from the Royal largess cup, 'Health, Happiness, and Long Life to the Prince of Wales and his Princess, and may Heaven's choicest blessings descend upon them both now and for ever.'"



Beckford's Tower.

Lansdown Cemetery—Originally the pleasure ground of Mr. Beckford. The Tower was built from Mr. H. E. Goodridge's *Graco Italian* design, in the short space of 28 working days. The stories were definitely devoted, one to reception, another as a cabinet (on a large scale) for articles of *virtu*, curiosities, gems, statuettes, cabinet pictures, and other

rare articles. Mr. English's splendid folio, a description of Lansdown Tower, brings the inspector accurately acquainted with it "as it was." Above a pedestal story, a square tower rises to 130 feet, sustaining the Belvedere, from which a view of Bath is, with doubtful taste, excluded.

Mr. Beckford's remains were at first entombed in the Abbey Cemetery, but removed hither when the Lansdown Cemetery was consecrated. This part of the estate being sold, it was actually marked out for a public pleasure ground, perhaps to be used chiefly on Sabbath days; but, from this degradation it was rescued by Mr. Beckford's daughter, the Duchess of Hamilton, who re-purchased the ground and tower, and presented them to the rector, Mr. Widdrington, who, of course, assigned them to the parish of Walcot. Mr. Beckford's remains, and the tomb that sheltered them, were borne to Lansdown, and laid on the spot himself had once marked out. The Rector completed the unfinished entrance, in which the iron-work and pillars, that formed the wing walls of the original tomb were employed, becoming part of a new central entrance in the Byzantine manner. Mr. Beckford's Sarcophagus, designed by himself, was laid according to Saxon laws "extra muros" and above ground; for he claimed descent from the royal line of Saxony.

The following inscription is graven on one side:—

<sup>&</sup>quot;William Beckford, Esq., late of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts, died 2nd May, 1844, aged 84."

And on the other the obituary is repeated, with these lines written by himself:—

"Eternal power, Grant me through obvious clouds one transitory ray Of thy bright essence on my dying hour."



HIS cemetery, on the Lower Bristol Road. consecrated on the 6th of January, 1862, occupies eight acres, and was laid out by Mr. Butler. of Widcombe. Two chapels, the designs of C. E. Davis, Esq., city architect, stand in a central position, and are

precisely similar externally. They are connected by a cloister, affording a porte coche to each, between arches supporting a bell turret; one half of the turret only stands on consecrated ground. The belfry, forming an effective centre, is surmounted by a delicately tapering spire, one hundred feet to the metal cross on the apex. Both chapels are cruciform: the Dissenters' is furnished with a tribune for the minister, robing room, and

seats for chief mourners; the Episcopalian chapel consists of a nave, east end, floored with encaustic tiles, the gift of John Rainey, Esq.,—lecturns on the north and south sides of the chapel, &c. The style of the architecture is of Edward the Third's time.

ABBEY CEMETERY.—If modern sanitary regulations had not prohibited interment within the Abbey walls, the numerous monuments to the charitable. and to public characters who were interred there, would have demanded a larger space and more becoming arrangement. This beautiful, even classic spot, between Widcombe and Combe Down, commanding an exquisite view of the valley of Bath, and partaking of hill and dale, and wood, was purchased by the Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick. and, when laid out by Mr. Loudon, presented to the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul. It covers five acres, and the mortuary chapel that adorns it is in the Norman manner, and after a design by Mr. Manners; it was consecrated on 30th January, 1843. That burial, amongst the Romans, was extra mural seems more than probable from the relice-stone coffins, coins of Carausius and Constantine, and skeletons-found here. There are some modern memorials of interest amongst the tombs and monuments: an altar tomb to the memory of the Rev. Edward Tottenham ;-to Bishop Carr, of Bombay, who resigned his Indian see, accepted the Rectory of Bath, and died here in the year 1859;—

to General Dick, by whose disinterment, after some lengthened time, the extraordinary antiseptic power of the soil was established; and a column, inscribed with the names of those heroes, connected with Bath, who fell in the Crimean war.

Walcot Cemetery, at Locksbrook, covers twelve acres; it was laid out by Mr. Milner, the landscape gardener to the Crystal Palace Company. The chapels, lodges, entrances, and other buildings, are from the designs of Messrs. Hickes and Isaac, of Bath, and are in the early decorated manner. The chapels are united by cloisters, from the centre of which rises a tower one hundred feet in height.

Unitarian Cemetery.—This exquisitely beautiful spot, in the lonely glen of Lyncombe, was presented to his brethren by E. Howse, Esq., as a burial ground, in the year 1819. Here is a convenient chapel, around which many interments have taken place. One that is well known through merits not his own, was George Kelson's, of Holloway (gardener to Mr. Howse), whose portrait Barker has immortalized as "The Woodman," while he established his own fame as an artist. Miss Linwood's copy, in worsted, was as popular as Barker's original. Kelson was a pensioner of Mr. Barker, for several years.

BATHWICK CEMETERY occupies the most secluded part of Smallcombe, and was laid out in 1856. It

has two chapels, one for Episcopalians, designed by T. Fuller, Esq., formerly of Bath, architect of the Parliament House at Toronto; the other by A. S. Goodridge, Esq., displays much spirit.

St. Michael's Cemetery, on the Upper Bristol Road, near Locksbrook, is well laid out, sufficiently spacious, and has two chapels—the episcopal is clever, in the second pointed order, with a broach or belfry, and, at the west end is a circular window with seven lights; the Dissenters' chapel is octagonal.

The Roman Catholics have a cemetery on Pope's Walk, in a secluded part of Perrymead, in Lyncombe Parish.

# STREETS, SQUARES, CRESCENTS.

"Great works of luxurious art seem to be forbidden to a people governed by constitutional assemblies. England, or America can ramify the land with railways, cumber oceans with merchant ships, develop mighty industries, or wage tremendous wars; but neither England nor America can raise a creditable public building, or erect a monument in tolerable taste, or crown with sculpture the splendid proportions of a mighty city." This is only accomplished by an autocracy. Pericles found Athens built of clay, he left it built of Pentilic marble. Augustus found Rome made of wood, he left it

built of stone. New Paris, on the alignments of which £60,000 are now annually expended, emphatically marks the *imperial* reign. Napoleon III. has effected in his capital a change scarcely less complete than that accomplished by his prototype at Rome.

Bath, admitting its site and suburban beauties into the argument, is scarcely excelled by any other European city. It resembles Turin, in the hills that impend over its very streets, and which seem to close up and cross the most frequented avenues, and bid defiance to the passenger; an effect made visible by some mural precipice, or sternly opposing cliff. The approach from the Railway Station throws open the whole grand panorama of Avon-vale at once, to the visitor's admiration, and leaves him less anxious to reach the terminus of his journey. Arrived at the Pump Room, where alone he loses sight of the hills for a moment, he should proceed up Union Street, and set out on his first walk. Entering Milsom Street, its gentle inclination, convenient width, southern aspect, magnificently-furnished shops whence the first fashions of each season usually emanate, the judicious length, i.e. shortness, of the street, enabling ambulatory acquaintances to meet sufficiently often, the sublime view of Beechen Cliff, towering above the lower town,\* all these combine to render Milsom Street the most cheerful and popular promenade in Bath.

<sup>\*</sup> To the height of 400 feet.

Reluctantly passing on to George Street, and down Gay Street, Queen Square is entered.



Queen Square.

The north side consists of but one uniform design, noble and palatial, divided into several spacious houses, and has secured much applause for Wood, the architect; for it was in his designs for this square, his talents first developed themselves. In the centre of the square, enclosed by iron railing, stands an obelisk, 70 feet high, inscribed:—

"In memory of honors conferred, and in gratitude for benefits bestowed, on this city, by H.R.H. Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his Royal Consort, in the year 1737, this obelisk is erected by Richard Nash."

The Club House is on the north side, and Wood's private residence was on the west, which avenue, ascending by a gentle elevation in front of Queen Square Place, leads to the Royal Victoria Park; here the visitor may regulate his walks ad libitum. From

the Park a steep ascent leads to the Royal Crescent, the pride of Bath, and splendid memorial to the talents and ingenuity of Wood, junior. Here Anstey,\* and afterwards Wilberforce, once dwelt. Marlborough Buildings include many first-class mansions, in a line at right angles with the chord of the Crescent. Higher up the steep and rising ground, towards Sion Hill, behind the Crescent, and above Marlborough Buildings, is a very elegant range, or row, or block of houses, called Cavendish Place; immediately above it is Somerset Place, and adjoining is Lansdown Crescent. Mr. Beckford's residence in the Crescent is easily distinguished, being united by a lofty arch with the adjacent. A visitor once inquired, how the author of "Vathek," and most accomplished tourist in Europe, he who was once the owner of Fonthill Abbey, could reconcile himself to live in a street. Walking to the brow of the hill, overlooking the city, the valley, the Wiltshire Downs, Mendip Hills, and a glorious prospect to the west, he stopped before his house in the Crescent, and extending his arms, said, "This was my inducement; and there is nothing finer of its kind, in the world." A rapid descent conducts to York Buildings, the Post Office, and

<sup>\*</sup> Anstey being obliged to resign his garden (St. James's Square) to comply with the prevalent building mania, expressed his spleen epigramatically thus:—

Ye men of Bath, who stately mansions rear, To wait for tenants from the D-1 knows where, Would you pursue a plan that cannot fail, Erect a mad-house and enlarge your jail.

Milsom Street, where the beauty and fashion of this lovely city illustrate their preference for society; their indifference to retirement.

"I love the woods, the fields, the streams,
The wild flowers fresh and sweet;
But, oh! I love much more than these,
The crowded city street."

Milsom Street communicates, through New Bond Street (Old Frog Lane) with the Market Place, and is in a right line with Union Street (where the celebrated caravansary "The Bear Inn" stood), leading to the Colonnade and beautiful facade of the Grand Pump Room into the Abbey Churchyard, to the east end of the Abbey. From the Pump Room, Colonnade, and Old White Hart, the very ancient avenue of Stall Street, the most busy commercial street in Bath, leads directly to the Old Bridge, and with that peculiarity that marks the street views, appears to terminate abruptly, at the base of Beechen Cliff. A detour may be made through the olden avenues around St. James's Parade, once the residence of nobility and gentry; Beau Street, where the Casualty Hospital has taken the place of many handsome houses; Dr. Bave's house is incorporated with the Hospital. Here stand Hetling House, the town residence of the Hungerfords, and a large mansion built, speculatively, by Lord Chandos; Lord Northumberland's house is in Westgate Street; The Chapman family's mansion on the south side of Kingsmead Square. At the corner of this square, and at the entrance of Kingsmead Street, is a

large house, of heavy workmanship, having a rebus carved in the architrave of the principal window, expressing a rose and a well for Rousewell; here lived and died the admirable Bishop Butler, author of the "Analogy." Further west a partial revival of this locality took place in Green Park, Norfolk Buildings and Crescent. Retracing his steps a little, and crossing over to the "Borough Walls," a remnant of the old city wall may be examined, opposite the Mineral Hospital; then turning to the right, the visitor passes the Theatre as well as the Garrick's Head, where Nash once resided, and the next house, which was built, specially, for "The King," and where he died in poverty. Westgate and Cheap Streets lead to the Orange Grove, in the centre of which stands an obelisk, erected by Mr. Nash, and inscribed as follows :--

"In memory of the happy restoration of the health of the Prince of Orange by the drinking of the Bath Waters, through the favour of God, and to the joy of Britain, 1734."

The Parades, Institution, Ralph Allen's town house, behind York Street, and the fine old houses of Duke, and Pierrepont Streets, are seen to the greatest advantage in approaching Bath from the Station, while the Town-hall and Abbey, complete the coup d'œil of the Market Place. A separate walk remains, too important to be slightly touched. Leaving the Market Place, the visitor passes up Northgate Street, having Beacon Hill impending over the terminus of the narrow Fosse-way in front, and ascends Broad Street, on the left of St. Michael's

Church, to York Buildings and the Post Office—where the four ways meet. The Paragon, a hand-some design, elliptic on plan, is on the right, made still more picturesque and peculiar by the view of the wooded and precipitous front of Beacon Hill, towering 460 feet above it.



Drinking Fountain.

Inscriptions:—On the facial exergue—

"Let thy fountains be dispersed abroad, and rivers of water in thy streets."

-On a marble slab, facing Fountain Buildings-

"Erected by the Bath Licensed Victuallers' Association, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, A.D. 1860. C. J. Phipps, A.I.B.A., architect." —On the fronts, towards Bladud Buildings and Belmont, are drinking cups, with the words

"Be thankful."

From the Fountain, the road ascends Belmont and Belvedere, to Lansdown Crescent and Cemetery. Alfred Street, on the left, opens the Grand Assembly Rooms to the view on one side, and communicates with Bennett and Russell Streets on the other: thence, at only a few yards distance, is the Circus, the most perfect example of street architecture in England, and clearly superior to the Oval in Edinburgh, designed by Playfair. Three of the orders, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, are employed, and enriched as far as capable. A reservoir of water occupies the centre of the enclosure that completes the design. But there are several other water companies that supply the city. The Corporation supplies 3926 houses; the Circus Company, 306; the Charlecombe Water Works, 320; Sir James Rivers, 87; other persons, 170. Total, 4898. The Circus communicates with Brock Street and Gay Street, in the latter of which is a small house adorned somewhat too richly, with festoons and flowers carved in stone. This was the residence of Mrs. Thrale (Madame Piozzi), the friend of Samuel Johnson, but an enemy to herself. Passing up Belmont and Belvedere, the visitor is reminded of Hartley, who studied and wrote on man; near his place of residence an opening on the right conducts to Camden Crescent, more correctly "Place," another of those grand terraces that are seen from a distance, as the city

is approached, rising above each other on the Beacon and Lansdown hills. The view from this station, is different from the generality of the hillviews in Bath. Let the spectator stand with his back to the mountain, having Bathwick in front, the valley open on either hand, the Avon wending its tortuous way towards the great sea, and all this a close compact view, where every object is examinable. On the opposite side of Lansdown Road a narrow and unsuitable opening leads to a grand block of houses, admirably placed for salubrity and prospect, Portland Place. An easy descent conducts to Rivers Street, Bennett Street, and other broad and wellbuilt avenues. Descending towards the Market Place, passing down Bridge Street and crossing the Avon by the bridge, founded by the Pulteney family,\* (who lend their christian names to the different places, streets, and minor avenues in

<sup>\*</sup> Sir William Pulteney (from Leicester) was knighted by Charles II. He had two sons, first, William, ob. 1715, father of William, created Earl of Bath; second, John, M.P. for Hastings, 1695 to 1708, ob. 1726, father of Dan, M.P. for Preston, ob. January 13, 1732. Sir William Murray (Pulteney), Bart., M.P., married Frances, third and sole remaining daughter of Dan, and heiress of the Pulteney fortunes and family. William's daughter, Henrietta Maria Pulteney, was created Baroness in 1803, and Countess of Bath in 1805. After her decease, which took place in 1808, the race became extinct. The Manor, 573a. 32p. passed to the heir, the Earl of Darlington (created Duke of Cleveland) and lastly to his Grace's second son, Lord W. J. Fred. Powlett. His Lordship espoused, 3rd July, 1815, Lady Caroline Lowther, fifth daughter of William, first Earl of Lonsdale. His Lordship is heir presumptive to the Dukedom.

Bathwick,) the new city is reached. The wealth of this family exceeded £1,200,000, with part of which they purchased the Pulteney estates, and orginated the noblest, most architectural, and best proportioned street in the kingdom. Although on the low level, it still commands the most attractive views. There is scarcely a street in Bathwick from which exquisite views are not enjoyed.\* From the side avenues the Claverton and Beacon hills present, each, an imposing appearance. At the end of Henrietta Street a precipitous wooded hill rises, thickly dotted with villas, and at night illuminated by stars of gas-light, that twinkle from so many casements. Through the vista of Johnstone Street, Claverton is seen, and all that lovely panorama that includes the Cemeteries and Prior Park.

"Grosvenor" may be admitted as a very beautiful terminus to a Walcot walk eastward, while Partis College forms a remunerative western landmark to the city. Two streets, Avon and Grove Street, not generally admitted into the catalogue of interesting avenues, are so picturesquely composed, as to resemble passages in a Swiss mountain village, although in the very heart of the aristocratic city of Bath.

<sup>\*</sup> In 1817, Queen Charlotte resided for a time at 93, Sydney Place. The public were naturally desirous of showing their feelings of loyalty and respect; all were running up and down; those who had names left them at Her Majesty's door, and many too of those who had name left them.

#### BRIDGES.

1. The Old Bridge,\* built A.D. 1300, is at the end of Southgate Street, and is respected for its antiquity and convenience. 2. Pulteney Bridge, A.D. 1770, showed symptoms of weakness immediately after it was opened, but was carefully and substantially restored; it is perfectly capable of sustaining the small houses, erected on it. 3. North Parade Bridge, designed by W. Tierney Clark, of London. 1835, is of cast iron, springing from stone piers, supporting also two remarkably handsome lodges. The arch is 183 feet span, and the Bridge, which connects Bathwick with the Manvers Estate, was a desideratum to the lower town. 4. Cleveland Bridge, uniting Bathwick and Walcot, leaves no room for censure, but has secured a large share of praise. The ribs and arches are of cast iron, and stone is employed in the piers. The span is 100 feet. The

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The first stone Bridge erected in England, was at Croyland. The Monks were the principal agriculturists, scholars, as well as gardeners, and builders. The triangular bridge at Croyland, erected as an evidence of the skill and address of the builders, from funds contributed at the shrine of St. Guthlac, did not serve the purposes of communication. As an emblem of the Trinity it stands on three piers, from each of which springs the segment of a circular arch, all the segments meeting at a point in the centre. It stands also at the junction of three streets, three rivers, and three counties. That part of the Railway Bridge that crosses Pulteney Road, and forms a sideway, is taken, point for point, from Croyland bridge.

roadway is perfectly level, and the lodges substantial and architectural. The design was supplied by H. E. Goodridge, Esq.

Suspension Bridges.—The Widcombe Footbridge was erected in 1863, from designs and under the superintendence of Messrs. Hicks and Isaacs, of Bath. It has a span of 96 feet, and an adaptation in timber of the bow-string girder principle, employed by Brunel in the Saltash Bridge. There is also a Foot-bridge, at Grosvenor, and a third, Victoria, lower down the River.

RAILWAY STATION.—Railways are almost matters of history, and, of such universal adoption, that the Great Western requires no description in a delineation of Bath, which is not even a *terminus*. The change introduced in the rate of travelling, in this century, has been very happily illustrated by Mr. Smiles.\*

<sup>\*</sup> Lord Eldon, in 1766, occupied four days and nights in his journey from Newcastle "in a fly," on the panel of which was painted "Sat Cito si sat bene," which the future Chancellor adopted as a motto on his private coach. Three future Chancellors journeyed rather slowly from Scotland to London:—Mansfield, on his pony, in two months; Wedderburn (1757), by coach, in six days; Campbell, in one of Palmer's mail coaches, in three nights and two days, but this was considered dangerous, both of overturning and inducing apoplexy. Smiles' Memoirs, vol. i. In the Civil Wars, Lady B. set out in her carriage for London, to ransom her husband, whom Cromwell had thrown into prison. All the horses had been taken by the Cromwellians, her horses would have taken a week to the journey; but she had recourse to eight oxen, which took her in a fortnight; the Great Western Railway would have taken her in three hours.

The Railway Bridges at Bath display great, but unnecessary, ingenuity, and show how a simple, and inexpensive object, has been effected by means both complicated and costly. The principle of the Triangular arched way employed in the viaduct on Pulteney Road, was suggested by the Croyland monks, and the material used is stone, while that of the Skew [Skiev, (Ger.) crooked] Bridge over the Avon, near the Great Western Railway Station, at Bath, is borrowed from the American railways, in which the material is generally wood.

## ENVIRONS AND CLIMATE\* OF BATH.

There arises a rivalship between nature and art, in deciding upon the claims of this city, and its environs, to admiration. "Art," writes Warner, "has increased the celebrity of one, by adding to its elegance; so that were I to name this place as amongst the most beautiful and extraordinary, I should not, perhaps, be charged with partiality, or be guilty of injudicious encomiums." Occupying the sides and the bottom of a once verdant vale, formed by hills of swelling limestone that encircle it, the old city hardly extended beyond Roman influ-

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;The Weston Division of the County" which surrounds Bath, is under the jurisdiction of the County Magistrates; about fifteen generally constitute the acting portion. They sit on Saturdays, and Petty Sessions are held at their Court House, a handsome and convenient building, erected for the purpose, near the Gas Works, at Locksbrook, on the Upper Bristol Road.

ence; but the surpassing natural beauties that were present to the inhabitants and visitors, in Bathwick and Claverton hills and vales, the grand and precipitous Beechen Cliff, allied to fable and history, the picturesque front of Beacon Hill, that startles by its boldness and pleases by its wooded heights and civilized brow, nor crouching before the softer beauties of Bathwick's undulating breast, rising gently to the summit crowned by Sham Castle, these charms have not failed to attract the lovers of nature's matchless graces. The Avon's majestic form, seen in the close view from Camden Crescent, has little participation in the multitude of unsurpassable landscape-views of Bath Valley, owing to the depth of the channel it has worn for itself during the ages allotted to its mission. The valley forms a panorama, an amphitheatre; and, an association of men of undisputed taste, recently endorsed this simple sentence expressive of their admiration of the Environs of Bath :- "The circumjacent country affords to a sensitive mind, that species of pleasure which dilates the imagination, and makes the heart expand without fatiguing the spirits or relaxing the nervous system."

Bath, like Baden-Baden,\* lies at the bottom of a valley, encompassed by a triple circle of hills, rising,

<sup>\*</sup> It has frequently been mentioned in these pages that the valley of Baden-Baden, in Germany, resembles the valley of the Avon at Bath, so closely, that the description here given, which, with some few omissions and interpolations is borrowed from "Dr. Granville's Spas," accurately portrays both.

ridge on ridge, the farther they are removed from the city. But, Bath valley is more spacious and more circular in form than that in which the German Bath is seated; and the nearest hills are more splendidly grand, from the greater number of buildings scattered over them, as well as from the bright verdure, well-stocked gardens, and dense plantations which decorate their surface.

From whatever point, or in whatever direction, we cast our glance from the city, some height, or hill, presents itself, having its own peculiar features; and, being all parts of a great colitic range, their shapes are gracefully rounded or waving. And whether we climb the steep front of Claverton, up to the downs or table-land on its summit, 600 feet above the sea, or turn to the loftier range of Lansdown hill, 813 feet elevation, passing thence beyond the lovely eminence of Bathwick, every part of the horizon seems occupied by some picturesque rising, once uninviting and difficult of access, but now adorned with villas and dwellings, and parks, both inviting and accessible.

From the form that nature has conferred on the Bath valley—resembling an inverted cone—all heights may be, and very many are, made the sites of handsome residences. Smollett sarcastically observes, that "the valley is like an antique theatre turned inside out;"—but a more learned physician, Hippocrates, has left us the characteristics of a healthy site for habitation, to all which Avon-vale answers;—and it is from this very form that Bath

has collected so many invalids, for, salubrity is a never-failing consequence of its form.

The CLIMATE is a subject of the utmost, it may be written, "of vital consequence;" it is too extensive for the object of these pages, but a sketch will be looked for as necessary to completion. The abrupt as well as the gradual ascents round Bath present, perhaps, three distinct climates, and it is in search of each, respectively, that villas are seen on the lowest levels, in glens, on steep or gentle ascents, and at great or less elevations. The inhabitants engaged in business are sensible of the advantage of change of climate, and fix their private homes in the suburbs; those in independent circumstances reside in one of the three climates, as they are advised by their attendant physicians. And, this opinion, that change of climate is their desideratum, is hazarded upon the most respected authority. It is not necessary, however, to remove to foreign countries, or to other districts of England; for every climate of our latitude may be found by only changing your residence, in Avon Valley, from one of the three climates to another. The temperature of this locality is faithfully and minutely chronicled by Dr. Granville, who tells us, that November is the wettest month. next, June and July, while February, March, April, May, are more than usually dry. During accurate observations of twenty-seven successive months, the thermometer never descended to the freezing point, and during the coldest months it has often varied from 44° to 49°. The south-west wind is frequent

here, and generally followed or accompanied by rain; then come the north and north-west, from which the city is protected by the more distant forms of Solsbury and Charmey Downs; and by the nearer north—Beacon, Sion, and Primrose Hills. "It is in its mild temperature, arising from the very sheltered site of the city here described, current of the river, absorbing character of the soil that consist the principal merit of this climate (Bath) and the purity of the air, whereby invalids with delicate lungs may with safety sojourn here during winter."

A learned physician and agreeable writer tells us, that a friend of his, an excellent singer, who, while she resided in the lowest level in Bath, was subject to fainting fits, and loss of voice; but when she changed her residence and climate, by moving up the hill, these symptoms disappeared. This state of neutrality, between laxity and tone, is perhaps the reason why persons who have passed the fervour of youth, and retained their strength unimpaired, live longer in the relaxing air of lower Bath than elsewhere. "The candle burns dimly, for, the combustion is lower and fainter, owing to the atmosphere in which it burns, and therefore lasts longer, whereas up the hills the flame is fanned, as elsewhere, and combustion is in proportion more active as well as more destructive."\*

<sup>\*</sup> Vide "Spas of England," by Dr. Granville, and also "Watering Places of England," by Edwin Lee, Esq., M.D. Dr. A. Sutherland, on "Bath and Bristol Waters," and the "Climate of Bath, 1854."

# PRIOR PARK.

—Lasting Charity's more ample sway

Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,

In happy triumph shall for ever live.—Prior.

IF it be one of the proud privileges of a British tradesman to be allowed to raise himself into the patrician ranks by probity, industry, and talent, well does he repay his country for the prerogative; for there is hardly an instance of industrial prosperity amongst our annals, which is not accompanied by acts of philanthropy, benevolence, and charity. Ralph Allen was one of those humble children of fortune, who amassed riches sufficient to build the mansion of Prior Park, and acquired so much personal respect, that at his hospitable board were seen the brightest wits of his age, -Sterne, Fielding, Smollett, Pope, Warburton, Garrick, Quin, and many others. So that, although this majestic palace is not within the City of Bath, nor the province of the writer to describe, and that the valley, with the park, grounds, and mansion, have been described in detail, whilst noticing the different cemeteries that sadden it, still the great example of Ralph Allen, his meritorious services to Bath, render the preservation of his character an act of justice; for, every benevolent institution, every public work in the city might fairly bear his crest, and every memorial of so good a man ought to be respected. Passing over the Old Bridge

and beneath a fine Skew Arch, the road on the left, by the foot of Lyncombe Hill, (where Pope occasionally resided, and from which spot Perrymead Lane leads to the Park by Pope's Walk,) and up a narrow lane on the right, leads directly to Prior Park, by the Abbey Cemetery. If Allen's judgment were sound, his taste surely was conspicuous, as the occasional glimpses of his fine hall, caught through the woods during the ascent, fully evidence. A most romantic glen, winding through steep hills, forms numerous recesses of equal attraction, but unequal magnitude; these abound in pictures of great beauty; their summits are generally adorned with clump's of trees; on the hill-fronts hang luxuriant gardens and happy looking homes. A little below the culminating line of all these natural adornments stands the palace of Prior Park, overlooking, in mockery of man's art, the fairest city in our country, and resting the gaze on lofty eminences, that support still higher, the heights of Lansdown. It is in this sylvan retreat, which, had it a silvery stream flowing at the foot of its hills, would represent such a vale as imagined Tempe, such a picture as Turner would compose for Elysium, that Ralph Allen has raised that great memorial of his industry, Prior Park House; his architect, Wood ("the founder, author, builder of Bath"), displaying equal judgment, taste, and gratitude. The name, "Prior" is derived from the former proprietors of the Abbey (vide p. 157), whose Grange it constituted, and to whose table it furnished venison. There is an anecdote, too characteristic of the first

occupant, and too closely connected with the origin of the mansion to be neglected. Mr. Allen was engaged in the Quarries near Bath, and employed his usual energy in endeavouring to introduce Bath stone to general notice; and with that view offered to contract for the supply of stone required for buildings, then projected at Greenwich Hospital. He was opposed by Colin Campbell, who, mistaking the two samples (Portland and Bath), recommended the former while he presented the latter. This mistake enlightened the committee so much in the juggling of contracts, that, although they adopted Portland stone, they got the work done 30 per cent. below the first estimate. Allen's desire to prove the value of Bath stone was only increased by this disappointment, which induced him to raise this stately edifice, that he might show to the country, in his private residence, what could be done with the material which had been rejected.

In 1743, Mr. Wood was instructed to furnish plans for Mr. Allen's, it may be said, patriotic object, on a site 100 feet below the level of Combe Down, and 400 feet above the city of Bath. It consisted of a centre, from which two arcades extended to wings of offices, terminated by pavilions, affording a grand front of 1300 feet. The style is Corinthian on a rusticated basement, and finished by a balustrade on the summit. From the plane of the centre a grand hexastyle of the Corinthian order projects, finished at the top with an entire pediment and cornice; the remaining two-thirds of the front

terminate with a balustrade. The height of the building contains a basement, principal and upper story, and the front is fifteen windows in length. Within, the Corinthian hall is most tastefully designed, and ingenuity is exercised in contriving a splendid species of descending views from the hall windows. (See "Wood's Description of Bath.") The gardens were originally adorned with statuary and sculpture in great variety. At the head of a waterfall stood a fair specimen, representing "Moses Striking the Rock." At the lowest margin of the lawn, and in front of the house, is a piece of water, with a Palladian bridge of stone well placed to produce the effect of distance. But the mansion of Prior Park has submitted to many masters: in 1820, it was converted into a Roman Catholic seminary, but the establishment was broken up, or removed, and the furniture of the mansion and out-buildings sold by auction. On the 30th of May, 1836, the interior of the house suffered damage from fire, estimated at nearly £20,000, while the exterior was but little injured. Thomas Thompson, Esq., became subsequently the occupier of this noble seat.

The prospect from the entrance hall, or rather from the platform on which it opens, and which is the summit of a grand flight of steps, and the pedestal of an equally noble portico, is extensive, varied, and crowded with objects of beauty and interest. The eye, when fatigued with sylvan scenery around, looks downward into the dark glen of Wydcomb, and forward through its vista upon the out-spread city,

with the venerable Abbey-tower, rising to indicate its superiority in age, and magnitude, to the beautiful crescents, and avenues, and buildings, below it. Beacon Hill demands the visitor's admiration; Lansdown Hill, with the Belvedere on the Tower's summit, terminates a view that cannot disappoint even those who have read Fielding's novel, or heard the beauties of Prior Park descanted on with eloquence and accuracy.

Ralph Allen was born, A.D. 1692, in Cornwall, of lowly parentage, but received an education rather above his worldly position, at his village school. With such very limited prospect of life's prize money, he must have possessed a consciousness of his own mental superiority, and a moral courage, that ultimately raised him to the eminence at which he aspired. His after life demonstrated the sufficiency of his power to struggle and to buffet with the waves of the world; he was gifted with clear perception, acute reasoning faculties, sterling judgment, and graceful equanimity. That the education then given to the humble classes in the remotest districts was not contemptible, but manifestly useful, appears from the fact, that soon after his arrival in Bath, as an adventurer (1715), he was appointed to a clerkship in the Post-Office. Allen's figure, countenance, and address were most pleasing, and no obstruction, possibly, to his admission into society higher than his original class, for, he soon attracted the regards of Miss Earl, daughter of Marshal Wade, whom government placed in a

confidential watchfulness over the city, and who had, for several years, been its representative, (vide Guildhall,) and whose influence, therefore, was considerable. Now came the first dawnings of Allen's prosperity. It is asserted, that Allen having detected a plot for conveying arms to Bath, to be distributed amongst the partizans of the Pretender, communicated the information to Marshal Wade, -a service not likely to be passed over by government, who soon after placed him at the head of the District Office. The thermometer of his life continued to indicate still higher degrees, and Allen having submitted to government an ingenious plan for the multiplication of Cross Posts, by which the revenue would be benefitted to the extent of £6,000 per annum, a lease at that rent was granted to the inventor, for twenty-one years, at the expiration of which term he took a renewal, by which he is supposed to have gained £20,000 per annum. At this crisis, 1734, of his fortune it was, that he determined on building Prior Park Palace, which would have been more suitable for the Bishop of Bath, or a Prince of the Blood, and would have better proclaimed the excellence of Combe Down stone, than if appropriated to a commoner. This restriction of social vanity, styling Ralph Allen humble, when in his elevated position, was agreeable to his judgment, for, when his friend Pope, the Poet of the Age, The Swan of Twickenham, sang of Allen, he first styled him low-born, which by Warburton's advice was

changed to humble, as perfectly agreeable to Mr. Allen's wishes.

Let low-born Allen\* with ingenuous shame Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.

During his Postmastership, he contrived to open up the quarries of Combe Down, and connect them with the City and the River by a tramway. public generally attributed his great riches, and their very rapid accumulation to the tide of letters, that now flowed into the Office, by means of Cross Posts, rather than to the quantity of stone that rolled by railway out of the quarry; it was his wish that the Cross-Post should be unobserved, and his character as proprietor of the great quarry of Bath stone kept in view as the source of his wealth. Allen's loyalty, during the rebellion in favour of the Pretender, was proved by the information he gave to government, which led to the abrupt flight of the Rev. Mr. Carte, and discomfiture of the conspirators in Bath. benevolence was not less conspicuous, nor his devotion to municipal aggrandizement; in his civic loyalty his character is equally admirable; he contributed £500 towards building the Guildhall, and buckled harness on a company of city volunteers, when a fear of insurrection spread abroad. He was rewarded for his patriotism and fidelity by being twice elected Mayor.

Hitherto Ralph Allen has been represented as a

<sup>\*</sup> The Poet was himself the son of a London draper, but was conscious of his high literary dignity.

successful man of business, and truly loyal subject. and of fidelity in many trusts. Let him now appear in a totally new character, as the Macenas of his day, a patron of literature, though not a learned man; a lover of philosophy, though not a philosopher; a firm friend, promoter of all useful objects, and "given to hospitality." He it was who encouraged Fielding, by a promise of £500, to pursue his adaptation of Wydcombe to his immortal picture, which for knowledge of the human heart, nice touches of nature, happy description, and uninterrupted flashes of genuine wit, has not since been equalled. Fielding was mistaken in one respect; he thought Ralph Allen did not differ from the rest of the world, that his gift could not have been disinterested, and solely for the encouragement of literature, and, under this cloud of error he painted his patron beyond the reach of nature.

Claverton Churchyard is the imagined scene of the "Battle of the Bones, in a truly Homeric manner;" the amiable proprietor of Prior Park was the *Allworthy* of the novelist, the man who

"Did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame."

An ornamental building in the Park, a turret springing from a triangular pedestal bears this flattering testimony to the worth of the first proprietor of this charming demesne, and its grand classic structure,

Memoriæ optimi viri RANDULPHI ALLEN, Qui virtutem veram simplicemque colis, positum venerare hoc saxum.

While Fielding's works continue to be read, as a

true transcript of nature, the old church of Widcombe will be visited; the seats of Mr. Allworthy and Squire Weston be sought for, in the beautiful valley of Widcombe, and the foundling's fortune analyzed; it is singular, yet satisfactory, that no personal designation has been given by biographers; local is sufficient. But this may be asserted, "A sporting Squire, of high degree, and neighbour of Ralph Allen's, had a daughter, the brightness of whose cheek would shame the stars and the fair lady did marry a foundling, and thus he became possessed of two adjoining estates."

In the midst of all his worldly successes, Ralph Allen had the misfortune to lose his wife, to whom he was indebted for a large share of prosperity and happiness: some few years after he took his second wife, Eliza Holder. Now a man of established reputation, corporate influence, princely fortune, and possessing abilities to distribute it advantageously to society, he became so completely ruler of this city, that a caricature of some cleverness, was published, called the One-Headed Corporation, in which, over-topping an assemblage of emblematic figures, a monster head is discovered, to which all around are doing obeisance. On this point the Great Plebeian has been misunderstood and misrepresented. He did not ask, he preferred to bestow, a seat in parliament, and was content to rest in his own element, "prava ambitione procul."

The Last Act of his meritorious career was his collecting around him, like Mæcenas, literary men of

sterling worth, and appreciating their society as if he had been one of their own community. Pope stands foremost in this phalanx, and brightest in this constellation of wits. A friendship, which was once thought to be disturbed, sprang up between them, and Pope obtained permission to bring his friend, Martha Blount, to Prior Park, as Mrs. Allen's guest. Biographers say that, presuming on his intimacy, he ventured to beg the mansion at Bath Hampton for Martha Blount, which so disgusted the gentle, virtuous man, that he allowed the poet and his female friend to retire. This anecdote is doubted; but Pope having left £150 to Mr. Allen in his will, the latter observed that he forgot the other cipher, and sent the bequest to the Mineral Hospital. This looked displeasure.\*

It is probable that *Pope* first influenced Allen's mind in favour of Warburton, in return for his vindication of the *Essay on Man* from the charge of fatalism and rejection of revelation; for he, also, recommended him to Mr. Murray for the preacher-

<sup>•</sup> An unquestioned anecdote of the introduction of Warburton to Ralph Allen may be related here, especially since, in addition to the literary distinction of the individual, he became subsequently proprietor of Prior Park. "A letter was delivered to Pope while at dinner with Mr. Allen, at which the poet shook his head. Allen inquired the cause of his perplexity. 'A Lincolnshire clergyman, to whom I am obliged, writes me word that he will be at Twickenham with me in a few days.' 'If that be all,' said he, 'request him to come here; my carriage shall meet him at Chippenham.' The Lincolnshire clergyman came to Prior Park, and in consequence became Bishop of Gloucester, husband of Allen's niece, and inheritor of a large portion of his prosperty."

ship at Lincoln's Inn, and, lastly, persuaded Allen to procure him a mitre.

After Mr. Allen's death,\* Warburton entered into possession of the property he had acquired by his marriage, made Allen's palace his constant residence, and there wrote part of his "Divine Legation." Warburton was in no haste to thrust himself prominently before the public; he resolved to be prepared for the lists before he entered them; and he was actually supposed to be not over learned, at a period when few of his clerical brethren possessed either his talents or information. At a private meeting where his companions were particularly lively, he happened to be unusually thoughtful, "Well, Warburton," said one of the pleasantest," what will you take for your thoughts?" "Ah!" said he, "I know what you and your companions think of me; but I shall one day convince the world that I am neither so ignorant, nor so great a fool, as I am taken to be."+

An incident, not unlike the preceding, happened in our Senate not many years since. A young member attempted to give effect to his maiden speech by throwing his best energies into it. As he was then unknown he received little attention at first, but obviously less as he proceeded; having concluded an

<sup>\*</sup> Ralph Allen died on the 29th June, 1764, and rests in a mausoleum erected over his remains in Claverton Churchyard. The east end bears an inscription to Bishop Warburton's memory: the south side a laudatory notice of his widow, Mr. Allen's niece.

<sup>†</sup> See Life of Warburton, by Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A.

unsuccessful debût, he retired, muttering these remarkable words: "Well, the time will come, when you shall hear me." It did come; and not long after, he was Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons.

Warburton's most celebrated work is the "Divine Legation," which is probably not understood by the majority of its readers; but it has been refuted, partially by Gibbon, wholly by the Aglaophamus of Lobeck.

The last days of good Ralph Allen's life were filled with acts of philanthropy (many of which have been mentioned), so should be the last page of a memoir, professing to hold up his example for imitation.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Foot-prints on the sands of time."

Allen was a remarkable man, on whose fair fame no blot has been detected; his charitable contributions were princely; his commercial energy an encouraging example—he exhumed from the very soil he dwelt on the riches that nature had concealed there; he possessed those gifts and virtues that rendered social life beautiful; and while he co-operated with Nash in raising Bath to an envied eminence, he rivalled him in acts of generosity and hospitality. Nash fell through ambition; Allen stood by humility. There are busts and portraits of Allen, but a whole length statue remains to be erected, by the city of which he

was twice chief magistrate; and, as there is no city so meagerly adorned with statuary as Bath, a noble figure of the Great Plebeian, but honest and virtuous citizen, surrounded by a few rude blocks of Combe Down stone, would be, perhaps, happily placed on the platform in front of Edgar Buildings, at the upper end of Milsom Street.

# APPENDIX.

# GEOLOGY OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BATH.

By CHARLES MOORE, Esq., F.G.S.

THE physical beauty everywhere seen around Bath is proverbial. Both within the city and on its adjoining heights, wherever the eye turns, an ever-varying picture is present. Few localities are in this respect more favored. This is due to its geological character. It may not be generally known that within a morning's walk of three or four miles of Bath, the geological student has within his reach not less than thirteen important geological formations or divisions, each possessing its special mineralogical and palæontological interest. We purpose offering a few observations on the various groups, which in ascending order, are as follow:—

- Carboniferous Limestone.
   Coal Measures.
   Keuper.
   Rhætic Beds.
   Lower Lias.
   Middle Lias.
   Upper Lias.
   Inferior Oolite.
   Fuller's Earth.
   Great Oolite.
   Bradford Clay.
   Forest Marble.
   Post Pliocene.
- 1. Carboniferous Limestone. Bath is on the eastern side of the coal basin of this district. The Carboniferous Limestones form its base, and are the oldest rocks in the

vicinity. They are generally covered up by later beds, but they come to the surface at Granham Rocks, under Lansdown, and at the Wick Rocks; at either of which places their characteristic encrinites, brachiopoda, &c., may be found. They were reached in the year 1812 at Batheaston, when sinking for coal at a depth of 334 feet. Could nature's mantle of more recent deposits be removed from the Bath basin, it is probable these rocks would be found highly inclined and disturbed not far below the surface. When fully developed this group is probably 3000 feet in thickness.

- 2. The Coal Measures immediately succeed, their nearest outcrop to Bath being in the small coal field of Twerton and Newton St. Loe. They may also be seen at Radstock and Bitton, but have a larger development to the north of Bristol. The coal beds of this district are comparatively thin.
- 3. The Keuper, or New Red Sandstone, is the uppermost division of the Triassic group. It is to be seen as a red marl immediately west of the Twerton tunnel; organic remains are rare in it, and none are found near Bath. This formation yields the salt we consume. The whole of the beds of Trias above the coal are estimated at 2000 feet.
- 4. The Rhætic Beds are intermediate between the Keuper and the Lower Lias. Until lately they were classed with the latter. Though in this country they are rarely more than 30 feet thick, they occupy the position of beds 5000 feet thick on the continent. The "bone bed," of a few inches thick in this group, yields a wonderful series of organic remains the most remarkable collection being in the public museum\* of the author in

<sup>\*</sup> We may here observe that the public are indebted to Mr. Moore's "labour of love" for the valuable geological collection

this city. He obtained upwards of 60,000 teeth of the Lophodus from within three square yards of material derived from this bed near Frome, together with many species of reptilia, and was still more fortunate in finding twenty-four teeth of the Microlestes, a little mammal allied to the kangaroo rat of Australia, which is as yet the earliest appearance of this high order on the globe. This group of rocks is only to be seen in this immediate neighbourhood in the railway cutting at Saltford.

- 5. The Lower Lias, which comes next, has been denominated the "Age of Reptiles," from the enormous numbers of Ichthyosauri and Plesiosauri with which the ancient seas must have swarmed, when the lower beds of this series were being deposited. But these lower beds are wanting near Bath, the middle members being those that are found at Weston, Twerton, and Saltford. For this reason, though their scattered bones are occasionally found, they are not plentiful. The shells common to the lias of this neighbourhood are the Lima gigantea and the Gryphæa incurva, a little oyster, which existed at this time by myriads.
- 6. The Middle Lias which succeeds, consists in its lower part of a series of clays and marls, which near Bath are comparatively thin. The upper members

deposited by him at the Literary Institution, where are assembled many remains illustrative of the formations now noticed. Many of these, it is believed, are quite unique, especially the wonderfully preserved saurians, fishes, &c., from the upper lias, and the Rhætic organic remains which are of the highest geological interest. In Mr. Moore's collection are also to be found the largest series of typical secondary Brachiopoda in this country; and the large saurians from the lower lias on the walls are equal to any to be seen in the British Museum. Such a collection could only have been brought together by the exercise of great labour and perseverance. [Ed.]

contain bands of *Marlstone*, in some parts of England so highly ferruginous that millions of tons are being raised as an iron ore. These beds are very fossiliferous, one of the characteristic shells being the *Pecten æquivalvis*, and they contain numerous Brachiopoda and Belemnites, but few fish or saurian remains. The beds are rarely opened up, but they may be traced from Bitton along the whole escarpment of the hills surrounding Bath.

7. The Upper Lias beds are also comparatively thin. In some parts they contain organic remains of rare interest. The saurian and fish bed, just above the Marlstone, yields the wonderfully preserved Teleosauri, Ichthyosauri, Fishes, Crustacæa, and fossil insects, which may be seen in the author's collection. Were this bed present it would be found near Cranwells, under Beacon Hill, and on the south side of the valley, (the beds being brought down by a fault,) about the level of the canal. The lower springs which supply this city are derived from this zone.

8. The *Inferior Oolite* consists of thick beds of sand and sandstone at its base, which are well seen in a "gully" near Charlcombe Church, and in sections near Limpley Stoke. The rock of this zone, at the latter place, and seen in excavations on Beechen Cliff, is almost composed of Corals, Trigoniæ, Ostræa, Brachiopoda, &c., but at Dundry, near Bristol, they are in the best preservation and in greatest variety.

9. The Fuller's Earth. The presence of this formation is to be recognized on our hill-sides by a thick belt of moist or marshy ground, reaching nearly to the summit of the hills. To it we are indebted for our upper springs. Arable fields, after ploughing, are the best places for obtaining fossils. These may be found to the south of Combe Down and under Odd Down. A very abundant

and characteristic shell is the Terebratula ornithocephala.

- 10. The *Great Oolite* reposes on the latter and occupies the summit of all the hills around Bath. Quarries are to be found on Combe, Hampton, and Farleigh Downs, and at Box and Corsham. The stone is in great part composed of oolitic inorganic granules and comminuted shells, though often very perfect shells are to be obtained from it. The upper rocks, especially at Hampton Down, were literally once living. They were an ancient coral reef, being almost entirely composed of sponges, corals, Brachiopoda, &c.
- 11. The Bradford Clay, the washings from which may also be found at Hampton, is celebrated for the presence of a colony of the Apiocrinus Parkinsoni, or stone lily.
- 12. The *Forest Marble* above this clay occurs in thin laminæ, formerly much used for roofing tiles. Thousands of the teeth of a cartilagenous fish of the shark family which then existed, are to be found in it.

The Cornbrash, Oxford and Kimmeridge clays and chalk are within easy distance from Bath, but no tertiary beds are present in the district.

13. The Post Pliocene, or Mammal Drift, is the bed of gravel which fills the valley from Limpley Stoke by way of Bathford, passing thence to Larkhall, under the city of Bath, through the Park and across the river to Twerton. Could we realize the condition of our beautiful vicinity at the time of its deposition, we should have found the Bath basin and the hills around, a dense jungle, within which roamed the lion, the elephant, the musk buffalo, the rhinoceros, the hyena, the bear, the wild boar, &c., thousands of whose bones lie undisturbed in this bed, which is the equivalent of the Amiens and Abbeville deposits, in which the earliest traces of the human race

are found. But though no remains of primeval man have yet been found near Bath, it is a noteworthy fact that in the cemetery for Lyncombe and Widcombe, and also in the lower part of that at Locksbrook, the mammal drift with its numerous remains is found, and in these, at least, man now reposes peacefully with the Mammoth!

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

# SYNOPSIS OF THE ROMAN REMAINS WHICH HAVE BEEN FOUND IN BATH.

By the Rev. H. M. SCARTH, M.A., Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Bathwick.

- 1. Fragments of a Frieze, which were found on the site of the present Pump Room, with many other portions, all of which may be referred to a great Temple which stood on that site. The date of the discovery was A.D. 1790, and the finding suggested the idea of a museum, which was provided by the Corporation in Bath Street. These fragments, with the other remains collected in the museum, were afterwards transferred to the Literary and Scientific Institution, A.D. 1827, by an order of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and are now placed in the vestibule. The remains have been engraved by Mr. Lyons, in the second part of his Reliquiæ Romanæ.
- 2. The uninscribed remains, which are placed in the vestibule, consist of the base, part of the shaft, and capital of a Corinthian Column, fluted and cabled.
  - 3. Many Fragments of the Tympanum of a pediment,

sufficient to indicate the entire design, and a collection of richly-carved pieces. These fragments belong to a fabric of much magnificence, and were found near the traditional site of the *Temple of Minerva*, and may be presumed to be the remains of that temple, especially as the design of the pediment appears to point to the attributes of that goddess.

- 4. The fragment of an Inscription accompanied these remains, which has been conjecturally restored, by the late Governor Pownall, and is now put up in the passage of the Literary and Scientific Institution. (For account see, also, quarto pamphlet by Governor Pownall.)
- 5. A small fragment of another Frieze Inscription was found at the same time, and in the same place, containing only the letters V IVI, much taller than those in the inscription just recorded, and are, therefore, probably part of another building.
- 6. An oblong stone, which was found A.D. 1790, with the remains just described, contains the letters

- 7. Other fragments then found appeared to belong to a smaller edifice, which stood near the larger temple. These are in the vestibule of the Literary and Scientific Institution, and placed opposite the Pediment of the Temple of Minerva. They consist of the Tympanum of a Pediment which contains the head of the Goddess Diana, dressed as a charioteer, with her whip, and the Lunar crescent filling up the space behind the head of the goddess. The hair is tied in knots, and the face is full.
- 8. The other fragments are figures of the *Four Seasons*, with which were found also the Fragments of fluted pilasters, which are preserved with them.

#### VOTIVE ALTAR AND FIGURES.

- 9. A Stone Altar, without any inscription, but having two sides sculptured,—the one with a Figure of Hercules Bibax, the other with Jupiter, each having his appropriate emblem:—Hercules, the club; and Jupiter, the eagle and thunderbolt; the figure of Hercules also holds in his hand the scyphus or cup. This altar stands in the vestibule of the Institution. It is not known where it was found; but it has stood in the corner of some temple, two sides being sculptured and two plane.
- 10. A stone, containing the Figure of a Roman dressed in the toga, and which probably formed the upper portion of a tomb; in the upper corner of the stone is the figure of a Dolphin, an ornament common on tombs. The face of the figure is bearded, and the hair worn short, and this will probably fix the date some time after the Emperor Hadrian. No record is preserved of the place where the stone was found; it is now in the vestibule of the Literary and Scientific Institution.
- 11. The figure of a Standard Bearer, dressed in the tunic, with the clamys fastened by a fibula over the right shoulder, and holding a roll in his hand. This may also have formed part of a monument; no record of the place of discovery is preserved. It stands in the vestibule of the Literary and Scientific Institution.

#### INSCRIBED STONES AND ALTARS IN THE PASSAGE.

12. A.D. 1753, an inscribed stone was found with two others in Stall Street (lower end), which commemorates the restoration of a LOCVS RELIGIOSVS, or Sacred Spot, which had been allowed to fall into decay (PER INSOLENTIAM ERVIVM), which expression also

admits of another interpretation. The restoration, and purification of the spot, was effected by CAIVS SEVERIVS, with the cognomen EMERITVS (or was one who had fulfilled his term of military service), and dedicated VERTVTI ET NVMINI AVGVSTI. It has been conjectured to be of the date of the Emperor Severus.

13 and 14. Two Altars, placed in the same passage, are dedicated DEAE SVLI.

15 and 16. Two more altars, DEAE SVLI-MINERVAE, one of which has also the addition ET NVMINIBVS AVGVSTORVM. The four are votive altars, and were found, two near the site of the Temple of Minerva, one near the Hot Bath, and the other in the cistern of the Cross Bath. They give the name of a British Goddess SVL, and her name also united with that of the Roman Goddess MINERVA, forming SVL-MINERVA.

- 17. Another Altar, in the same passage, is dedicated to the SVLEVAE, probably the nymphs or attendants on the Goddess SVL.
- 18. Another Altar is dedicated to MARS LUCETIVS and NEMETONA, by a citizen of Treves in Gaul.
- 19. A stone in the form of an altar, but without a focus, has the inscription—

IA SACRATISSIMA
VOTVM SOLVIT
VETTIVS BENIGNVS. L.M.

## SEPULCHRAL STONES IN THE PASSAGE.

- 20. A stone dedicated to the manes of a priest of the goddess SVL by his wife CALPVRNIA.
- 21. A stone erected in memory of C. MVRRIVS MODESTVS, a soldier of the 2nd legion.
- 22. Another to a soldier of the 20th legion called M. VALERIVS LATINVS.

- 23. Another to a smith, an armourer of the 20th legion, called IVLIVS VITALIS, buried by his fraternity.
- 24. Another to a horse soldier, named L. VITELLIVS TANCINVS, a Spaniard, and one of the heavy armed cavalry called VETTONES.
- 25. A portion of another stone apparently of like import.
- 26. A stone put up to a soldier of the 20th legion, by his heir c. TIBERINVS.

27 and 28. Another to a female named RYSONIA AVENNA, put up by her heir L. VLPIVS SESTIVS. She was CIVIS MEDIOMATRICA. This was found in the Borough Walls, together with portion of a statue in a civic press.

29. One to an ALVMNA, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 12 days.

In the Vestibule of the Institution is—

30. A stone with the inscription

NOVANTI FIL
PRO SE ET SVIS
EX VISV POSVIT.

The stone has formed part of a building, but the remainder of the inscription is unhappily lost.

31. In digging the foundation of the new building of the Mineral Water Hospital a portion of a marble fragment was found, having the following letters:—

DEAE S ....
TI.CL.T .....
SOLLEN .....

probably a votive tablet to the goddess Sul by a Roman whose cognomen, or last name, must remain a matter of conjecture.

- 32. Many pieces of Samian ware and other pottery were found at the same time; these are all kept together in a separate case.
- 33. A pig of lead with the stamp IMP. HADRIANI AVG, found in 1822, near Sydney Buildings, Bathwick.
- 34. An ancient key, found at the same time, now in the cabinet of antiquities.
- 35. A portion of a leaden pipe with the letters LDA, found near the King's Bath.
- 36. A stone, broken in two pieces, with the letters CORNELIANI.
- 37 and 38. Two small sepulchral urns, the larger of these found at Walcot, near the London Road, containing burnt bones.
- 39. A third was found at Combe Down, and contains burnt bones.
- 40. A stone cist, which was found near it, contains burnt bones also.

These last were found, together with stone coffins, on the site of the villa now occupied by Mr. Cruickshank. One of the stone coffins was covered by a stone, which bore an inscription, and had been laid on the coffin, with the surface on which was the inscription turned downward. The reading is as follows:—

41. PRO SALVTE IMP. CES M AVR
ANTONINI PII FELICIS INVIC
TI. AVG — — NAEVIVS AVG
LIB- ADIVT . . . PROCC. PRINCI
PIA RVINA OPPRESSA A SOLO RESTITVIT.

The stone is now in the passage of the Institution. An account of it and the stone coffins then discovered, two (42, 43) of which are now in the Literary and Scientific Institution, is contained in the proceedings of the

Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, 1854. It is supposed to be dedicated to Caracalla or Heliogabalus.

44. A stone coffin, shaped after the manner of the coffins of the present day, angular at the head, and covered with a stone fitting close to the coffin, and neatly rounded on the upper surface of the coffin lid, was found in the Sydney Gardens, A.D. 1860. It is now in the Literary Institution.

# In the Vestibule of the Institution is—

- 45. The capital of a column, found in a field at Warleigh, called Mumford's Mead, the site of a Roman Villa, and near the course of Wansdike. It was presented to the Literary Institution by H. D. Skrine, Esq.
- 46. Also a stone vase, supposed to be Roman, found in an old quarry on the Down above, called Bathford hill.
- 47. A case of Samian and other Roman ware, found at different times on the site of the Roman city, in excavating for buildings.
  - 48. Flue tiles, found on the site of the Roman Baths.
  - 49. Querns of various sizes.
- 50. In the inner room of the library is the bronze head of Minerva, found in Stall Street, near the corner of Bell Tree Lane, in 1727. The statue is supposed to have stood in the temple of the goddess. (Roman coins were found with the bronze head.)
- 51. A colossal head, carved in sandstone, was discovered in 1714, and is now at Exeter, being walled into the porch of a house belonging to a gentleman of that city.
- 52. A beautiful bronze medallion, with a female head on the obverse, and the inscription running round it

POMPEIA. I. C. V. is contained in one of the cases in the Literary Institution.

- 53. Three penates and some bronze keys. The medallion was found with the Ruins of the Temple.
- 54. A drawing of the tesselated pavement found on the site of a Roman villa, near Newton St. Loe, laid open in the course of excavating for the line of Railway to Bristol. The pavement was formerly placed in the station at Keynsham, but is now at Bristol.
- 55. Fragment of a Saxon cross, the only existing monument of the Saxon monastery that once occupied the site either of the present Abbey Church or its immediate vicinity.

#### ROMAN COINS FOUND IN BATH.

56. As might be expected, Roman coins have been found in Bath in great numbers, and continue still to be discovered. A box in the Literary Institution, which belongs to the Corporation, and was transferred from the museum in Bath Street, contains coins from the Emperor Nero to Postumus. Another collection, which was made while the excavations for the new building added to the Mineral Water Hospital were in progress, contains coins from the Emperor Trajan to Maximus. Many coins are in private collections, and some recorded to have been found, cannot now be traced. Many Roman coins have been found at Camerton, near Bath. They date from the Emperor Claudius to Valentinian, and a great number have been found on the site of a Roman villa at Combe Down.

<sup>57.</sup> The British Museum contains an elegant cup and

some Roman pottery found in Bath, and also part of a sculpture found at Wellow.

- 58. Stone coffins have been found not only in Russell Street, but in every direction around Bath. Two were lately found in preparing the ground for the new cemetery at Locksbrook, on the Bristol Road, and also a stone cist containing ashes, which is now in the vestibule of the Institution.
- 59. A small column now placed in the upper story of the Literary Institution and engraved in Warner's History of Bath, where engravings of many of the Bath antiquities will be found.

Many stones and inscriptions which have been found in Bath are now lost; happily a record of some has been preserved. Thus:—

- 60. An inscription to C. MVRRIVS MODESTVS, a soldier of the 2nd legion, was found in Walcot, on the line of the Roman road, A.D. 1792. The inscription is published by Camden, and by Horsley.
- 61. An inscription to M. VALERIVS LATINVS, a soldier of the 20th legion, was found at the same time, and at the same place. This is also published by Camden.
- 62. Also to an aged Decurio, or senator of GLEVVM, Gloster, who died at the age of 86.
- 63. One to SVCC. PETRONIA, put up by her parents to her memory.
  - 64. One to VIBIA JVCVNDA, found in Walcot.
  - 65. An altar to Fortune -

FORTVNAE CONSERVATRICI

put up by

L SENICIANVS MARTIVS LEG. VI. VICT. is stated to have been found in Bath, but it has also been assigned to Manchester, so that it is doubtful.

Leland has given a list of the sculptured stones inserted in the walls of Bath when he visited the city (tem. Hen, VIII.) which contains the following:—A Sol, or front face, with profusion of hair; a Hercules, with a serpent in each hand; a Foot Soldier with sword and shield; Two wreaths; a Small Pediment containing a Shepherd and Shepherdess; two heads in profile; a greyhound; a figure supposed to represent Laocoon; a man with a club; a man grasping a serpent; a Hercules with club; two figures which appear to represent a master manumitting his slave; the bust of a man, placed in a niche; a Medusa's head in profile; a clothed figure holding a serpent. All these, which are unhappily lost, were probably portions of funeral monuments, or decorations of public buildings. A Tabula Horestæ Missionis was discovered A.D. 1819, but is not now to be traced.

# SKETCH OF THE FLORA OF BATH.

By the Rev. LEONARD JENYNS, M.A., F.L.S.

THE neighbourhood of Bath offers many attractions to the botanist, and, as the number of persons interesting themselves in the study of our native plants is yearly increasing, it may be useful to state some of the chief characteristics of its flora.

The relation between soil and plants is well known. Irrespectively of its climatal conditions, the number of plants found in any particular locality depends to a

certain extent on its geological characters. Some plants grow only on particular rocks, or on alluvial soils formed in great measure by the disintegration of such rocks; while there will be a greater variety of species in districts where, cateris paribus, the variety of soils is greater. The Geology of the neighbourhood of Bath is treated of in another part of this work. It is only necessary, therefore, to state here that, consisting as it does mainly of the Great Oolite, which covers the tops of all the surrounding hills, and the Lias, which occupies most of the valleys, its Flora is not so extensive as that of Bristol, where there is a larger intermixture of the older rocks, and where, also, the Channel being nearer, and the tide flowing up to the town, there are salt-marshes and brackish ditches, affording stations for several maritime plants, which, of course, are not to be met with in the neighbourhood of Bath.

Still, Bath has many interesting species. There is, also, one locality within a few miles of the city, the well-known Wick Rocks, consisting chiefly of the *Carboniferous Limestone*, where the plants are in some degree peculiar, and where certain are to be found which do not occur elsewhere, though, mostly, more or less plentiful about Bristol.

The district of Bath, limiting this term to a radius of about five miles round the city, has been well searched for plants by many excellent botanists, both in times back and in recent years. One of these, the late Mr. Sole, formerly a resident in the place, is well known for his folio work on the British Mints, with coloured plates, published at Bath in 1798, and many of the materials for which were obtained in the neighbourhood.

The results of these researches, added to his own, were embodied in a small work by Professor Babington, entitled

"Flora Bathoniensis," published in 1834, a supplement being given in 1839. Those who wish to go fully into the subject, will, of course, provide themselves with this manual; and it will be sufficient here to give a general summary of its contents, mentioning more particularly those species which, from their rarity or other circumstances, call for more especial notice. About 750 species of plants are enumerated in the work just alluded to; but some of these are probably only varieties, whilst others appear to be escapes from cultivation, or are only to be met with in localities beyond the Bath district properly so called. If, however, excluding these, we take into account the species that have been met with since the publication of that work, the number will be again brought up to the sum given above. The Bristol Flora contains about fifty more species than that of Bath.

The *Dicotyledonous* plants around Bath amount to more than 550 species out of the whole number: and considerably more than half of these belong to the families of *Ranunculaceæ*, *Cruciferæ*, *Caryophyllaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Umbelliferæ*, *Compositæ*, *Scrophularineæ*, and *Labiatæ*, each of which is fairly represented in the district. The remaining families contain but few species comparatively.

The Monocotyledonous plants number about 170 species, of which the far greater proportion consist of Juncaceæ, Cyperaceæ, and Gramineæ, (rushes, sedges, and grasses,) amounting together to about 115 species. The next families in point of size are the Liliaceæ and the Orchidaceæ, the former numbering about thirteen species and the latter nineteen.

The only plant peculiar to Bath, and not indigenous in any other part of England, is the *Euphorbia pilosa*, which is found in two localities, one a wood on Claverton Down.

the other a lane nearer to Bath, in which spots it has been known to grow for 260 years or more, and where it may be presumed to be quite wild.

The Ornithogalum pyrenaicum, which is a rare plant in other places, is found in the greatest abundance in most of the woods, sometimes in fields or by waysides, and is remarkable for the circumstance of large quantities of the immature flowering spikes being cut by the poor people in spring and brought to market, where they are sold in small bundles for the table, the flavour being considered to be somewhat like that of asparagus.

Another plant, very local in Britain, and chiefly confined to the North, the *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*, grows in great plenty in a pond near South Wraxall, the entire surface of which is in some seasons covered with its bright yellow flowers at Midsummer. It is thought by some to have been formerly introduced here, but whether this be the case or not, it is now quite naturalized.

It is singular that the following species, which reckon among the commonest weeds in most parts of England, are very rarely met with in the neighbourhood of Bath:—Solanum nigrum, Centaurea cyanus, Urtica urens, and Hordeum murinum. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the Centaurea cyanus occurs at all, though included in the Flora Bathoniensis. On the other hand the Mercurialis annua, not generally common in other places, is one of the greatest pests in cultivated ground.

Among the rarer or more interesting species found in the woods about Bath (in addition to the Euphorbia pilosa and Ornithogalum pyrenaicum already alluded to) may be enumerated, Aquilegia vulgaris, Helleborus fætidus, H. viridis, Astragalus glycyphyllus, Vicia sylvatica, Lathyrus sylvestris, L. palustris, Dipsacus pilosus, Monotropa hypopitys, Atropa belladonna, Lathræa squamaria,

Veronica montana, Daphne mezereum, Narcissus pseudonarcissus, Paris quadrifolia, Polygonatum multiflorum, P. officinale, Convallariu majalis, and Gagea lutea.

On the hills may be found, Ranunculus parviflorus, Spiræa filipendula, Alchemilla vulgaris, Campanula glomerata, Gentiuna amarella, Erythræa centaurium, along with many other species mostly of common occurrence.

In some of the pastures the Genista tinctoria, Chlora perfoliata, and Pedicularis sylvatica, may be met with, and the Colchicum autumnale in great abundance in certain localities. Geranium pyrenaicum occurs in waste places about Combe Down, and G. rotundifolium, generally a scarce plant, in great abundance everywhere.

Among the aquatic plants, and those growing in wet places, may be mentioned as the most attractive, Ranunculus lingua, Nymphæa alba, N. lutea, Geum rivale, Chrysoplenium oppositifolium, C. alternifolium, Senecio sarracenicus, Menyanthes trifoliata, Lysimachia thyrsiflora (before alluded to), Polygonum bistorta, butomus umbellatus, Sagittaria sagittifolia, and Acorus calamus.

The orchises, favourites with many collectors, include, Orchis ustulata, O. pyramidalis, Gymnadenia conopsea, Herminium monorchis, Habenaria viridis, Ophrys apifera, O. muscifera, O. aranifera, Listera nidus-avis, and Epipactis grandifloru, besides several other commoner species.

The Ferns, so much sought after in these days, are not very numerous about Bath. The Polypodium calcareum and Aspidium lobatum occur in the Box Quarries, Asplenium filix-famina in Friary Wood, Cystopterys fragilis on rocks on Lansdown and Bathford, Ceterach officinarum on walls in many places, and Botrychium lunaria in pastures at Claverton. The other species met with in the neighbourhood are generally common.

It has been already stated that the plants found at Wick Rocks are rather peculiar. The following species met with there have no other station assigned to them in the "Flora Bathoniensis." Nasturtium terrestre, Ulex nanus, Trifolium scabrum, T. striatum, T. arvense, Potentilla verna, Sedum telephium, Solidayo virgaurea, Pulmonaria officinalis, Salvia pratensis, Polygonum hydropiper, Festuca myurus, Blechnum boreale. There are others only met with in one or two localities besides.

In most of the above instances, the exact localities in which the plants occur are not specified, as they can be seen in Babington's "Flora Bathoniensis." The following list comprises several species that have been found in the Bath district since the publication of that work, with the localities annexed:—

Barbarea præcox. A weed in gardens at Southstoke.

Linum angustifolium. Fields near Winsley.

Fragaria elatior. In a wood by the side of the Gloucester Road, about four miles from Bath.

Epilobium roseum. Wet places, Combe Down and Batheaston; not uncommon.

Rosa micrantha. Bannerdown, (perhaps only a variety of R. rubiqinosa).

Saxifraga granulata. Stantonbury Camp, north-east side.

Coriandrum sativum. Lansdown, in a field near the Granville Monument.

Anthemis arvensis. On walls near Winsley; near South Wraxall. Cuscuta trifolii. Clover fields, Batheaston.

Mentha viridis. Sides of a stream in a meadow, between Southstoke and Midford.

Lamium maculatum. On a bank by the side of the footpath leading from Southstoke to Combe Hay.

Allium oleraceum. Borders of fields, Southstoke.

Bromus secalinus. Corn-fields, Southstoke.

Lemna trisulca. Canal, near Combe Hay.

It may be desirable, in conclusion, to indicate some of the best localities for plants around Bath, for the use and guidance of strangers. Prior Park Woods, Smallcombe Wood, Claverton and Brass Knocker Woods, Friary Wood, near Hinton Abbey; woods near Limpley Stoke, Warleigh Woods, St. Catherine's Valley and the woods bordering on Charmy Down, Langridge Lane and Woods, Wick Rocks, Combe Hay, and the woods at Midford Castle. For aquatic plants, the Canal and River, with their respective banks, the ponds at Prior Park and Midford Castle, the Horse and Jockey ponds, near South Wraxall, and wet places on Lansdown, Bannerdown, and Solsbury Hill.

Those who may like to extend their botanical rambles beyond the Bath district, properly so-called, will do well to visit the following places, all easily reached in these days, with the help of the rail :- Bowood and Spye Park, the woods at Longleat, Warminster Downs, St. Vincent's Rocks, Hanham Woods, and the course of the brook from Keynsham Station to Pensford, at which last place, on the slopes of the adjoining hills, may be found the Vicia bythinica, long mistaken for a rarer and more local plant the Lathyrus hirsutus which has this station erroneously assigned to it, not only in the "Flora Bathoniensis," but in several other works on British plants. Shapwick Moor, between Glastonbury and Highbridge, deserves also especial notice as affording extensive peat bogs, of which there are none in the neighbourhood of Bath, and where, consequently, are to be met with many plants entire strangers to the Bath flora.

The Cryptogamic plants are not included in Professor Babington's "Flora Bathoniensis" with the exception of the *Characeæ*, *Equisetaceæ*, and *Filices*. The mosses and lichens, indeed, in the neighbourhood of Bath, have been very little investigated; but the fungi have received more attention from C. E. Broome, Esq., of Elmhurst, Bath-

easton, who has supplied the writer with the following notes respecting them.

"The Bath district consists mainly of a series of lofty hills separated by deep valleys, whose sides are in some places clothed with woods, but in many instances consist of pastures and arable lands, neither of which are productive of the plants we are considering. The woods, too, are frequently dry and rocky, and composed mostly of underwood, which is cut down at short intervals. another circumstance unfavourable to the growth of fungi, which require a certain amount of moisture, and luxuriate in old and decaying timber. In some of the woods, however, springs of water gush out from the hillsides, and there many minute species may be met with, inhabiting decaying grasses, sedges and rushes, and the rotting stems of various herbaceous plants. For other forms, the older growth of underwood, as hazel, willow, oak, and wych elm, may be searched with considerable success in damp localities.

"There is a great scarcity, however, in the vicinity of Bath of open heaths, and woody glades, and fir plantations, which are the favourite haunts of many of the finer species of fungi, such as Agarics and Boleti, Polypori and Hydna. The flat tops of the hills are mostly under the plough, still some fine species may be met with on Claverton and Warleigh Downs, Bathford Hill, and their adjacent fir plantations. Hanham woods and quarries also yield a tolerable harvest to the mycologist. The following are a few of the most interesting forms of the higher tribes occurring in the neighbourhood:—Agaricus rubescens, Pers. is common in the open parts of woods. A. excelsus, Fr. has been met with at Batheaston. A. vaginatus, Bull. on Warleigh Down. A. procerus, Scop. and A. excoriatus, Schoeff. in the same locality. A.

rachodes, Vitt., a noble species, has occurred at Batheaston. The last three are eatable, and make an excellent catsup. A. acuto-squamosus, Weinm., one of our most beautiful Agarics, grew in great abundance in 1863, in the plantations adjoining Bathampton Down. A. cristatus, Fr., and A. granulosus, Batsch, are common. A. mucidus, Fr., an elegant white glutinous species, springs from old beech trees near Monkton Farleigh and other places. A. gambosus, Fr. and A. personatus, Fr., both edible, form large rings on our downs and fields; whilst the beautiful A. nudus, Bull., ornaments the woods. A. grammopodius, Bull., again, grows in rings on the downs. A. fumosus, P. grows solitarily on Bathford Hill, where also may be found A. odorus, Sow., a pale green and fragrant species. A. geotrupus may be seen in great elegance in fir plantations on Bathampton Down.

"Passing over several sections of the genus, we may notice A. rosellus, Fr., a very pretty rose-coloured agaric, which grows on fir-cones in Lucknam and other planta-Hanham yields several interesting species as A. pyxidatus, Bull., and A. rufulus, B. and Br. Marasmius fætidus occurs there also; as does also Hygrophorus calyptræformis, B. and Br. Agaricus ulmarius, Bull. not unfrequently occurs on elms, and A. ostreatus, Jacq. on other forest trees. Among the rosy-spored agarics, A. Bloxami, B. and Br. is remarkable for its fine slaty-blue pileus, and is common on Warleigh and other downs. A. incanus. Fr., is also an ornament to the downs, with its yellow-green cap and peculiar odour of mice. A. aurivellus, Batsch, has occurred on ash pollards at Batheaston, and A. squarrosus, Müll. is common on ash and other trees.

"Among the rusty-spored Agarics, A. cucumis, P., a handsome species, is easily known by its curious odour of

rancid herrings; it was abundant on our downs in 1863. Among the purple-spored kinds, the mushroom, A. campestris, L., and A. aruginosus, Curt, a fine verdigris-green species, are worthy of attention. The genus Cortinarius amongst Agaricini, presents some beautiful species. Cortinarius fulgens, Fr., C. glaucopus, Fr., C. diabolicus, Fr., C. callisteus, Fr., and C. anomalus, Fr., were to be seen on Bathford Hill in the autumn of 1863, whilst vears ago C. violaceus, Fr. roused the admiration of its beholders in one of the woods in Box parish. Hygrophorus, another section of the Agarics, presents several interesting species, as A. hypothejus in Bathford plantations, H. lætus., Fr. at Hanham, and H. unguinosus and H. murinaceus, Fr. both there and at Warleigh Down. Others, as H. conicus, Fr., H. ceraceus, Fr., H. puniceus, Fr. and H. psittacinus, Fr., embellish the sward with the most brilliant colors. The Lactarii, remarkable as distilling a white or coloured milk, when cut, and often poisonous, abound in our woods, and under trees in the meadows. Lactarius torminosus, Fr., a beautiful but deadly species, is common, and L. camphoratus, Fr. has occurred at Batheaston.

"Passing over several sections of the Agaricini we may notice *Marasmius oreades* as affording an excellent article of food, and common on the downs and in pastures. Lastly, out of the whole number of Agaricini recorded as British, amounting to about 560 species, between 180 and 190 only have occurred in our district, but no doubt numerous species have been overlooked.

"Of the Polypori, characterized by having a fructifying surface composed of tubes instead of plates, the genus Boletus is represented with us by about ten species out of thirty. Polyporus by twenty out of seventy-six. Trametes by two out of four. Dædalea also by two out

of four. Merulius by three out of ten. Fistulina hepatica is the only British species, and is not uncommon on old oaks, and is used sometimes, cooked with beefsteaks, as an article of food. In the genus Hydnum we only possess five out of twenty-three species. Of Radulium we have only one, and the remaining genera are unrepresented. In Auricularini, which have an even, or smooth, hymenium, Thelephora gives us two or three only out of eighteen British species. Stereum affords us five out of six; the other genera yield sixteen out of thirty-seven British. Clavariei present us with thirteen only out of forty-nine. C. formosa, Fr., occurred first on Bathford Down in 1863, and C. ardenia, Sow., a most interesting addition to our list, was found by Mr. Currey, in Lucknam plantations, in October of the same year. Of the remaining genera of Hymenomycetes, we possess twelve species out of thirty-one British.

"The Gusteromycetes contain some interesting forms of subterranean Fungi, outwardly possessing very few attractions, but whose internal structure will well repay the microscopist. Plantations of beech and fir, the open parts of woods, and bare spots under oaks, &c., in meadows, are the places where these plants are to be sought for. Hanham formerly yielded several rare kinds, the Bathampton plantations others, and, perhaps, the richest locality in the neighbourhood are the beech woods of Combe-Hay. Considerable patience, however, and some practice, is necessary to find these plants without the aid of a trained dog, though with such aid the work is easy.

"Of the Gasteromycetous Truffles our district claims six species out of nineteen British, of various genera. Of the *Phalloidei* we have two out of four species, and it affords a good instance of the uncertainty of the appearance of

fungi, that a little wood at Batheaston abounded, in 1863, in Phallus caninus. Fr., where it had not previously been observed at all, although the wood had been searched for years at the proper time. Of the other genera of this order, Geaster is represented with us by G. fimbriatus, Fr., which occurs, some years, in great abundance in Bathampton fir plantations, where it adorns the woods with its elegant stellate peridia. Of other Trichogasters we have eight species of different genera out of thirteen British. The Myxogasters, claimed at present by zoologists as well as by botanists, give us twenty-nine out of eighty-one species; but many are very ill defined, so that we probably possess many more. Of Nidulariaei we claim two out of three species. N. striata, Bull., a pretty species, often decorates our woods by its nest-like cups, filled with egg-like conceptacles containing the spores. Sphærobolus, another minute, but very interesting plant of this family, is not uncommon on rotten sticks, &c.; its mode of ejecting the sporangia to a considerable distance will well repay any observer for the time bestowed on it.

"The Coniomycetes are represented by about 140 species out of 400; many are very ill defined. Hyphomycetes, or Moulds, the British species of which amount to nearly 213, in numerous genera, are represented by about 64 in our district; many others might easily be added by any one taking up that particular branch of the subject. We now quit the Hymenomycetes, and enter on the Ascomycetes, the fruit of which is contained in asci, or sacs. The higher genera here often imitate the forms of their predecessors, the Hymenomycetes. And first we may notice the Morchellas, or Morels, of which we have two species out of three British. M. esculenta, P. forms a great luxury with French cooks. Of Helvella we have two out of four;

H. crispa, Fr. and H. lacunosa, Afz. The genus Verpa is absent. Mitrula cucullata, Fr. occurs in our fir plantations, as does Spathularia flavida, P., and Leotia lubrica, P. in ordinary woods. The curious genus Vibrissea is wanting. Lastly, of six British species of Geoglossum we have four, whose fruit forms a very pretty microscopic object. The Pezizas, or cup-shaped fungi, occur on bare soil, on rotten sticks and stems of herbaceous plants. They are worthy of notice for the beauty of their colours, form, and clothing, differing less than many other fungi in their fruit and microscopic structure. Few plants can exceed the beauty of Peziza trechispora, Berk., a species common enough on clayey banks, in October and November. Those who walk about our lanes must have also often observed the beautiful carmine cups of P. coccinea, Jacq., which is common on dead sticks, half buried in the soil, in January and February, or the equally brilliant P. aurantia, Fr., growing on clay banks, &c., of a golden orange color. Another fine species, P. onotica, P. may be seen in October in the Hanham woods: it is of a rich bronzy-yellow shaded off into pink. Many of the minute species also, which grow on decaying wood, and herbaceous stems, exceed the larger kinds in beauty, if viewed under a lens. Nothing, for instance, can be more elegant than P. corticalis, P., of a reddish-grey color, ribbed over with rows of hairs, each of which, on a dewy morning, is surmounted by a drop of dew resembling rows of pearls; it is common on dead wood. Of the British Pezizas, amounting to 128 species, we can only claim 52. Of Helotium nine out of thirty-one. Of Ascobolus, whose fruit is a beautiful microscopic object, previous to 1863, we had only three species, but that year added six more to our list, several of which were new to Britain. Of other genera of Elvellacei eleven species

out of forty belong to our district. Of Ascigerous Truffles, among which are the edible species, we possess seven out of nine British. of the remaining genera we have eleven out of sixteen. Of *Phacidiacei* we claim eleven out of thirty-nine British.

"Proceeding downwards in the series, we come to a vast tribe of Fungi, the *Pyrenomycetes*, a family plain outwardly, but whose fruit amply compensates for any lack of external charms. It assumes innumerable forms, very valuable in distinguishing the species. The Ergot of grasses is merely a mycelioid state of certain species of this division. *Cordyceps militaris*, Fr., occupies chrysalids buried in the earth, and sends up its clubshaped receptacle, of a brilliant orange-red color, contrasting beautifully with the surrounding moss.

"C. entomorrhiza, Fr., seizes on the body of some caterpillar when about to bury itself for its final transformation, but whose operations are cut short by the fungus, which gradually occupies the whole body of the insect with its mycelium, and then raises its globose yellow head above the soil, dotted over with the mouths of its perithecia. This species used in former years to occur in plenty in Hartham Park. Cordyceps purpurea, Fr., may easily he raised by sowing the ergot of grasses in a pot in autumn, the fungus appearing in the following spring.

"C. alutacea, Fr., occurs in our fir plantations, as at Lucknam Grove, and on Bathford Hill. Five other British species have not yet been found in our district. Of ten species of *Hypocrea* we can only boast of four. Of *Xylaria*, *X. bulbosa*, B. and Br. is an interesting addition to our list, not having been met with since the time of Persoon. It grew in great plenty in Lucknam plantations in 1861, and sparingly on Bathford Hill.

Poronia punctata, Fr., is rare with us. Of the Hypoxyla we have ten out of seventeen British. Of Diatrype fourteen out of thirty-three. Of the genus Valsa sixteen out of fifty-one. The other genera, previous to Sphæria, yield us twenty-three out of fifty-nine species. Of the large genus Sphæria, containing no fewer than two hundred and three British species, we can reckon about seventy-five. From forty species contained in the remaining genera of Sphæriaæi, fourteen are found in our district. Lastly, of the family Physomycetes six species occur out of twenty-two British.

"It appears from the above rough enumeration that out of 2315 British species of fungi, we have an ascertained list of 832, somewhat more than one third. doubtless very far below the number actually contained in our neighbourhood, and it remains a pleasing task for future mycologists to add to those numbers. districts to the south, south-east, and south-west of Bath have been very little worked at present, and will probably afford numerous novelties to a careful investigator. may be as well to add that the season for the Agaricini and the larger fungi generally extends from August to December, whilst the minute Pezizæ, Sphæriæ, and such species as inhabit decaying vegetable matter, are to be found in perfection from December to May, when the drying winds commonly put an end to the researches of the mycologist."

# ZOOLOGY.

By CHARLES TERRY, Esq., M.R.C.S.

In compiling the following brief sketch of the Zoology of Bath, the writer has limited himself to a radius of little more than six miles from the city. But this small space,

consisting of open down, old quarry grounds, hill sides, dotted with plantations and underwood, and luxuriant well-timbered valley, watered by innumerable streams, and intersected for nearly its whole length by the river Avon, is the favourite habitat of birds and insects. The spot is well worth a visit from the naturalist, who may here enrich his collection by some rare specimens; want of space has compelled the writer to confine his account of insects to that of one tribe, the Lepidoptera, which more generally engages the attention of collectors from the beauty and variety of its members, and for whose use there is appended to each specimen the name of the month in which the perfect insect makes its appearance.

The writer has, in conclusion, to acknowledge his obligation to Mr. Sainsbury, of Sydney Buildings, who has kindly furnished several of the dates of the capture of rare birds.

### MAMMALIA.

#### CHEIROPERA.

Rhinolophus Ferrum-equinum Greater Horse Shoe Bat.
Rhinolophus Hipposideros ... Smaller Horse Shoe Bat.
Plocotus Auritus ... Long Eared Bat.
Vespertilio Emarginatus ... Notch Eared Bat (rare).
Scotophilus Murinus ... Pipistrelle, or Common Bat.
Scotophilus Noctula ... Great Bat.

#### INSECTIVORA.

Erinaceus Europæus ... ... Hedgehog.

Sorex Araneus ... ... Common Shrew.

Sorex Fodiens ... Water Shrew.

Sorex Remifer ... ... Oared Shrew (rare).

Talpa Europæa ... ... Common Mole.

#### CARNIVORA.

Meles Taxus ... ... Badger (rare).

Mustela Putorius ... Fitchet, or Polecat (rather rare).

Mustela Erminea ... Stoat, or Ermine.

Mustela Vulgaris Weasel. Lutra Vulgaris Otter (rare). Vulpes Vulgaris Fox. RODENTIA. Sciurus Vulgaris Common Squirrel. Mioxus Avellanarius Dormouse. Mus Rattus Black Rat. Mus Decumanus Brown Rat. ... Mus Musculus Domestic Mouse. Mus Sylvaticus Long-tailed Field Mouse. ... Mus Messorius Harvest Mouse. ... Arvicola Amphibius Water Vole (rather rare). Arvicola Agrestis Brown Field Vole. ... Arvicola Pratensis Red or Meadow Vole. Common Hare. Lepus Timidus Lepus Cuniculus Rabbit. ... AVES. RAPTORES. Falconidæ. Falco Peregrinus Peregrine Falcon (rare). Falco Subbuteo Hobby (rare). Falco (Esalon Merlin (rare). Falco Tinnunculus Kestrel (summer visitor). ACCIPITRINÆ. Accipiter Fringillarius Sparrow Hawk. Astur Palumbarius Goshawk (shot at Claverton, 1833). CIRCINÆ. Buteo. Buteo Vulgaris Common Buzzard. Buteo Lagopus Rough-legged Buzzard (rare) Pernis. Pernis Apivorus Honey Buzzard (shot at Bath-... easton and Swainswick). Milvus. Milvus Regalis ... Kite (rare). Circus. Circus Cyaneus Hen Harrier (rare). Circus Rufus Marsh Harrier (rare). ...

STRIGIDÆ.			
Strix.			
Strix Flammea	•••	•••	White or Barn Owl.
Ulula.			
Ulula Stridula	•••	•••	Tawny Owl.
Scotophilus.			
Scotophilus Passerino	t	•••	Little Owl (one shot at Batheaston, 1834).
Otus.			
Otus Vulgaris	•••		Long-eared Owl (rare).
Otus Brachiotos	• • •	•••	Short-eared Owl (rare).
Scops.			
Scops Aldrovand	•••	•••	Scops-eared Owl (one shot at Claverton).
DENTIROSTRES.			
Laniadæ.			
Lanius Excubitor	•••	***	Great Shrike (rare).
Lanius Collurio	•••	•••	Red-backed Shrike (summer from April to October).
Merulidæ.			
Cinctus Aquaticus	•••	•••	European Dipper (rare).
Merulinæ.			
Merula Viscivora	•••	•••	Missel Thrush.
Merula Pilaris		***	Fieldfare (winter visitor).
Merula Iliaca	•••		Redwing (winter visitor).
Merula Musica	•••	***	Song Thrush.
Merula Vulgaris	•••	•••	Blackbird.
Merula Torquata	•••	***	Ring Ousel (rare).
SILVIADÆ.			
Saxicolinæ.			
Saxicola Œnanthe	***	•••	Wheat Ear (summer from March to September).
Saxicola Rubetra	•••	•••	Whinchat (summer from April to October).
Saxicola Rubicola			Stonechat.
Erythaca Rubecula	•••	•••	Redbreast.
Phænicura Ruticilla	•••	•••	Common Red Start (summer
			from April to September).
Philomela Luscinia	•••	•••	Nightingale (summer from April to September).

Curruca.			
Curruca Atricapilla	•••	***	Blackcap (summer from April to October).
Curruca Hortensis	•••	•••	Greater Pettychaps (summer from May to Sept.).
Curruca Cinerea	•••	•••	White Throat (summer from April to September).
Curruca Garrula	•••	•••	Lesser White Throat (summer April to October).
Salicaria.			•
Salicaria Phragmites	••	•••	Sedge Warbler (summer from April to October).
Salicaria Arundinace	$\alpha$	•••	Reed Warbler (summer from May to September).
Salicaria Locustella	•••	•••	Grasshopper Warbler (summer from April to Sept).
Sylvia Sibilatrix	•••	***	Wood Warbler (summer from April to September).
Sylvia Trochylus	•••	•••	Willow Warbler (summer from March to October).
Sylvia Hippolais	•••	•••	Chiff-chaff Warbler (summer from March to Oct.).
Regulus Auricapillus	•••	•••	Gold Crest.
Regulus Ignicapillus	•••	•••	Fire Crest (rare).
Parianæ.			
Parus Cæruleus		***	Blue Titmouse.
Parus Major	•••	•••	Greater Titmouse.
Parus Ater	•••	•••	Cole Titmouse.
Parus Palustris	•••	***	Marsh Titmouse.
Parus Caudatus		•••	Long-tailed Titmouse.
Accentor Modularis		•••	Hedge Accentor.
Motacilla Boarula	•••	••.	Gray Wagtail.
Motacilla Yarrellii	•••	•••	Pied Wagtail.
Motacilla Flava	•••	•••	Yellow Wagtail (summer from March to Sept.).
Motacilla Neglecta ·	•••	•••	Gray-headed Wagtail (summer from April to September, rare).
Anthus Pratensis	•••	•••	Meadow Pipit.

Anthus Arboreus	***	•••	Tree Pipit (summer from April to September).
Bombycellinæ.			
Bombycilla Garrula	•••	•••	Wax Wing (one shot at Charlcombe, 1832).
Muscicapa Grisola	•••	•••	Spotted Fly Catcher (summer from May to October).
MUSCICAPIDŒ.			
Muscicapa Luctuosa	•••	•••	Pied Fly Catcher (summer from May to September). (rare).
CONIROSTRES.			
Corvus Corax	•••	•••	Raven (rare).
Corvus Corone	•••	•••	Carrion Crow.
Corvus Cornix		•••	Hooded Crow (rare)
Corvus Monedula	***	•••	Jackdaw.
Corvus Frugilegus	•••	•••	Rook.
Pica Melanoleuca		•••	Magpie.
Garrulus Glandarius	***	•••	Jay.
Fregilus Graculus	•••	•••	Chough (one caught at Bathwick, 1831).
Sturnus Vulgaris	•••	•••	Starling.
FRINGILLIDÆ.			
Coccothranstes Vulga	ris	•••	Hawfinch (rather rare).
Coccothranstes Chlor		***	Greenfinch.
Carduelis Elegans	•••	•••	Goldfinch.
Carduelis Spinus	***	•••	Siskin (winter visitor).
Linaria Canabina	•••		Brown Linnet.
Linaria Montana	•••	•••	Twite (winter visitor, rare).
Linaria Minor	•••	•••	Lesser Redpole (winter visitor).
Linarta Borealis	•••	•••	Mealy Redpole (winter visitor, rare).
Pyrgita Domestica		•••	House Sparrow.
Pyrgita Montana		•••	Tree Sparrow (rare).
Fringilla Montifring	illa	•••	Mountain Finch (winter
	UUUUU	•••	visitor),
Fringilla Cælebs	•••	•••	Chaffinch.
Emberiza Miliaria	•••	***	Common Bunting.

Emberiza Citrinella .	••	•••	Yellow Bunting.
Emberiza Cirlus .	• •	•••	Cirl Bunting.
Emberiza Schæniculus .	• •	•••	Reed Bunting.
Plectrophanes Nivalis .	••	•••	Snow Bunting (winter
•			visitor, rare).
Alauda Arvensis .	••	•••	Skylark.
Alauda Arborea .	•••	•••	Woodlark.
Pyrrhula Vulgaris	•••	•••	Bullfinch.
Corythus Enucleator .		•••	Pine Grosbeak (obtained at
			Widcombe and Fox Hill.)
Loxia Curvirostra		***	Crossbill (several obtained
			in the years 1837-8-9).
ANSORES.			
Brachylopus Viridis	•••		Green Woodpecker.
Dendrocopus Major	•••	•••	Great Spotted Woodpecker.
Dendrocopus Minor	•••	•••	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker
Yunx Torquilla	•••	•••	Wryneck (summer visitor,
			April to September).
Certhia Familiaris	•••	•••	Creeper.
Sitta Europea	•••	•••	Nuthatch.
Troglodites Europeus	•••	•••	Common Wren.
Coculus Canorus		•••	Cuckoo (summer visitor,
			from April to August).
ENUIROSTRES.			
Upupa Epops	•••	•••	Hoopoe (one shot at Wes-
			ton, 1850).
SSIROSTRES.			
Merops Apiaster	•••	•••	Bee Eater (one seen near
			Old Widcombe Church,
			1850.
Alcedo Ispida	•••	•••	Kingfisher.
Caprimulgus Europæus	3	•••	Goatsucker (summer from
			May to September, rare).
Hirudo Rustica	•••	•••	Chimney Swallow (sum-
			mer from April to Oct).
Hirudo Urbica	•••	•••	Martin (summer from
			April to October).
Hirudo Riparia	•••	•••	Sand Martin (summer from
			March to August).

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Cypselus Apus	•••	Swift (summer from May
		to August.
RASORES.		
Columbidæ.		
Columba Palumbus	•••	Wood Pigeon.
Turtur Migratorius	•••	Turtle Dove (summer from April to September).
TETRAONIDÆ.		
Perdix Cinerea		Common Partridge.
Perdix Rufa		Red-legged Partridge
		(rare).
Perdix Coturnix	•••	Common Quail (summer
		from April to September
Phasianidæ.		(rare).
Phasianus Colchicus		Common Pheasant.
	***	Common i neasant.
GRALLATORES.		
Ardeadæ.		
Ardea Cinerea	***	Common Heron.
Egretta Garzetta	•••	Little Egret (one shot at
		Bathampton in 1841),
Butor Stellaris	***	Bittern (one shot at Bath-
		ampton, 1826; two near
4 7 7 74'		Lansdown, in 1857).
Ardeola Minuta	***	Little Bittern (two shot at
Scolopacidæ.		Radstock, 1852).
Scolopax Rusticola		Woodcock.
Scolopax Major	•••	Great Snipe (one shot at
Scotopau Major	•••	Langridge, 1831).
Scolopax Gallinago		Common Snipe.
Scolopax Gallinula	•••	Jack Snipe (rare).
Totanus.	•••	cuci ~21.pc (2012),
Totanus Ochropus	•••	Green Totanus (shot at
2 occurred o our op ao	•••	Bathwick).
Totanus Calidris		Red Shank (rare).
Totanus Macularius	•••	Spotted Totanus (rare).
Totanus Hypolencus	•••	Common Sandpiper.
Totanus Glottis	•••	Green Shank (one shot at
2 0000000 000000	•••	Batheaston, 1856).
		200000000000000000000000000000000000000

Numeneus Arquata	•••	•••	Curlew.
Numeneus Pheopus	•••	•••	Whimbrel.
Tringa Linconiensis	•••	•••	Purple Sandpiper (one shot at Colerne, 1842).
Tringa Variabilis	•••	•••	Dunlin (rare).
Tringa Minuta	***	•••	Little Stint (one shot on the
			Avon, 1831).
Phalaropus Lobatus	•••	•••	Grey Phalarope (five shot at back of Northgate Brewery, 1840).
Charadriadæ.			
Vanellus Cristatus	***	•••	Common Lapwing.
Squatarola Pluvialis	•••	•••	Golden Plover (rare).
Rallidœ.			
Rallus Aquaticus	•••	•••	Water Rail (shot in the Pond
			at the back of Grosvenor).
Crex Pratensis	***	•••	Land Rail.
Crex Perzanna	***	•••	Spotted Crake.
Crex Pasilla	•••	•••	Little Crake (one shot in the Pond at the back of Grosvenor).
Gallinules.			•
Gallinula Chloropus	•••	•••	Common Gallinule.
Fulica Atra	•••	•••	Coot (met with on the Avon in winter).
NATORES.			
Anatidæ.			
Boschas Crecca	***	•••	Common Teal (rare).
Boschas Fera	•••	•••	Common Wild Duck.
Fuligulinæ.			
Œdemia Nigra	•••	***	Common Scotter (one shot at Bathampton).
Colymbidæ.			
Podiceps Minor	•••	•••	Little Grebe.
Podiceps Auritus	•••	•••	Eared Grebe (rare).
Podiceps Cornutus	•••	•••	Dusky Grebe (rare).
Colymbus Gracialis	***	•••	Great Northern Diver (one shot on the wiers, 1825).
Colymbus Arcticus	•••	•••	Black Throated Diver (one
			shot near Cleveland Bridge, 1825.)

Colymbus Septentrionalis	Red-throated Diver (rare).
Alcadæ.	1
Mergulus Alle ••••	Little Auk (one obtained at Pickwick Mills, in 1836).
Pelecanidæ.	
Phalacracorax Carbo	Common Cormorant (one shot at Bradford, 1859).
Laridæ:	
Larus Rissa	Kittiwake.
Larus Fuscus	Lesser Black-
Larus Canus	Common Gull. the Avon.
Sterna Hirundo	Common Tern (frequently met with on the Canal and Basons).
Sterna Minuta	Lesser Tern (one shot at Walcot).
Sterna Dougalii	Roseate Tern (several shot in 1840).
Thalassidroma Leachii	Fork-tailed Petrel (one
	picked up dead at Bathwick, 1828).
Thalassidroma Pelagica	Storm Petrel (one shot at Banner Down).
	ISCES.
<b>G</b> овго.	
Gobio Fluviatilis	Common Gudgeon.
Tinca.	
Tinca Vulgaris	Common Tench.
LEUCISCUS.	
Leuciscus Rutilis	Roach.
Leuciscus Vulgaris	Dace.
Leuciscus Alburnus	Bleak.
Leuciscus Cephalus	Chub.
Leuciscus Phoxinus	Minnow.
COBITIS.	
Cobitis Varbalata	Loach.

Esox.

Esox Lucius ... ... Common Pike.

Salmo.

Salmo Salar ... ... Salmon (2 taken at Bathampton, 1820).

Salmo Fario ... ... Common Trout.

Anguilla.

Anguilla Vulgaris ... Common Eel.

Cottus.

Cottus Gobio ... ... Miller's Thumb.

Gasterosteus.

Gasterosteus Aculeatus ... Stickle Back.

Platessa.

Platessa Flesus ... .. Flounder.

### REPTILIA.

Lacerta Agilis ... ... Sand Lizard (a specimen was killed in Bennett Street, in 1840, apparently of this Lizard, but being mutilated and in spirit, the writer is not certain).

Zootoca Vivipara ... Common Lizard (rare).

Anguis Fragilis ... ... Blind Worm.

Natrix Torquata ... Ringed Snake.

Vipera Berus ... ... Common Viper.

Vipera Communis var. ... Red Viper (rare, one taken at Monkton Combe, 1834).

AMPHIBIA.

Rana Temporaria ... ... Common Frog.

Bufo Vulgaris ... ... Common Toad.

Triton Cristatus ... ... Great Water Newt.

Lissotriton Punctatus ... ... Common Smooth Newt.

Lissostriton Palmipes ... ... Palmated Smooth Newt

(rare).

# INSECTA.

# LEPIDOPTERA.—Butterflies.

Papilio.			
			Correllant toil Duttonfor
Papilio Machaon	***	***	Swallow-tail Butterfly
			(June, July, August,
			rare).
Gonepteryx Rhamni	***	•••	Brimstone Butterfly. (May
			and August).
Colias Edusa	• 0 •	•••	Clouded Yellow Butterfly
		•	(September, rather rare).
Colias Hyall		•••	Pale Clouded Yellow But-
Control Lighter See	***	***	terfly (August, rare).
Pontia.			terny (August, rare).
			C C11 P.44-9
Pontia Brassicæ	•••	•••	Common Cabbage Butterfly
			(May, July).
Pontia Rapæ	•••	•••	Small White Butterfly
			(April, July).
Pontia Napi	***	•••	Green Veined Butterfly
			(May, July).
MANCIPIUM.			
Mancipium Duplidice	2		Bath White Butterfly (very
2.2 and options 2 aprilated		•••	rare).
Mancipium Cardamin	700		Orange-tip Butterfly (May,
mancipiam Caraamin	ies	•••	
T 7			June).
Leucophasia Sinapis	***	***	Wood White Butterfly (May
			August).
Pieris Cratægi	•••		Black Veined White Butter-
			fly (June, July, rare).
Nemeobius Lucina	***	•••	Duke of Burgundy Fritil-
		8	lary (June).
MELITÆA.			
Melitæa Athalia	•••	•••	Pearl-bordered Likeness
1120000000 110000000	•••	•••	Fritillary (June, July).
Malitan Automia			
Melitæa Artemis	***	***	Greasy Fritillary (May,
24.24			June, July)
Melitæa Cinxia.,.		•••	Glanville Fritillary (May,
			June, rare).

	Melitæa Euphrosyne	0.0,0	•••	Pearl-bordered Fritillary (May, August).
	Melitæa Selene	•••	•••	Small Pearl-bordered Frit- tillary (June, August).
Are	GYNNIS.			
	Argynnis Adippe	•••	***	High Brown Fritillary (June, July).
	Argynnis Aglaia	•••	•••	Dark Green Fritillary (July, August).
	Argynnis Paphia	•••	***	Silver Washed Fritillary (July).
V <sub>A</sub>	NESSA.			
	Vanessa C.album	•••	•••	Comma Butterfly (June, August, rare).
	Vanessa Polychloros		•••	Large Tortoise-shell (July).
	Vanessa Urticæ	•••		Small Tortoise-shell (July, (September).
	Vanessa Io	•••	•••	Peacock Butterfly (July, August).
	Vanessa Antiopa	***	•••	Camberwell Beauty(August, very rare).
	Vanessa Atalanta	•••	•••	Red Admiral (August).
	Cynthia Cardui	•••	***	Painted Lady (June, September).
H	PPARCHIA.			,
	Hipparchia Ægeria	***	•••	Wood Argus (April, June, August).
	Hipparchia Megæra	•••	•••	Wall Butterfly (July, Aug.)
	Hipparchia Semele	•••	•••	Grayling (July, August, rare).
	Hipparchia Galathea	***	•••	Marbled White (June, July).
	Hipparchia Davus	•••	•••	Heath Butterfly (June, July, rare).
	Hipparchia Janira	•••	•••	Large Meadow Brown (June, July, August).
	Hipparchia Pamphilu	ıs	•••	Least Meadow Brown (June, September).
	Hipparchia Tithonus		•••	Small Meadow Brown (July).

Hipparchia Hyperanti	hus		Wood Ringlet (June).
Thecla Quercus	•••	•••	Purple Hairstreak (July).
Thecla Rubi		•••	Green Hairstreak (May,
1 100000 10000	•••	•••	August).
Thecla W.album	•••	•••	White W. Hairstreak (July).
Thecla Betulæ	•••	•••	Brown Hairstreak (August).
LYCÆNA.			
Lycena Phlæas	•••	•••	Small Copper (April, June, August).
Polyommatus.			11 ug usu/.
Polyommatus Acis		•••	Mazarine Blue (June, July,
1 Oryonimurus Acis	•••		rare).
Polyommatus Arion		•••	Large Blue (July, rare).
Polyommatus Argiolus	•••	•••	Holly Blue (April, July, August).
Polyommatus Alsus			Little Blue (June).
Polyommatus Argus	•••		Silver Studded Blue (July).
Polyommatus Alexis	•••	•••	Common Blue (June, July).
Polyommatus Adonis	•••	•••	Clifden Blue (June, rare).
Polyommatus Agestis	•••	•••	Brown Argus (June, Aug).
HESPERIA.			
Hesperia Malve	•••	••1	Grizzled Skipper (May, June).
Hesperia Tages	•••	••	Dingy Skipper (May, June, July, rare).
Hesperia Sylvanus	•••	•••	Large Skipper (May, June, July).
Hesperia Comma	***	•••	Silver Spotted Skipper (July, August, rare.)
Hesperia Linea	•••	•••	Small Skipper (July, Aug).
Hesperia Paniscus	•••	•••	Spotted Skipper (May, June, rare).

# LEPIDOPTERA.—Moths.

# ANTHROCERIDÆ.

Procris Statices... ... Green Forester (May, June).

Anthrocera Filipendula ... Six-spot Burnet Moth (June, July).

Anthrocera Trifolii		•••	Five-spot Burnet Moth
Sphingidæ,			(June, rare).
Smerinthus Ocellatus	•••		Eyed Hawk Moth (May).
Smerinthus Populi			Poplar Hawk Moth (June,
Smerininas 1 opun		•••	July, August).
Smerinthus Tiliæ	•••	•••	Lime Hawk Moth (May, June, July).
Sphinx Convolvuli	•••	•••	Convolvulus Hawk Moth (September, October, rare.)
Sphinx Ligustris	•••	•••	Privet Hawk Moth (June, July).
Choerocampa Elpenor			Elephant Hawk Moth (June,
		•••	July).
Choerocampa Porcelli	us	***	Small Elephant Hawk (May, June).
Sesiidæ.			
Macroglossa Stellatarı	um	•••	Humming Bird Moth (June, September).
Sesia Fusiformis	•••	•••	Broad-bordered Bee Hawk Moth (May, rare).
Sesia Bombyliformis	•••	•••	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk Moth (May, June, rare).
Trochilidæ.			22002 (220), 0 020, 2020).
Sphecia Apifornis	•••	•••	Hornet Moth (June, July, rare).
Trochilium Ichneumon	niform	e	(June, rare).
Trochilium Miopæfort	me	•••	(May, June, rare).
HEPIALIDÆ.			
Hepialus Hectus	•••	•••	Golden Swift (June, rare).
Hepialus Lupulinus	•••	•••	Small Common Swift (May, June).
Hepialus Humuli		•••	Ghost Moth (June).
Hepialus Vellida	•••	•••	Map-winged Swift (June, July, rare).
Hepialus Silvinus	•••		Orange Swift (August).
Zeuzera Œsculi		•••	Wood Leopard Moth (July, rare).
Cossus Ligniperda	•••		Goat Moth (June, July).

NOTODONTIDÆ.	
Phalera Bucephala	Buff-tip Moth (June).
Clostera Curtula	Chocolate-tip Moth (May,
	rare).
Cerura Furcula	Kitten Moth (June, July).
Cerura Vinula	Puss Moth (May, June).
Notodonta Ziczac	Pebble Prominent (May,
	June).
Lophopteryx Camelina	Coxcomb Prominent (May,
	August).
Pterostoma Palpina	Pale Prominent (May, Sep-
	tember).
Drymonia Chaonia	Lunar Marbled Brown
	(May, June, rare).
Diloba Cæruleocephala	Figure of 8 Moth (August).
Petasia Cassinia	The Sprawler (September, October).
Endromis Versicolor	Kentish Glory (April, rare).
Bombycidæ.	
Saturnia Pavonia Minor	Emperor (April, August, rare).
Lasiocampa Rubi	Fox (May).
Lasiocampa Trifolii	Grass Egger (July, Aug.).
Lasiocampa Quercus	Oak Egger (August)
Lasiocampa Roboris	Great Oak Egger (July,
	August).
Eriogaster Lanestris	Small Egger (February,
	March).
Poecilocampa Populi	December Moth (Dec.).
Trichiura Cratægi	Pale Oak Egger (Septem-
a11.1 37	ber, rare).
Clisiocampa Neustria	Tree Lackey (July, Aug.).
Odonestris Potatoria	Drinker (July).
Gastropacha Quercifolia	Lappet (July).
ARCTIIDÆ.	
Lymantria Monacha	Black Arches (July, Aug).
Hypogymna Dispar	Gipsy Moth (June, July,
	August).

Dasychira Fascelina	Dark Tussock (July).
Dasychira Pudibunda	Light Tussock (May June).
Demas Coryli	Nut-tree Tussock (April, July, rare)
Orgyia Antiqua	Vapourer Moth (August, September).
Orgyia Gonostigma	Scarce Vapourer (August, September, rare).
Stilpnotia Salicis	Satin Moth (July).
Euproctis Chrysorrhæa	Brown-tailed Moth (Aug.).
Euproctis Auriflua	Gold-tailed Moth (July).
Hypercampa Dominula	Scarlet Tiger Moth (June, rare).
Diacrisia Russula	Clouded Buff (June, rare)
Arctia Caja	Garden Tiger Moth (July).
Arctia Villica	Cream-spot Tiger Moth, (June).
Parasemia Plantaginis	Small Tiger Moth (June).
Phragmatobia Fuligmosa	Ruby Tiger Moth (July).
Spilosoma Menthrastri	Large Ermine Moth (May).
Spilosoma Lubricepeda	Spotted Buff Ermine (June).
Fumea Radiella	Transparent Chimney- sweep (June, rare).
Nudaria Mundana	Muslin Moth (July, Aug).
LITHOSIIDÆ.	
Callimorpha Jacobææ	Pink Underwing (April, May).
Miltochrysta Miniata	Red Arches (June, rare).
Lithosia Aureola	Orange Footman (July, rare).
Lithosia Lurideola	Common Footman (July).
Lithosia Griseola	Dun Footman (August).
Œnistis Quadra	Large Footman (July).
Cybosia Mesomella	Four-spotted Footman (June, July, rare).
Endrosa Irrorella	Dew Moth (June, July, rare).
Noctuidæ.	
Triphæna Orbona	Lesser Yellow Underwing (June, July).

Triphæna Pronuba	Great Yellow Underwing
77 · 7 ·	(June, July).
Triphæna Interjecta	Least Broad-border (June,
	July, rare).
Triphæna Fimbria	Broad-bordered Yellow
	Underwing (June, July,
	rare).
Triphæna Janthina	Lesser Broad Border (July,
	August, rare).
Segetia Xanthographa	Square-spot Rustic (Aug.)
Lytea Umbrosa	Six-striped Rustic (July,
	August).
Cerapteryx Graminis	Antler Moth (July, Aug.).
Charæas Æthiops	Black Rustic (July, rare).
Agrotis Segetum	Common Dart (June).
Agrotis Corticea	Heart and Club Moth (June).
Agrotis Valligera	Archer's Dart (August,
	rare).
Agrotis Suffusa	Dark Sword Moth (June,
<i>w</i>	August, rare).
Agrotis Tritici	White Line Dart (June,
	July).
Agrotis Nigricans	Garden Dart (August).
Agrotis Exclamationis	The Hart and Dart (July).
Agrotis Puta	Shuttle-shaped Dart (June,
	rare).
Agrotis Cinerea	Light-feathered Rustic
	(June, rare).
Spælotis Augur	Double Dart (July).
Graphiphora Baja	Dotted Clay (June, rare).
Graphiphora Brunnea	Purple Clay (July).
Graphiphova Rubi	Small Square Spot (June).
Graphiphora Triangulum	Double Square Spot (June,
ar oproprior a 27 tonigacan	July).
Gruphiphora C. Nigrum	Setaceaus Hebrew Charac-
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ter (May, July).
Graphiphora Plecta	Flame Shoulder (June,
a. optopio a 1 octor	September).
Lycophotia Porphyrea	True Lover's Knot (July,
23cophotic Lorphyrou	rare).
	raroj.

Semiophora Gothica .	••	Hebrew Character (April,
Glæa Rubricosa		rare). Red Chestnut (March,
Orthosia Instabilis .	•• •••	rare). Clouded Drab (March,
Orthosia Gracilis .	•• •••	April). Powdered Quaker (March,
Orthosia Stabilis .		April, rare). Common Quaker (March,
Orthosia Miniosa .	•• •••	April). Blossom Underwing (March,
	•• •••	rare), Small Quaker (March).
Orthosia Lota	••	Red Line Quaker (August, rare).
	•• •••	Yellow Line Quaker (Aug).
	••	Brown Spot Pinion (Sept.).
Anchocelis Pistacina .	••	Pale-headed Chestnut (September, October).
Anchocelis Lunosa .	•• •••.	Lunar Underwing (September).
Orrhodia Vaccinii .	••	The Chestnut (September, October, November.)
Eupsilia Satellitia .		Satellite (September, Oct.).
Amphipyra Pyramidea.		Copper Underwing (Aug.).
Scotophila Tragopoginis		The Mouse (August, Sept., rare).
Nænia Typica	••	Dark Gothic (June, July).
VI DI	••	The Flame (June).
07 77 17		Sword-grass Moth (August, September).
Xylophasia Lithoxylea ,		Light Arches (July).
TT 7 7 1 TO 7 T		Dark Arches (June, July).
TC 7 7 1 TO		Clouded-bordered Brindle,
219101111111111111111111111111111111111	•••	(June, July).
Xylophasia Characterea	ě	Clouded Brindle (June, July, rare)
Apamea Didyma .		Common Rustic (July, Aug).
7.61 (0. 1. 171		Marbled Minor (June,
	•••	July).

Miana Furuncula	Cloaked Minor (June, July).
Miana Fasciuncula	Middle Barred Minor (June).
Hama Basilinea	Rustic Shoulder - Knot
	(June).
Hama Testacea	Lesser Flounced Rustic
	(August, September).
Hama Aliena	Large Nutmeg (July, rare).
Mamestra Persicariæ	The Dot (June).
Mamestra Pisi	Broom Moth (June).
Mamestra Oleracea	Bright Line Brown Eye
	(May, June).
Mamestra Chenopodii	The Nutmeg (June).
Mamestra Brassicæ	The Cabbage Moth (May,
	June).
Hadena Thalassina	Pale Shouldered Brocade
	(June, July).
Hadena Dentina	Common Sheers (June,
	July).
Hadena Protea	Brindled Green (Septem-
	ber, October).
Xylocampa Lithoriza	Early Grey (March, April).
Heliophobus Popularis	Feathered Gothic (June).
Dianthecia Cucubali	Campion Moth (June, Sep-
	tember, rare).
Dianthecia Capsincola	Lychnis Moth (June, Sep-
	tember).
Polia Chi	July Chi (July).
Polia Serena	Broad Barred White (June).
Polia Dysodea	Ranunculus (July).
Polia Flavocincta	Large Ranunculus (August,
	September).
Eurois Nebulosa	Grey Arches (June).
Eurois Herbida	Green Arches (Aug. Sep.).
Agriopis Aprildina	Marvel du jour (April,
	May, rare).
Miselia Oxyacanthi	Green Brindled Crescent
	September, Oct. (rare).
Thyatira Butis	Peach Blossom (June, July,
	rare)

Tuinn Dei	Domen Moth (Inna Inla)
Triæna Psi Triæna Tridens	Dagger Moth (June, July).
	Dark Dagger (May, June).
Acronycta Rumicis	Bramble Moth (May).
Acronycta Megacephala	Poplar Grey (May, July, August).
Apetela Aceris	The Sycamore (June).
Apetela Leporina	The Miller (May, rare).
Bryophila Glandifera	Marbled Green (June, July).
Bryophila Perla	Marbled Beauty (July, August).
Ceratopacha Fluctuosa	Satin Carpet (June).
Ceratopacha Duplaris	Lesser Satin Carpet (June).
Eugramma Oo	Scallop-winged Oak Moth (May, June, rare).
Cosmia Diffinis	White Spotted Pinion (Aug.)
Cosmia Affinis	Lesser Spotted Pinion (July).
Euperia Trapetzena	Dun Bar (July).
Xanthia Fulvago	The Sallow (September, October).
Xanthia Flavago	Pink Barred Sallow (September, October).
Xanthia Aurago	Barred Sallow (August, September).
Orbono Rufina	Flounced Rustic (September, October).
Scolopteryx Libatrix	Herald (April, July, Sep.).
Gortyria Flavago	Frosted Orange (August, September).
Gortyria Micacea	Rosy Rustic (July, Aug.).
Mythimna Turca	The Double Line (July, rare).
Mythimna Grisea	Bright Eyed Clay (July, rare).
Meristus Quercus	Treble Lines (June, Sep.).
Caradrina Morpheus	Bordered Rustic (June).
Caradrina Cubicularis	Pale Mottled Willow (June, July).
Stilbia Anomalata	The Anomalous (August, September).

Monagria Fulva	Small Wainscot (July).
Monagria Typhæ	Bullrush Moth (July, Aug.).
Leucania Impura	Smoky Wainscot (June,
	July).
Leucania Comma	Shoulder Striped Wainscot
	(June, July).
Leucania Palleus	Common Wainscot (July).
Phlogophora Meticulosa	Angle Shades (May, Sep.).
Cucullia Verbasci	Mullein Moth (May).
Cucuillia Scrophulariæ	Water Betomy Moth (May).
Cuculia Umbratica	Large Pale Shark (July).
Abrostola Urticæ	The Spectacle (July).
Abrostola Triplasia	Dark Spectacle (July).
Plusia Illustris	Purple Shades (July, rare).
Plusia Iota	Plain Golden Y (July).
Plusia Pulcherrima	Beautiful Golden Y (July).
Plusia Gamma	Silver Y (June, July, Aug.,
	September).
Plusia Chrysitis	Burnished Brass Moth
	(July, August).
Plusia Orichalcea	Scarce Burnished Brass
	(June, July, rare).
Heliothis Marginata	Bordered Sallow (June,
v	July, rare).
Heliothis Peltigera	Bordered Straw (June,
	July).
Heliothis Dispacea	Marbled Clover (June, rare).
Anarta Myrtilli	Beautiful Yellow Under-
	wing (June, July).
Acontia Luctuosa	The Four-spotted (June,
	August, rare)
Erastria Fuscula	White Spot Marbled (June).
Phytometra Œnea	Small Purple Barred (June,
	rare).
Mermo Maura	Old Lady (July).
Catocala Nupta	Red Underwing (August).
Cotocala Sponsa	Dark Crimson Underwing
	June, July).
Brepha Parthenias	Orange Underwing (June).

Brepha Notha	Light Orange Underwing
	(March, rare).
Euclidia Glyphica	The Burnet (June).
Euclidia Mi	The Shipton (May, June).
GEOMETRIDÆ.	
Speranza Limbaria	Frosted Yellow (May, June).
Fidonia Atomaria	Common Heath (June).
Fidonia Plumaris	Bordered Grey (Aug.).
Halia Vanaria	Common V Moth (June, July).
Anisopteryx Leucophearia	Spring Usher (February, March).
Erannis Progremmaria	Dotted Border (March).
Erannis Aurantiaria	Scarce Umber (October).
Erannis Defoliaria	Mottled Umber (October).
Phigalia Pilosaria	Pale Brindled Beauty
	(March).
Nyssia Hispidaria	Small Brindled Beauty (January, February,
	rare).
Biston Hirtarius	Brindled Beauty (April).
Biston Betularius	Peppered Moth (June).
Himera Pennaria	October Moth (October).
Crocallis Elinguaria	Scalloped Oak (August).
Odontopera Bidentata	Scalloped Hazel (April,
Odomopora Brachana	June).
Odoptera Tiliaria	Canary Shouldered Thorn, (August).
Odoptera Erosaria	September Thorn (August,
o doptor di 21 octor ta	September).
Odoptera Angularia	Clouded August Thorn
ouopiera Angaiania	(August, September, rare).
Odoptera Lunaria	Lunar Thorn (Aug., rare).
Odoptera Illustraria	Purple Thorn (May, June, rare).
Odoptera Illunaria	Early Thorn (March, rare).
Pericallia Syringaria	Lilac Beauty (June, rare).

Angerona Prunaria	Orange Moth (June).
Ouistograptis Cratægata	Brimstone Moth (April
c movey, aprec or many	June, August).
Ourapteryx Sambucaria	Swallow-tailed Moth (June).
Eudalimia Margaritaria	Light Emerald (August).
Iodis Vernaria	Small Emerald (July, rare).
Alcis Roboraria	Great Oak Beauty (June,
	rare).
Alcis Consortaria	Pale Oak Beauty (June).
Hemerophila Abruptaria	Waved Umbre (June).
Boarmia Crepuscularia	Small Ingrailed (May,
	June).
Boarmia Laricaria	The Ingrailed (March, rare).
Anagoge Pulveraria	Barred Umbre (June, rare).
Cabera Pusaria	Common White Wave
	(May, July).
Cabera Exanthemaria	Common Wave (May, Aug.).
Ephyria Omicronaria	The Mocha (June, rare).
Ephyria Pendularia	Birch Mocha (June, Aug.).
Ephyria Porata	False Mocha (May, Aug).
Bradyepetes Amataria	The Blood Vein (June).
Plagodis Dolobraria	The Scorched Wing (June).
Aspilates Citraria	Yellow Belle (June, rare).
Perconia Strigillaria	Grass Wave (June, rare).
Ortholitha Plumbaria	The Belle (June).
Anaitis Plagiata	Slender Treble Bar (June,
	September).
Eubolia Cervinata	The Mallow (October).
Eubolia Mensuraria	Small Mallow (July, Aug).
Coremia Didymata	Twin-spot Carpet (July, rare).
Coremia Ferruginata	Red Twin Spot (May, Aug.).
Coremia Unidentaria	Dark Barred Twin Spot,
	(June, August)
Coremia Ligustrata	Large Twin Spot (June,
	July).
Coremia Fluctuata	Garden Carpet (June, July).
Coremia Montanata	Silver Ground (June).
Coremia Olivata	Beech Green Carpet (June,
	rare).

Coremia Miaria	Green Carpet (June).
Coremia Propugnata	Flame Carpet (July, rare).
Electra Comitata	Dark Spinach (July).
Electra Achatenata	The Chevron (May, September, rare).
Electra Pyriliatia	Barred Straw (July).
Electra Marmorata	The Spinach (June).
Harpalyce Fulvata	Barred Yellow (July).
Harpalyce Ocellata	Purple Bar (June, August).
Steganolophia Primata	Clouded Carpet (June, rare).
Lampropteryx Badiata	Shoulder Stripe (April).
Anticlea Derivata	The Steamer (June).
Chloroclysta Miata	Autumn Green Carpet (September).
Hydriomena Elutata	July Highflyer (July).
Polyphasia Russata	Common Marbled Carpet
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(May).
Thera Simulata	Grey Carpet (June, Aug.).
Cheimatobia Rupicapraria	Early Moth (Jan., Feb.).
Cheimatobia Brumata	Winter Moth (November, December).
Oporabia Dilutata	November Moth (October, November).
Eupithecia Rectangulata	Green Pug (June).
Eupithecia Coranata	The V Pug (July).
Eupithecia Pegrandaria	Small Grey Pug (June).
Eupithecia Subumbrata	Small Brindled Pug (June, rare).
Eupithecia Castigata	Brindled Pug (June, rare).
Eupithecia Austerata	Common Pug (June, July).
Eupithecia Subfuscata	Brown Grey Pug (May).
Eupithecia Sobrinata	Plain Pug (June, July).
Eupithecia Exiguata	Barberry Pug (June, July).
Eupithecia Minutata	Wormwood Pug (June).
Eupithecia Elongata	Long-winged Pug (June).
Eupithecia Venosata	Netted Pug (June, rare).
Phibalapteryx Tersata	The Fern (June).
Phibalapteryx Vitalbata	Small Waved Umbre June, (rare).

Philereme Rhamnata	Dark Umbre (May, rare).
Triphosa Dubitata	The Common Tissue (May).
Camptogramma Bilineata	Yellow Shell (June, July).
Abraxas Grossulariata	The Magpie (July, Aug).
Venilia Maculata	Speckled Yellow (May).
Melanippe Hastata	The Argent and Sable
	(May).
Mesoleuca Adustata	Scorched Carpet (June,
	August).
Mesoleuca Albicillata	Beautiful Carpet (June).
Mesoleuca Procellata	Chalk Carpet (July).
Mesoleuca Rubiginata	Blue-bordered Carpet (June,
	August).
Emmelesia Rivulata	The Rivulet (June, rare).
Emmelesia Turbaria	Middle Rivulet (June).
Emmelesia Hydrata	Small Rivulet (June, rare).
Emmelesia Decolorata	Sandy Carpet (June).
Emmelesia Albulata	Grass Rivulet (August, rare)
Minoa Euphorbiata	The Drab Cooper (May).
Odezia Chærophillata	Chimney Sweeper (June).
Lomaspilis Marginata	Clouded Border (June,
	July).
Ptychopoda Reversaria	Small Fan-footed Wave
	(August).
Ptychopoda Scutulata	Single Dotted Wave (June
	July).
Ptychopoda Virgularia	Small Dusty Wave (July).
Acidalia Osseata	Dark Cream Wave (June).
Acidalia Inornata	Plain Wave, (June, July).
Acidalia Aversata	Riband Wave (July).
Acidalia Remutata	Cream Wave (June).
Asthena Luteata	Small Yellow Wave (May).
Asthena Candidata	Small White Wave (May,
	June).
Thalera Æstivaria	Common Emerald (June).
Thalera Putata	Little Emerald (May).
Timandra Imataria	Small Blood Vein (June).
Timandra Exemptaria	Sub-angled Wave (June).
Ania Emarginata	Scolloped Double Line
	(July, August).

Ennomos Flexula	•••	Beautiful Hook Tip (July rare).
PLATYPTERICIDÆ.		
Drepana Falcataria	•••	Pebble Hook Tip (May, June).
Drepana Unguicula		Barred Hook Tip (May, June).
Cilix Compressa	***	Chinese Character (June, July).
PYRALIDÆ.		
Hypena Proboscidalis	•••	Spout Egger Likeness (July, August).
Hypena Rostralis	100	Buttoned Snout (May, July).
Polypogon Borbalis		Common Fan-foot(June, July).
Paracolax Tarsicrinalis		Fan-foot (June).
Paracolax Nemoralis	***	Small Fan-foot (June, rare).
Aglossa Pinguinalis	•••	Large Tabby (July, Aug.).
Aglossa Cupreolatus		Small Tabby (July, rare).
Pyralis Farinalis	***	Meal Moth (July, Aug.).
Pyralis Glaucinalis	***	Double Striped Meal Moth (July).
Hypsopygia Costalis		Gold Fringe (July, rare).
Agrotera Flammealis	***	Rosy Flounced (July, rare).
Diasemia Literalis	***	Lettered China Mark (June, rare).
Hydrocampa Potamogata	***	Brown China Mark (June, July).
Hydrocampa Nymphæata	•••	Beautiful China Mark (July).
Hydrocampa Lemnata	•••	Small China Mark (June, July).
Paraponyx Stratiolata	***	Ringed China Mark (June, July, rare).
Phlyctænia Sambucæ	•••	Garden China Mark (June).
Eurrhypara Urticata	***	Small Magpie (June).
Ebulea Verbascalis		Rusty China Mark (July).
Nomophila Noctuella	•••	Rush Veneer (July, rare).
Botys Fuscalis		Cinereous Pearl (June).
Epicorsia Cinctalis		Lesser Pearl (July).
Mesographe Forficalis	***	Garden Pebble (June, July).

Evergestis Margaritalis

Spilodes Sticticalis...

Clouded Yellow Pearl, (June).

Diamond Spot (July, rare).

Scopula Ætialis	Pale Straw (June).
Scopula Olivalis	White Brindled (June).
Scopula Prunalis	Clouded Pearl (June).
Pyrausta Purpuralis	Crimson and Gold Moth (May,
•	August).
Pyrausta Punicealis	Purple and Gold Moth (June
_ <b>3</b>	July).
Ananica Octomaculata	White Spot (June, August,
	rare).
Simaethis Fabriciana	Autumn Nettle Tap (August,
	September).
Simaethis Pariana	Double Barred Nettle Tap
	(June).
Simaethis Lutosa	Early Nettle Tap (March).
Nola Strigulalis	Least Black Arches (June,
2.000 00.09 000000	rare).
Nola Cucullatella	Short Cloaked (July).
Tortricidæ.	w short crowned (c ary).
Hylophila Prasinana	Green Silver Lines (May.
пуюрина 1 тахнава	June).
Hylophila Quercana	Scarce Silver Lines (July,
July Land	rare).
Earis Chlorana	Small Green Oak (June, rare).
Tortrix Viridana	Pea Green (July, rare).
Tortrix Galiana	Glossy Golden Brown (June,
20.000000000000000000000000000000000000	rare).
Lozotænia Fosterana	Forsters (June, rare).
Lozotænia Sorbiana	Hazel Tortrix (July).
Lozotænia Transitana	The Maple (June, rare).
Lozotænia Heparama	Dark Oblique Bar (June,
<u> </u>	July).
Lozotænia Ribeana	Common Oblique Bar (June).
Lozotænia Cerasana	Hollow Oblique Bar (June).
Lozotænia Grossulareana	
Lozotænia Corylana	Great Chequered (June).
Lozotænia Fulvana	Great Hook Tip (June).
Lozotænia Xylosteana	Forked Red Bar (June).
Lozotænia Rosana	Glossy Oblique Bar (June).
Lozotænia Nebulana	Rose Tortrix (June).
THE OTHER DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON OF THE PER	w wood worder (oune)

Sarrothripus Ilicanus	•••	Large Holly (August, rare).
Sarrothripus Degeneranus	•••	Large Brown (July, August).
Oxigrapha Literana	•••	Black-sprigged Green (July,
		October, rare).
Oxigrapha Scabrana	•••	Grey Rough Wing (July,
		August, rare).
Peronea Cristana	•••	White Button (Aug., Sept.).
Peronea Centrovittana	•••	Centre-streaked Button (July,
		August).
Peronea Autumnana	•••	Autumnal Button (Sept.).
Peronea Favillaciana	•••	Ash-Coloured Button (Sept.).
Peronea Schalleriana	•••	The Schallerian (September).
Peronea Rufana	•••	Red Triangle (September).
Peronea Variegana	•••	Common Rough Wing (July,
		August).
Peronea Asperana	•••	The White Shouldered (July,
		August).
Paramesia Ferrugana	•••	The Dial (July, Aug., Sept.).
Cheimatophila Mixtana		The Chesnut (June, July).
Teras Effractana	•••	Common Notchwing (Aug.
		September).
Teras Excavata	•••	Iron Notchwing (Aug., rare).
Dictyopteryx Contaminana	•••	Chequered Pebble (July,
		August).
Dictyopteryx Ciliana	•••	White Fringed (Sept., Oct.).
Dictyopteryx Rhombana	•••	Dark Chequered (August,
		September).
Dictyopteryx Plumbana	•••	Clouded Straw (Aug., Sept.).
Dictyopteryx Forskaliana	•••	The Forskalian (June, July).
Croesia Holmiana	•••	The Holmian (June).
Croesia Bergmaniana	•••	The Bergmannian (July,
		August).
Phycholoma Lecheana	•••	The Lechean (June).
Antithesia Betulana	•••	Birch Long Cloak (June,
		July).
Pardia Tripunctata	•••	Black Cloaked (July, Aug.).
Spilonota Roborana	•••	Brown Cloaked (June).
Spilonota Ocellana	•••	Cream Short Cloaked (June).
Lithographia Campoliliano	<i>t</i>	The Retuse Marble (July).

Lithographia Penkleriana	The Mitterbachian (June, July).
Anchylopera Subuncana	Red Hooktip (June, rare).
Anchylopera Lundiana	The Lundian (May).
Ditula Augustiorana	Narrow - winged Red Bar
	(June).
Ditula Rotundana	Round-tipped Red Bar (June, rare).
Pæcilocroma Corticana	Marbled Diamond Back (June).
Pæcilocroma Ophthalmicana	Black Double Blotched
1	(August).
Halonota Bimaculana	The Stræmian (June, July).
Halonota Sticticana	Brown Blotch Back (July,
	August).
Halonota Costipunctata	Lesser Blotch Back (June,
Semasia Wæberana	rare). The Weberian (June).
Carpocapsa Pomonella	Codling Moth (June, July, rare).
Edopsia Nigricans	The Black Striped Edge (July,
	August, rare).
Ephippiphora Nitidana	Dark Silver Striped (June).
Dicrorampha Petiveralla	The Petiverian (June, rare).
Dicrorampha Sequana	Silver Blotch Back (June).
Dicrorampha Strigana	Pale Gold Fringed (June).
Hemerosia Rheediella	The Daldorfian (June, rare).
Grapholitha Ulicetana	Light Striped Edge (August).
Grapholitha Scopoliana	The Scopolian (June).
Grapholitha Cana	The Hoary-Sealed (June, rare).
Sphaleroptera Ictericana	The Jaundiced Drab (June,
T	rare).
Cnephașia Subjectana	The Logian (June).
Cnephasia Interjectana	Lesser Grey Elm (June).
Cnephasia Alternella	Large Grey Elm (June).
Cnephasia Hybradana	Straight-barred Elm (June).
Cnephasia Nubilana	Smoky Grey (June).
Tortricodes Hyemana	Clouded Brown (May).

Orthotænia Striana	•••	Strait-barred (June).
Notocelia Udmanniana	•••	The Udmannian (June).
Sideria Achatana	•••	Marbled Dog's Tooth (July).
Sericoris Urticana	•••	Barred Nettle (June).
Eupæcilia Maculosana	•••	Small Black Spotted (July).
Eupæcilia Angustana	•••	Barred Marble (July, rare).
Lozopera Straminea	•••	Strait-barred Straw (May, rare).
Xanthosetia Hamana	•••	Hock Marked Straw (Aug).
Xanthosetia Diversana	•••	Crossed Straw (August).
AMBIDÆ		
Endorea Frquentella	•••	The Small Grey (June, July).
Nephopteryx Roborella	•••	Dotted Knot Horn (June).
Cryptoblades Bistriga	•••	Double Striped Red Knot Horn (June).
Ephestia Elutella	•••	Cinereous Knot Horn (June).
Ephestia Rufa		Rufous Knot Horn (June).
Ephestia Angustella	•••	Small Ermine Knot Horn (June).
Crambus Falcellus	• • •	Chequered Veneer (June).
Crambus Pratellus	••	Dark Inlaid Veneer (June).
Crambus Angustellus	•••	Narrow Winged Veneer (June).
Crambus Hortuellus	•••	Garden Veneer (June).
Crambus Culmellus	•••	Small Straw Coloured Veneer (June).
Crambus Inquinatellus		Barred Veneer (June).
Crambus Aduilellus	•••	Dusky Yellow Veneer (June).
Crambus Culmorum	•••	Brown Edged Veneer (June, July).
Crambus Paleelus		Large Yellow Veneer (July).
Crambus Fuscinellus	•••	Brown Veneer (June, July).
Harpipteryx Dentella	••	Tooth Streaked Hook Tip (June, July).
Chætochilus Vittellus	•••	Black Back (June).
Anacampsis Juniperella		The Juniper (June, July).
Anacampsis Laticinctella	•••	The Poplar (June, July).
Anacampsis Aleela	•••	Black Clouded (June).

CRA

Adela Fasciella	The Copper Japan (June, July).
Adela Veridella	Green Long Horn (May).
Cerostoma Xylostella	The Honeysuckle (October).
Tinea Tapetzella	Black Cloaked Woollen
1 incu 1 apeizena	(June, July).
Tinea Fuscipunctella	Brown Dotted Woollen (June,
*	July).
Tinea Pellionella	Single Spotted Woollen
	(July, August).
Tinea Nigripunctella	Many Spotted Yellow (July,
<u> </u>	August).
Tinea Cloacella	Dark Mottled Woollen (June,
	July).
Amaurosetia Oppositella	Two Spotted Brown (June).
Gracillaria Hemidactylella	Mottled Red (August).
Gracillaria Rufipemella	Dull Red (July).
Gracillaria Præangusta	Poplar Slender (May).
LUCITIDÆ.	
Pterophorus Pentadactylus	Large White Plume (June, July).
PterophorusFuscodactylus	Brown Wood Plume (June, July).
Pterophorus Pterodactylus	Common Plume (July, Aug.).
Pterophorus Punctidactylus	Brindled Plume (June, July).
Alucita Hexadactyla	Six Cleft Plume (from
,	March to October).

# ITINERARY.

NORTH WEST.—Charlcombe (2 miles); Church; yewtree; Norman doorway. Beckford's Tower (2 miles); View from. Pilgrims' Chapel (3 miles); Race Course. Grenville's Monument (4 miles); Battle of Lansdown. Wick Rocks 6 (miles); Romantic scenery; site of Roman Villa. Prospect Stile (4 miles); View of Mendip Hills.

NORTH.—Swainswick (3 miles); Manor House, Prynne; Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular Architecture. Langridge (4 miles); Church, Norman chancel and arch. Cold Ashton, Manor House,

(5 miles) Gunnings.

NORTH EAST.—Batheaston (2½ miles); Village church; Bells, pre-Reformation. Solsbury Hill (3 miles); Ancient Earthworks; View of Bath. St. Catherine's (4 miles); Hon. E. A. Strutt; Valley; Church, stone pulpit, Norman font; Bridle path to Marshfield; Colerne; Cold Ashton.

East.—Shockerwick House, J. Wiltshire, Esq.; Paintings by Gainsborough. *Middle Hill Spa* (5 miles). *Batheaston Villa* (3 miles); Lady Miller. *Corsham Court* (6 miles); Lord Methuen, picture gallery.

SOUTH EAST.—Warleigh (4 miles); J. D. Skrine; Forest trees, and Park. Kingsdown (4 miles); Tower.

Wraxhall Manor House (7 miles); Entrance gate; Elizabethan drawing-room. Bathford Hill (4 miles); Mountain view. Bathampton (2 miles); Church, mill, ferry, and manor house. Claverton (3 miles); Manor House; church; Rev. R. Graves; Allen's Tomb. Dundas Aqueduct (4 miles); Road, railway, canal. Limpley Stoke (4 miles); Church and monument; Norman arch. Hinton Abbey (6 miles); Ruin, fourteenth century; ancient table in Manor House. Farleigh Castle (7 miles); ruins. Sham Castle (1 mile); View of Avon Vale. Hampton Downs (2 miles); Belgic town, rocks, Wansdykebarrows. Claverton Downs (2 miles); old Race Course.

South.—Widcombe old Church (1 mile); Fielding's Novel; Stained glass. Abbey Cemetery (1 mile); Gift of Hon, and Rev. Wm. Brodrick. Prior Park (1½ mile) House; Wansdyke; Ralph Allen. Combe Down (1½ miles); Site of Roman Villa; Ralph Allen's Quarries. Woodlands (1½ miles); Rev. R. Warner. Pope's Walk and Grotto (1 mile); Roman Catholic Cemetery. Ancient approach to Bath by Lyncombe Vale (1 mile). Beechen Cliff (1 mile); Panoramic View of Bath. Southstoke (31 miles); Caissons, canal, locks. Odd Down (3 miles); Wansdyke, remnant of. Combe Hay Park (4 miles). Wellow (5 miles); Church, Roman pavement, Cist Vaen, &c. Fosseway and British Encampment (3½ miles). Camerton (6 miles); Coal pits. Englishcombe (3 miles); Wansdyke; De Gournay's Castle.

West.—Twerton (2 miles); Fielding's House. Newton St. Loe ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles); church; W. Gore Langton, his park and castle. Stanton-Bury (5 miles); Hill view; Wansdyke. Stanton Drew (8 miles); Druidical

temple. Partis College (2 miles) Asylum for Ladies of limited incomes; Chapel. Kelston Park (3 miles); anciently seat of the Haringtons, now of Colonel Inigo Jones; Church; Natural round hill. Bitton (6 miles); Church; Mediæval Monuments; Roman Antiquities, Via Julia. Weston (2 miles); Church, villas, picturesque village, traces of the Via Julia.

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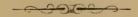
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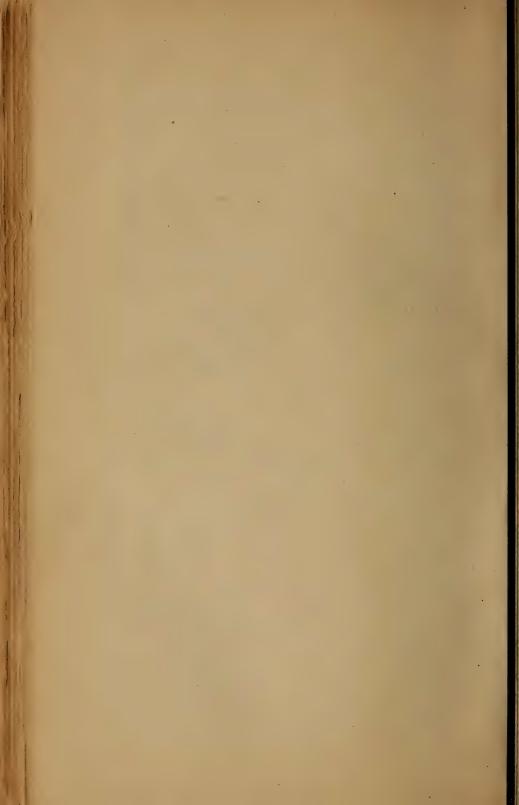
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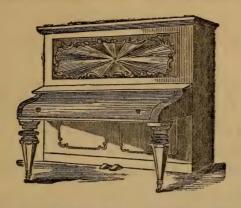
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The latest Newspaper Stamp Returns, published by Government Authority, and dating from June, 1861 to June, 1862, show the following number of stamps to have been issued to the Bath Newspapers during that period:

Bath Chronicle			56,000.*
Bath Journal			30,000.
Bath Gazette			27,000.
Bath Express ) Bath Herald	combi	ined issue	15,000.

\* The attention of Advertisers is directed to the fact, that so far as the Chronicle is concerned, the above returns is exclusive of a far greater number of copies circulated on unstamped paper.

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ETC., ETC.,

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